

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 4.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 16, 1900.

No. 13

Published quarterly by Stephen Berry,

No. 37 Plum Street, Portland, Maine.

Twelve cts. per year in advance.

Established March, 1867. - - 34th Year.

Advertisements \$4.00 per inch, or \$3.00 for half an inch for one year.

No advertisement received unless the advertiser, or some member of the firm, is a Freemason in good standing.

LAVENDER LEAVES.

The waving corn was green and gold,
The damask roses blown,
The bees and busy spinning wheel
Kept up a drowsy drone,
When Mistress Standish, folding down
Her linen, white as snow,
Between it laid the lavender,
One Summer long ago.

The slender spikes of grayish green,
Still moist with morning dew,
Recalled a garden sweet with box
Beyond the ocean's blue,
An English garden, quaint and old,
She nevermore might know;
And so she dropped a homesick tear
That Summer long ago.

The yellow sheets grew worn and thin,
And fell in many a shred;
Some went to bind a soldier's wounds,
And some to shroud the dead.
And Mistress Standish rests her soul
Where graves their shadow throw
And violets blossom, planted there
In Summers long ago.

But still between the royal rose
And lady lily tall
Springs up the modest lavender
Beside the cottage wall.
The spider spreads her gossamer
Across it to and fro—
The ghost of linen laid to bleach
One Summer long ago.
—New England Magazine.

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

Naval, 184, Kittery. Henry I Durgin, m;
Fred N Cross, sw; Granville O Berry, jw;
Levi L Goodrich, sec.

Dunlap Chapter Rose Croix.

P. M.—Leander W. Fobes.
S. W.—Charles I. Riggs.
J. W.—Francis E. Chase.
G. O.—Brice M. Edwards.
Treasurer—J. Ambrose Merrill.
Secretary—Millard F. Hicks.

Red Cross of Constantine.

Sovereign—Millard F. Hicks.
Viceroy—Charles I. Riggs.
Senior General—Henry P. Merrill.
Junior General—Albert H. Burroughs.
High Prelate—Joseph B. Shepard.
Treasurer—Marquis F. King.
Recorder—Samuel F. Bearce.

Grand Lodge.

On May 18th, Grand Master Choate appointed Bro. Lionel O. Brackett, of Auburn, R. W. D. D. G. Master of the 24th District, which had been left vacant at the annual meeting, and on June 11th he appointed Bro. Harold E. Morrill, of Monson, R. W. D. D. G. Master of the 5th District, in place of Bro. Allen P. Clark, declined.

Grand Commandery.

Grand Commander Spear appointed May 31st, Arno W. King, of Ellsworth, Grand Sword Bearer, in place of Daniel A. Robinson, of Bangor, declined.

Dispensation.

Agreeably to vote of Grand Lodge a dispensation was issued under date of May 4th, for a new lodge at Kingfield, to be called Mount Abram Lodge.

Ward S. Dolbier, Master.
Otis F. Alvord, Senior Warden.
Lavella A. Norton, Junior Warden.
Ralph D. Simons, Sec.

St. John's Day.

On June 23d Portland Commandery went to Rangeley, with ladies, and returned 24th. They were received at Farmington by Pilgrim Commandery.

St. Alban, of Portland, went to Naples, with ladies, returning 24th. They had Sunday service at Naples.

St. John's Commandery, of Bangor, attended divine service at the Central Congregational Church, Rev. John S. Penman, Pastor.

Bradford Commandery, of Biddeford, went to the White Mountains.

Claremont, of Rockland, went to Castine. Trinity, of Augusta, went to Bath Friday and Saturday, and was entertained by Dunlap Commandery. Dunlap entertained Bay State Commandery, of Brockton, Mass., at the same time.

Trinity, of Manchester, N. H., came to Portland, 25th, and spent two days here at the Bay resorts. St. Alban received them and escorted them to their quarters, and in the evening gave them a supper at the Preble House after attending the theatre at the island.

St. Omer, of Waterville, and Siloam Lodge, of Fairfield, attended the morning services at the Universalist Church, Sunday. In the afternoon Siloam Lodge went to Shawmut to attend a special service in their honor at the church of the Good Shepherd.

Lewiston Commandery went to Bangor 26th and were entertained by St. John's Commandery. They afterwards went to Bar Harbor, accompanied by twenty-five of St. John's Commandery.

The officers of Bethlehem Lodge of Augusta went to Readfield June 30th and conferred the third degree for Lafayette Lodge.

Grand Commandery of Maine.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR OFFICIAL VISITS.

To the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Albert M. Spear, Gardiner.

Maine, No. 1, Gardiner; Portland, No. 2, Portland; Trinity, No. 7, Augusta; DeMolay, No. 10, Skowhegan; St. Omer, No. 12, Waterville.

To the V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, Clayton J. Farrington, Auburn.

Bradford, No. 4, Biddeford; St. Bernard, No. 11, Eastport; Palestine, No. 14, Belfast; Hugh de Payens, No. 15, Calais; St. Aldeemar, No. 17, Houlton.

To the Eminent Grand Generalissimo, Frederick W. Plaisted, Augusta.

St. John, No. 3, Bangor; Lewiston, No. 6, Lewiston; Claremont, No. 9, Rockland; Blanquefort, No. 13, Ellsworth; St. Elmo, No. 18, Machias.

To the Eminent Grand Captain General, Frederick C. Thayer, Waterville.

Dunlap, No. 5, Bath; St. Alban, No. 8, Portland; DeValois, No. 16, Vinal Haven; Pilgrim, No. 19, Farmington.

Grand Council of Maine.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR OFFICIAL VISITS.

To the M. I. Grand Master, Bial F. Bradbury, Norway.

Portland, No. 4, Portland; Maine, No. 7, Saco; Mount Moriah, No. 10, Skowhegan; Westbrook, No. 15, Westbrook; Aroostook, No. 16, Presque Isle; Jephthah, No. 17, Farmington.

To the R. I. Deputy Grand Master, Enoch O. Greenleaf, Farmington.

King Solomon's, No. 1, Belfast; Mount Vernon, No. 2, Brunswick; Bangor, No. 5, Bangor; King Hiram, No. 6, Rockland; Mount Lebanon, No. 13, Oakland.

To the R. I. Grand P. C. of Work, C. E. Meservey, Rockland.

Alpha, No. 3, Hallowell; Dunlap, No. 8, Lewiston; St. Croix, No. 11, Calais; Adoniram, No. 12, Gardiner; Oxford, No. 14, Norway.

Books, Papers, etc.

—*The Cosmopolitan* for July has illustrated articles on the Exposition, Henley Week, Is Russia to Control all Asia? Women in Turkey, and the Central City of the West. The fiction is good, especially the *Mask of Life* by Virginia W. Cloud. The editor, John Brisben Walker, has a startling article on The Trusts and the End, but it is pleasant to think that nature always provides a remedy for all pests. When Rome got in a similar position the Barbarian swept it clean, and with us it may be a storm of votes. *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, Irvington, N. Y., 10c. or \$1 a year.

—*Department of Labor Bulletin*, 28, for May, treats of Arbitration in Great Britain, Foreign Labor Laws, Recent Reports and Decisions, etc. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner, Washington.

—*Fortitude and Old Cumberland Lodge*, No. 12. We are indebted to Bro. Robert Freke Gould for a reprint of an address made before this lodge March 5, 1900, which shows that the lodge was originally No. 3, and that it was one of the four lodges which organized the first Grand Lodge of England in 1717.

—*United States Life-Saving Service*, annual report for 1899, received from Capt. Charles A. Abbey, Inspector of Stations, 17 State St., New York. It gives the usual voluminous statement of property and lives saved, and the usual thrilling accounts of disasters and brave rescues enough to set a novelist up in business. The great storm of November, 1898, is included in this report, and it will go on record as one of the greatest.

PAST MASTERS PRESIDING.—They understate the number of jurisdictions in which the Grand Master's decision is law; they do not tell us how the opposite became law in South Dakota and we are unable to understand how it was done, unless in the manner stated by the lawyer, who, when interrupted by a judge's saying: "That is not law," replied, "It was law, until your Honor just spoke!" For by the "Old Regulations" as promulgated in 1723, it was provided that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, the Junior Past Master shall preside, and such are the law and practice in the Grand Lodge of England to the present day. It has also always been held that, while those Old Regulations may be amended or repealed by the Grand Lodge of any jurisdiction, they are binding (as the common law of Masonry) in every jurisdiction until repealed or modified by its Grand Lodge, and this has not been done in South Dakota until the committee "just spoke."

We have noted in some of the Proceedings, that the point has been taken that the Past Master cannot act until the lodge has been "congregated," and that congregating means opening the lodge, and the Warden must open the lodge before the Past Master can preside; but how a Warden can open a

lodge "in the absence of the Master and Wardens" we are not told. But the word "congregate," when applied to a lodge, has no such meaning. Such is not its ordinary nor its masonic meaning. In the ancient times the lodge met whenever the Master called it together, or "congregated" it, and only then. A Past Master could not "congregate" the lodge, but when congregated and the Master and Wardens were absent, he could open the lodge, preside, and then make orders about future meetings if necessary. But now, when regular meetings are provided for, the lodge meets without any congregating, unless the Master congregates his lodge in a special meeting, when, if the Master and Wardens are absent, a Past Master may open the lodge and preside.

In the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon of 1783, it is stated that it is an instrument * * "constituting particular persons (therein named) as Masters and Wardens, with full power to congregate and hold a lodge, at such a place," &c.: that "the majority of every particular lodge, when duly congregated, have the privilege," &c.: that the Master of a particular lodge has the right and authority of calling his lodge or congregating the members into a chapter at pleasure.

At first the Past Master took precedence of the Wardens in the absence of the Master, but this was changed, and the idea was suggested that *even then* the Warden would waive his privilege in favor of a Master, and it was added that nevertheless in such case the Past Master derives his authority from the Senior Warden, as he certainly would, and in the absence of the Master the Past Master cannot act till the Senior Warden (or Junior, of course, in his absence) congregates the lodge. But the Old Regulation as to the powers of a Past Master when a lodge has met regularly and the Master and Wardens are all absent from the meetings, was left untouched. More than that, the provision (given in the Ahiman Rezon of 1783) that if the Master and Wardens are absent and no former Master is present to take the chair, "the members according to seniority and merit shall fill the places of the absent officers" was expressly continued. This was done in Portland Lodge in the early days, especially during the Revolution. In the first Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine this old law was not only left unrepealed but was recognized and limited as follows: "And no lodge in the absence of the Masters and Wardens, shall confer any degree, unless a Past Master is present to preside." This provision, in substance, has remained in our Constitution ever since. It is the fate of old usages, and laws not expressly included in codes, to be lost sight of by reason of occasions for applying them happening so rarely, and because of this, their very existence is denied. The growing disposition to expect to find affirmative written law in all cases—contra-

ry to the plan of Masonry—has contributed to this result—[*Drummond's Lodge Corr.*, 1900.]

NORTH DAKOTA.—Edwin H. James, of St. Thomas, has been elected Grand Master, DeWitt C. Moore, of Grafton, G. H. P., and Clark W. Kelley, of Devil's Lake, Gr. Com., and Frank J. Thomas, of Fargo, Grand Secretary of all three bodies.

We had the pleasure of receiving a call July 12th, from Bros. Charles Belcher, Past Grand Master of New Jersey, and Austen H. McGregor, both of Newark.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION.—Returning now to Mackey's discussion, we find that he says that the 1723 charge positively declares that the candidate "must have no maim or defect": *the charge makes no such declaration*, but on the contrary it says, "must have no maim or defect that may render him incapable of learning the Art," &c. In this change in the charge, lies Bro. Mackey's error, and in it also lies the whole difference between him and those who do not agree with him in his conclusion.

This change is too much like that made by the minister in olden times, who in an effort to abolish a custom of women of his day in piling their hair with additions in a "top-knot" on top of their head, preached a sermon against it, taking as his text, "Top knot come down": his hearers were puzzled to know where he found his text, but upon looking at the chapter and verse given they read "Let him that is upon the house *top not come down*," &c.

The clause was in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England in 1847 (and we presume is now):

"No Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him: and, unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the Art."

He also claims that there is a "positive demand for perfection," and that perfection is absolute perfection and nothing else. To this there are two answers, that the ordinary meaning of the word (which he claims is the one that must be adopted) is not absolute perfection *when speaking of human beings*, and that if he is right in his construction, he proves too much, for, as we have already shown under Pennsylvania, he would exclude every candidate, as no human being comes up to the required standard.

In giving his reason for the law as he construes it, (while not mentioning the absurd idea that the qualifications for an *operative* mason were based upon the Levitical law) he says:

"In the ancient temple, every stone was to be *perfect*, for a perfect stone was the symbol of truth. In our mystic association, every mason represents a stone in that spiritual temple, 'that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens,' of which the temple of Solomon was the type. Hence it

is required that he should present himself, like the perfect stone in the material temple, a perfect man in the spiritual building."

This is exceedingly unfortunate for his argument, for it requires *spiritual* perfection, which not even the wildest perfectionist we have known, has ventured to claim, is a pre-requisite for initiation.

The common gavel teaches that spiritual growth is necessary to fit us "as living stones for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

Brother Mackey further says, that in reaching this conclusion he is "guided by a reference to the symbolic and speculative (not operative) reason of the law." But as the law was made for operative masons and as its reasons related wholly to operative Masonry, and the real question is in applying that law to speculative Masonry, he takes as the test the precise contrary of the true test. Moreover, in every case in the old charges in which a reason is given for the law, so far as we have seen, the reason relates wholly to the ability of the party to perform the work of an operative mason. If any one can refer us to any other we shall be very glad to have it done.

This is shown by the old charge to a Master referred to by Bro. Mackey. By that no mason is allowed to undertake any work "unless he knows himself well able to perform the work"; he is not able to put another out of work, unless that other "be unable of cunning to make an end of his work"; and "he that be made *be able* in all degrees; that is, free-born, of a good kindred true and no bondsmen, and that he have right limbs as a man ought to have." That is, having his right limbs is a means for an end, that is, *ability to perform the work*.

So the "Old Gothic Constitution" gives as a reason for the same requirements, "for a maimed man can do the craft no good."

In our institution, professing universality, the law of eligibility ought to be the same everywhere. We have heretofore assumed that the number of would-be-candidates affected by the law is comparatively small, and that the question is, therefore, of but little importance. But the experience of Grand Master Wagner, of Pennsylvania, is a surprise to us as well as to him, and we are forced to the conclusion that the matter is one of great importance and that the true rule ought to be made universal, and to that end we have discussed the question at length—[*Drummond's Lodge Corr., 1900.*]

Home week in Maine, August 5th to 11th, will bring home many a mason from distant states, who will hunt up old brethren and compare grey hairs. Some will come crowned with high honors from the craft but all will be just as welcome. They will find many an old friend in the church yard, but perhaps they will think that if one must lie down to quiet rest it is pleasant to do it under the green sod and wild flowers of one's native State.

PENNSYLVANIA MASONRY.—In Feb., 1731 (N. S.) there existed in Philadelphia a voluntary lodge that had adopted an organized form. It is probable that masons had met, from time to time, previously, after the ancient manner, which meetings were called lodges; and in February, 1731, they effected an organization. Liber B (as it is called), affords conclusive evidence of that. On the twenty-fourth of June following, a (not the) Grand Lodge was held and Grand Officers elected. The term "lodge" had previously meant the assembling of a limited number of brethren, and the words "Grand Lodge" (as used) then meant no more nor less than a general meeting of all the craft, precisely as in England before 1717: the words meant a mere meeting, and did not include the idea of an organized body; the statement that "a Grand Lodge was held" meant precisely the same as if the words used had been "a general meeting" of the masons was held. Similar Grand Lodges were held annually to and including 1733, and again in 1741, at which a Grand Master and Grand Wardens (but no other officers) were elected, *who were the same brethren who were at the time Masters and Wardens of the lodge*, as shown by Liber B.

In 1734, Franklin, who was then Grand Master and Master of the Lodge in Pennsylvania, went to Boston, made the acquaintance of Price, and, as their subsequent correspondence shows, conferred with him on masonic matters. On his return, he published the Constitutions—the first masonic book published in America—"by special order," as he says. By whose "special order" did Franklin act? Evidently by Price's. Later, having heard that Price's authority had been extended over all North America, Franklin wrote to Price (remark- ing that in that Province they seemed to "want the sanction of some authority derived from home") to obtain "a deputation or charter granted by the Right Worshipful Mr. Price," &c, confirming them in the privilege of holding a Grand Lodge annually, as they had been accustomed to do. In response, Price granted a charter to Franklin's lodge, with him as Master, but being only a Provincial Grand Master, Price could not, of course, give authority to hold a Grand Lodge under the new system of masonic government. There is no evidence that Franklin acted upon this authority. The lodge continued to meet, however, till 1738, and undoubtedly then became dormant. Franklin took the lodge book and used it in his business: as the book Bro. S. has discovered is Ledger A, and the old lodge book is Liber B, this name was probably given to it when Franklin commenced using it in his business.

With the exception of the holding of a Grand Lodge (under the old system) in 1741, no evidence has been found that any masonic work was done in Pennsylvania till 1749, when action was taken which con-

clusively shows that the old organization had ceased to exist. On July 10, 1749, Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master of North America, and at the head of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston, appointed Benjamin Franklin Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, with authority to appoint other Grand Officers, hold a Grand Lodge and issue warrants. Accordingly a Grand Lodge (the first ever held in Pennsylvania under the 1717 system) was held September 5, 1749, and a warrant granted to hold a lodge in Philadelphia, called the "First Lodge."

This action by Oxnard has never been explained: it certainly was in excess of the authority which he was understood to possess. Apparently this question was immediately raised, for on March 13, 1750, William Allen presented a commission from the Grand Lodge of England (Modern) appointing him Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania: he appointed Franklin as his Deputy, and appointed the same brethren (with one exception) whom Franklin had appointed, but each one taking the office next below the one which he held under Franklin.

The Ancients established a lodge in Philadelphia in 1758, and a Provincial Grand Lodge in 1764, by warrant dated in 1761, at which date the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania finds its origin. This provincial Grand Lodge refused to recognize the Allen organization as masonic or the members of its obedience as masons. It discarded Franklin's Constitutions and followed Dermott's, and in 1783 published an Ahiman Rezon of its own. It required the "Moderns" as they were called to be "re-made." Rev. Wm. Smith, who preached the sermon for the Allen Grand Lodge, June 24, 1755, submitted to this ordeal and finally became the Grand Secretary of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge. In a word, the Allen Grand Lodge was crushed out and ceased to exist before 1785, and all its lodges before 1793.

There is no evidence, so far as we have been able to discover, that Franklin ever was re-made, and we have seen no evidence that he was ever in his life-time, recognized directly or indirectly as a mason by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and it is safe to say that he was not.—[*Drummond's Lodge Corr., 1899.*]

Secretaries must not get impatient at this time of year if they do not get prompt replies from other lodges, for many lodges close during the hot months, and consequently cannot attend to business until meetings are resumed.

Lancaster, N. H., July 16.—The Masonic Temple here was burned this morning, causing a loss of \$15,000. In the upper part of the building were Masonic Hall and Music Hall. North Star Lodge and other Masonic bodies lost all of their costly paraphernalia, a quantity of valuable relics and their regalia. The total insurance amounts to \$12,000.

MASONIC . TOKEN,

PORTLAND, MAINE.
STEPHEN BERRY, - - PUBLISHER.

TEN YEARS IN A VOLUME.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1867.

Volume 4 commenced July 15, 1897.

MAINE MASONIC TEXT BOOK.

By JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, P. G. M.

In cloth, Library Edition, by mail, \$1.40
In leather tuck, for pocket, 1.50

Every craftsman studying the work needs the new edition for the changes in the monitory.

Every Master needs the new edition for the latest decisions regarding masonic law.

Brethren in other jurisdictions will find this invaluable, because it contains the best exposition of masonic law by the ablest masonic jurist in the world.

We noticed lately a complaint of parsimony on the part of the managers of a masonic benevolent fund. The way the distribution is managed in the Grand Lodge of Maine prevents the possibility of that. The interest of the Charity Fund is distributed yearly, and is divided among the applicants by a committee who mark the applications according to their apparent needs from one, the lowest, to the number which the most necessitous seems to require. The numbers are added up and divided into the amount to be distributed. This gave at the last meeting \$7 to represent the lowest number, so that a case marked one received \$7, two \$14, and so on. There were ninety-one applications. Occasionally lodge officers forget to send in the applications, but this is not the fault of the system, which seems to work very satisfactorily.

The New Zealand Craftsman, in closing the fifth volume of its new series, remarks that some hostility which has been manifested against it is the best testimony of its value. Very little hostility has been manifested against the Token in its thirty-three years of existence, but it did incur some when it predicted twenty years ago that the Masonic Relief Society would in fifteen years perish, but time has vindicated that opinion and shown that it was good judgment and not prejudice.

NEW ZEALAND.—Bro. Alexander Stuart Russell, of Auckland, was elected Gr. Master April 26th, and Bro. Malcom Niccol, of Auckland, Grand Secretary. Bro. William Ronalson resigned the Grand Secretaryship, and was given a pension of half-pay. Bro. R. is a clergyman and has been a devoted mason and an excellent and courteous Gr. Secretary.

Bro. R. Ray Hunsaker, belonging to the masonic bodies of Fairmont, West Va., has been missing since March 29, 1900. He is 5 feet, 10 inches high, weighs about 180, and has dark red hair and moustache, with grey eyes. Information is wanted by R. C. Dunnington, Gr. Recorder, Fairmont, W. Va.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa, June 5th, elected Willard L. Eaton, of Osage, Grand Master, and Theo. S. Parvin, of Cedar Rapids, Gr. Sec. J. W. Coxe, D. D., of Washington, is Correspondent.

We are indebted to Gil W. Barnard, Gr. Sec., for an invitation to the Saint John's Day Ceremonies in the Van Rensselaer Gr. Lodge of Perfection at Chicago, and for a program which shows that they were very interesting.

Bro. C. C. Rogers, Grand Master of Wisconsin, was born in Cambridge, Maine, in 1847. He went to Sheboygan, Wis., in 1856, with his parents. He is a grain merchant but has been a journalist.

Harrison Piper.

Bro. Harrison Piper, Past District Deputy Grand High Priest, died at Lincoln July 12, at the age of 61 years, 3 months and 25 days. He was born in Great Falls, N. H., March 17, 1839, and came to Lincoln, where he has carried on the jewelry business since 1861. He has enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen and filled nearly all the offices in their power to bestow. He left a wife and two daughters. He was a member of Horeb Lodge and Mount Horeb Chapter, and was much beloved by his brethren, who severely feel his loss.

Charles E. Weld.

Bro Charles E. Weld died at West Buxton, July 16, aged 84 years, 8 months and 22 days. He was born in Hartford, Vermont, Oct. 22, 1815, and came to Maine in September, 1841, where he was soon admitted to the York County Bar, at which he practiced until a short time before his death, besides filling many offices of trust and importance. He was for twenty-seven years Treasurer of the Hollis Savings Bank, and was long the Secretary of Buxton Lodge, of which he was also the Senior Past Master. He was a very honorable and a very kindly man, whom it was a pleasure to meet, and his memory will be honored by his townsmen and by the craft. His wife died about three years ago, and one daughter, Mrs. George E. Smith, of Everett, Mass., survives him.

The Grand Chapter has received an excellent history of Keystone Chapter, No. 24, Camden, by Reuel Robinson, Past High Priest. It covers the period from the organization in 1866 to 1897, and is a large octavo of 35 pages.

The *Freemason* of New England was discontinued after issuing ten weeks. It was a pity, as it was an excellent paper.

CHINA.—The recent work of the Boxers in China shows us a sample of the secret societies of that country, and we think those who claim that a branch of the masonic fraternity exists there will be ready to revise their opinions. No doubt the Tyrians who worked on King Solomon's Temple had a secret organization, and it was probably more like the Boxers than like our modern Freemasonry. Whether the modern organizations found in Palestine by Rob Morris and others have inherited from the Tyrians is a puzzling question. The assassins of Syria were early examples of a society which used the knife, and their principles sometimes crop out to-day even in civilized communities. We shall know a great deal more about China than we have hitherto, by the time our soldiers get through with the task before them.

It is reported that the Kansas *Freemason* is discontinued.

John B. Hudson, the artist, who draws designs in the Mark Books, has removed from Boston to Kendal Green, Mass., and Chapter Secretaries should address him there.

Past Grand Master of Templars, W. La Rue Thomas, has quitted Baltimore and gone to Pittsburg, Penn., to take charge of the Identity Guarantee Co., as President and General Manager, where his address is 303 Monongahela Bank Building. The company guarantees the identity of the insured at Banks, Post offices, etc., also in case of false arrest, or accident; notifies friends and local lodge, and takes care of a body in case of death; a new idea, but a good one.

KOPP CASE.—The Supreme Court of New York sustained the Grand Lodge in a case where Robert Kopp tried to get his expulsion set aside by a Civil Court.

Obituaries.

CYRUS K. HOLIDAY, Deputy Grand Master of Kansas from 1861-7, died at Topeka, March 29th, aged 74.

ABRAM L. BEARDSLEE, Dep. Gr. Commander of Iowa, in 1885, died at Manchester, Iowa, April 7th, aged 55.

THOMAS A. MENARY, Grand H. Priest of Nevada in 1885, died at Occidental, California, April 19, 1900, aged 50.

FRANK B. SEXTON, Grand Master of Texas 1856, Gr. H. Priest 1867, and Grand Commander 1870, died at El Paso, April 15, aged 72. He was a lawyer, and had been a member of the Confederate Congress.

NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE, Grand Master of Indiana in 1891, and Grand Commander in 1875, died at Indianapolis May 4th, aged 62. He was a Colonel in the civil war, and was Adjutant General of the State from 1889 to 1893. He was a veteran Templar Correspondent.

JACOB J. TODD, Past Grand Master of Indiana, died at Bluffton, May 15th, aged 57.

ALFRED M. WERNER, Gr. Master First Veil, Grand Chapter Illinois, died at Decatur, June 10th, aged 64. In 1895 he was Grand Master of the Grand Council.

JOHN W. PHILIP, Rear Admiral, died at New York, June 30, aged 60. He was born in New York, Aug. 26, 1840, appointed to the Naval Academy in 1856, and made midshipman 1861. He was in the engagement with Cervera's fleet in July, 1898, in command of the Texas, where he said "Don't cheer boys, they are dying."

W. H. GEE, Grand Master of Arkansas in 1887 and 1888, died at Dardanelle, May 28th, aged 64. He served in the Confederate army in the civil war.

JOHN FRANKLIN SHAFER, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of New York, died at Albany, July 4th. He had been seriously ill for a year. He was born at Bethlehem, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1843, and was therefore 57 yrs. 5 mos. and 7 days old. He was a 33°, and was Com-in-Chief of Albany Consistory. Arthur MacArthur, of Troy, has been appointed acting Grand Recorder.

WILLIAM H. CLARK, Grand High Priest of Maryland in 1890 and 1891, died at Baltimore, June 18th, in his 68th year. He had been Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge and Grand Council, and was Grand Commander in 1895.

THOMAS MOORE, Grand Prelate of the Gr. Commandery of Arkansas, died at Little Rock, June 18th, aged 80.

The irregular Grand Lodge of Ohio, Justin Pinney, Grand Master, has appealed to the Grand Lodges of the country asking that the doors be closed against all Ohio masons until they settle their differences among themselves. Experience has shown that but one Grand Lodge can be recognized in a jurisdiction. The irregular Grand Lodge of Ontario had a plausible excuse, but after holding out many years it was dissolved. It must be the same with this Ohio body unless it can win over a majority of the regular lodges.

REV. DWIGHT GALLOUPE, formerly assistant pastor of St. Luke's Church, Portland, was found dead in his bath-room, of apoplexy, July 11th. His age was 29. He was Chaplain of the Ninth U. S. Infantry during the Spanish War, and was in the thick of every engagement, receiving serious injuries at San Juan Hill. He was a member of Greenleaf Chapter, Portland Commandery and the Scottish Rite when here, and was an eloquent speaker. He left a wife and infant child.

Lodges hold meetings and Grand Lodges communications. This difference should be observed in records and by-laws.

Mystic Shrine.

The Imperial Council at Washington, D. C., May 22d, elected Lou B. Winsor, Reed City, Mich., Imperial Potentate; Philip C. Shaffer, Philadelphia, Deputy; Henry C. Akin, Omaha, Chief Rabbai; Benj. W. Rowell, Boston, Recorder.

NON-AFFILIATES.—Under the landmarks of Freemasonry, a man has the right to be a non-affiliate if he chooses, and the only penalty is that he loses the right to participate in the privileges growing out of the lodge organization. We do not believe that any brother, claimed to be suspended from the benefits of Masonry by this self-acting law, loses any rights, save in Michigan and such other jurisdictions as have adopted the same laws; and we believe, moreover, if the suggestion of the Grand Master is carried out, and they actually try a brother for being non-affiliated, and suspend him, and the brother goes into another jurisdiction, that no Grand Lodge in the country will give the least effect to such unlawful proceedings.—[*Drummond's Corr., Grand Lodge, 1900.*]

Knights Templar Attention.

ADDRESS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE REGARDING TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the 28th triennial convocation of the Knights Templars of the United States, which is to be held in Louisville, the last week in August, 1901, a special committee was appointed to notify Templars throughout the country of the locations with regard to commanderies expecting to attend the convocation. This special committee issued the following address to the Grand and Subordinate Commanderies throughout the United States:

"The meeting of the Grand Encampment of the Knights Templar will be held in this city, in August, 1901. Sixty commanderies, embracing about 6,000 members, have already secured quarters and it is necessary for commanderies to arrange for quarters without delay in order to obtain desirable accommodations. One of the attractive features of the occasion will be a camp for the Knights and their ladies. Ample accommodations of a more conventional kind will also be provided. Newspapers intending to send representatives are requested to advise the press committee of the triennial convocation of such intention."

The following lodges pay \$1 or \$2 a year, receiving 11 and 22 copies of the *Token*, respectively, to distribute to the members who are promptest in attendance:

	Copies.
St. Andrew's, Bangor,	22
Temple, Westbrook,	11
Hancock, Castine,	11
Ira Berry, Bluehill,	22
Cumberland, New Gloucester,	22
Rising Virtue, Bangor,	22
Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag,	11
Ira Berry Chapter, Pittsfield,	22
Amity Lodge, Camden,	11
Mariner's Lodge, Searsport,	11
Winter Harbor Lo., Winter Harbor,	11
Perfect Union Lodge, N. Orleans, La.,	22
Pioneer Lodge, Ashland,	11

What lodge shall be next added?

FIRST EGYPTIAN DYNASTY.—Prof. Flinders Petrie has just reported the results of the past winter's exploration at Abydos and the other storehouses of the records of prehistoric times in the Egyptian desert. Fascinating indeed are the season's discoveries, for practically they add a thousand years to the written history of the human race. The records unearthed cover almost the whole period of the first dynasty of the Egyptian Kings, heretofore regarded as more or less mythological, and extending from 4000 to 5000 B. C. Now we are able to handle the royal drinking bowls from the palaces, to compare their art and carvings, to criticise the posthumous respect paid to each king, and to feel much more familiar with the daily life of this age than we can with that of the Saxon kings.

All this has come about through a careful study of three or four insignificant-looking lumps of black mud. The royal wine jars were sealed and in most cases only bore the hawk name of the king, which was not recorded in the list of kings. But some seals bore both names, and from these the actual tombs of the fifth, sixth and seventh kings of the first dynasty have been identified. Other royal tombs of the same group were of other kings of the first dynasty. The discovery has also, by the style of the work and the position of the objects of King Aha, led to this king's being identified with Menes, the founder of the Egyptian Monarchy.

We are now in a position to form a correct appreciation of the whole first dynasty, the art of which was rude and archaic under Menes, but rose to its best point under the luxurious King Denisetui, fifth of the dynasty. His tomb is paved with red granite and richly furnished. Cups of crystal and beautiful stones bearing the king's name in large, finely-cut hieroglyphics, and twenty tablets of ivory and ebony with carved inscriptions were taken from his tomb. The later kings showed less sumptuousness, but had a more general habit of inscribing objects on palace and tomb.

The principal classes of antiquities obtained during the past winter were the great tombstones of kings, one of Merneit, a king previously unknown; one of Qua, the last king of the dynasty; private tombstones of royal domestics, fifty of which have been obtained, one giving all the official titles of the major-domo of this age; fine stone drinking bowls and platters; portions of several hundred dishes of fine stones and abundant alabaster dishes, sixty of which bore royal inscriptions; labels and tablets of ivory and ebony, thirty with inscriptions; innumerable pieces of carving in slate, ebony, ivory and stones. After the selection of a few of the most valuable pieces for the Cairo Museum, the rest were sent to London.—[*Biblia.*]

JUNE.

O, June! delicious month of June!
When winds and birds all sing in tune;
When in the meadows swarm the bees
And hum their drowsy melodies;
O, June! the month of bluest skies,
Dear to the pilgrim butterflies,
Who seem gay colored leaves astray,
Blown down the tides of amber day;
O, June! the month of merry song,
Of shadow brief, of sunshine long;
All things on earth love you the best,
The bird who carols near his nest;
The wind that wakes and, singing, blows
The spicy perfume of the rose;
And bee who sounds his muffled horn
To celebrate the dewy morn;
And even all the stars above
At night are happier for love,
As if the mellow notes of mirth
Were wafted to them from the earth,
O, June! such music haunts your name,
With you the summer's chorus came.

—[Frank Dempster Sherman.]

TO JUNE.

March is a trumpet flower,
And April a crocus wild;
May is a harebell slender,
With clear blue eyes of a child.
July is the cup of a tulip,
Where the gold and crimson meet,
And August a tiger lily,
Tawny with passion and heat;
But June is the rose of the world,
Precious and glowing and sweet!

Fair is the flush of the dawning
Over the face of the sky;
Sweet is the tangle of music
From wild birds fluttering by;
Brilliant the glow of the sunset,
And graceful the bound of the deer;
Glad is the laugh of the children
Ringling like joybells clear;
But what can compare with thy beauty,
O red, red rose of the year!

—[Kansas City Journal.]

Drummond's Lodge Statistics, 1900.

Grand Lodges.	Members.	Raised.	Died.
Alabama,.....	11,291	639	255
Arizona,.....	735	48	11
Arkansas,.....	12,863	610	310
British Columbia, ..	1,639	139	20
California,.....	20,442	1,388	413
Canada,.....	24,957	1,580	312
Colorado,.....	7,974	422	118
Connecticut,.....	17,446	718	214
Delaware,.....	2,235	93	30
Dist. of Columbia,...	5,579	351	107
Florida,.....	4,321	243	91
Georgia,.....	19,332	1,107
Idaho,.....	1,143	64	21
Illinois,.....	55,120	2,928	879
Indiana,.....	30,901	1,791	487
Indian Territory,...	3,625	298	72
Iowa,.....	28,430	1,496	357
Kansas,.....	20,740	1,297	278
Kentucky,.....	18,790	1,376	352
Louisiana,.....	5,962	416	131
Maine,.....	22,277	761	400
Manitoba,.....	2,870	242	26
Maryland,.....	8,021	534	90
Massachusetts,.....	39,871	1,734	626
Michigan,.....	41,917	2,098	657
Minnesota,.....	16,401	918	187
Mississippi,.....	8,748	550	222
Missouri,.....	32,153	1,589	576
Montana,.....	3,000	199	43
Nebraska,.....	11,948	518	132
Nevada,.....	814	19	26
New Brunswick,....	1,778	95	30
New Hampshire,....	9,240	304	189
New Jersey,.....	17,386	1,025	330
New Mexico,.....	922	62	19
New York,.....	98,180	5,774	1,589
North Carolina,....	11,360	673	168
North Dakota,.....	3,169	337	23
Nova Scotia,.....	3,397	224	54
Ohio,.....	44,201	2,677	707
Oklahoma,.....	2,130	194	28
Oregon,.....	5,143	288	78
Pennsylvania,.....	53,446	2,773	851
P. E. Island,.....	526	17	5
Quebec,.....	3,643	213	34
Rhode Island,.....	5,220	205	96
South Carolina,....	6,056	357	117
South Dakota,.....	4,437	209	50
Tennessee,.....	17,221	744	369
Texas,.....	31,334	1,296	531
Utah,.....	867	68	13
Vermont,.....	10,166	439	185
Virginia,.....	12,836	622	218
Washington,.....	4,949	309	53
West Virginia,.....	6,567	356	81
Wisconsin,.....	17,421	737	225
Wyoming,.....	1,044	42	12
Total,	854,184	46,200	13,502

"You can travel nowhere on English Freemasonry, but you can travel everywhere, even to Heaven, on American Freemasonry." So says a distinguished Victorian brother on his return from a tour round the world.—[Australian Keystone.]

INFORMATION WANTED.—During the memorable raid that Grant's army made on Petersburg, Va., on the 2d of April, 1865, when Lee's lines were broken, a young Confederate officer lay in the road severely wounded, and when, without a moment's warning, a company of Federal cavalry rode down towards him at full gallop, he saw death staring him in the face. His first thought was that possibly there might be a mason among them, and he gave a sign of distress, known only to masons. Then the Federal captain rode quickly to his side, dismounted and parted the company in the center, without molesting the man in the least. He was quickly picked up, though a prisoner, taken to the rear and tenderly cared for, and in the course of time entirely restored to health. Bro. H. W. Mason, now a prominent physician of Rockwell, Texas, is anxious to learn the name and residence of the officer who saved his life in answer to a masonic sign, and asks that this item be published in all the masonic journals, hoping it may meet his eyes, or some one who knows about the occurrence.—[Square and Compass.]

OLD-TIME POWER OF MASONRY.—In the early part of the war of 1812 we had to defend ourselves from the French and English, for they both attacked the United States. Captain William Shearman, of Newport, R. I., was coming home on one of his voyages (I think, and tradition says, from the East Indies), loaded with silk, spices, teas, etc., when he was chased by a French frigate and finally captured without fighting. As Capt. Shearman's vessel was not armed he had to submit, and, with his crew was made prisoners of war, taken on board the French frigate and sailed toward France. Before reaching France, however, they were captured, after a smart fight, by an English man-of-war, France and England being also at war. The Frenchmen and their prisoners were carried to England.

While being marched through town, (I think Liverpool), Capt. Shearman, who belonged to the society of Freemasons at home—St. Paul's Lodge—finding the streets filled with people, made continuously the secret sign of a mason, but no one seemed to notice them, and he concluded that there were no masons among the crowd, but as the sequel will show the signs were noticed, and he was cared for by brethren of the Order.

After being in prison some five months or more, suffering the horrors of an English prison of those days, allowed no more than than a bare subsistence, punished for the slightest infringement of prison discipline, herded in one common room, dark, dirty and ill-ventilated, he was one day called by the turnkey, who appeared at the prison door, and in an apparently angry voice, said: "Capt. Shearman, Capt. Shearman, come out here!"

Some of his comrades said: "Well Captain, it is your turn to be punished now."

Capt. Shearman went to the door, when he was roughly seized by the jailer, drawn outside, and the prison room door closed. The jailer said to him, "There has been much talk outside of the death-rate among prisoners in here that it has been decided that you officers—for this was the officers' room—shall go out for a walk about two miles and return every pleasant day, under an armed guard. When you get to the end of the route, and they turn to march you back, you make an excuse to remain behind as long as you can until the company get some distance in advance, then run until you see a man standing by the side of the road holding a white horse. Shove the man over, take his horse and ride until you are stopped.

"But," says the Captain, "won't the guard shoot me?"

"No, there will be only two of them, while there will be twenty prisoners, and they will not fire for fear of some others getting away while their guns are empty. They will hurry the remainder back to prison and a new guard will be sent after you."

"What excuse can I make for loitering?"

"Pretend to tie your shoe, or find a stone in it; any excuse will do."

Near the end of the march Capt. Shearman saw the man and white horse about an eighth of a mile further on, so he stopped to find that stone in his shoe. The guard became annoyed and called him to come along. Capt. Shearman said: "Don't be in a hurry: wait til I tie my shoe," and finally ran for the horse, shoved the man, and he went over very easily. Capt. Shearman then climbed on the horse and rode at a gallop some five or six miles, when he was stopped by three men, two of whom carried off the horse, while the other led him deep into the wood, until they arrived at a charcoal burner's hut, where he was hidden under a heap of charcoal until the search was over. There he was concealed about six weeks, and one very stormy night he was taken down to the riverside, put on board of a lugger, or small sloop, carried over to France and introduced to the landlord of a small tavern frequented by sailors. There he was kept some weeks idle, anxious to get home. One day he was informed that France was now at peace, and a vessel was loading for America, and would sail soon, and he could have passage if he wished.

The Captain was only to glad to accept this offer, and sailed in the French vessel for home. He had rather a long passage, arriving in New York early one morning, about two months after, when he was immediately taken ashore by the captain and introduced to the landlord of a small hotel as having escaped from an English prison. Here he was again received very kindly. The landlord told him breakfast would be ready very soon, but not to go in to the table until he, the landlord, should go in with him. Soon the bell rang out, but no landlord appeared. Captain Shearman, after waiting some time as it appeared to him, started for the door, went down three or four steps, opened the door, and was about to pass out when the landlord appeared, and called him: "Where are you going, Captain?"

"Going to try to get some breakfast."

"Why, didn't I tell you you could stay here, and I should show you in to breakfast; didn't you understand me?"

Capt. Shearman said: "I know my clothing is dirty and ragged, I have had no decent clothing or money since I was taken prisoner, and I thought you did not want me in the house."

The landlord took him by the hand, gave him the masonic grip, and said: "I also have traveled, and sometimes been in difficulties myself. This house is free to you until you can get a passage to Newport. I don't want you to sit with the guests until you have a change of clothing, but you shall have just as they have. Come with me."

He then led him into the dining room at one end of a long table where none were seated, and laying his hand on the plate which lay in front of him upside down, he said: "This is your plate as long as you stay: remember, *this is your plate!*"

Capt. Shearman sat down, turned over his plate, and there he found a five-pound note (\$25), which, with his breakfast, quite cheered him, and after breakfast he bought a suit of clothes, and that morning he found a Capt. Waldron, from Newport, who invited him aboard his sloop, which was loading for Newport, and three days after he was at home.

I was a little girl at the time, and went to David Rodman's school on Division street. After my father, Capt. Shearman, was taken prisoner, we were taken from school by my mother. In a few days the kind Quaker school master called to see why the children were not at school. My mother told him that father's vessel was captured, and he was in an English prison and that she couldn't afford to send the children to school. Mr. Rodman said to send the children right on.

Well I remember the day my father came home. I was coming from school, and as I turned down Thames street it seemed to me that nearly everybody said to me, "Well, little girl, your father has got home!" and I hurried home to find to my joy father and mother sitting there talking together, and we children were received with kisses. My mother had been sitting in a rocking chair knitting; she had heard nothing from my father in over a year, when all at once the door opened, and as she looked up, there stood my father, Capt. Shearman. In her astonishment she arose from her chair, and fell backwards, but my father caught her before she touched the floor.—[Correspondence in the Newport, R. I., Mercury.]

SHRINER'S DAY IN SPOKANE.—On the 22d of June, El Katif Temple of Spokane, had a meeting, on the same day Ringling Bros. circus gave a performance in Spokane. Well the two joined forces; at least, the elephants and camels and the nobles did, and they had a big parade.

We clip the following from the Spokesman-Review: At the head were two brilliantly clad mounted oriental outriders—one was the bugler and the other was the crier. At every cross street they stopped and the bugler would send forth a shrill blast to announce the coming of the illustrious potentate and his nobles, and to give warning that they demanded a right of way. This done, the crier, a real Turk, with bowed head and solemn mein, would mumble an incantation, and then the two would proceed on their way. Next came a squad of eight city police, in full dress uniform, under command of Sergeant Brockman, followed by Pynn's military band of twenty pieces. Next came what the crowd were pleased to call the "long and short of it"—two grotesque characters. A tall man (Noble S. M. Smith), clad in the robes of a chancellor of the Arabic court and mounted on stilts that made the small man (Noble E. R. Bump) at his side look like a dwarf in proportion. Escorted by Grand Marshal Noble F. P. Weymouth on horseback, and all dressed in the costume of the Arab, came six mounted nobles, the body guard of the illustrious potentate, H. Lewis Schermerhorn, who was mounted on the big elephant from Ringling's circus. The illustrious potentate wore his full and resplendent robes of office, and looked every inch the high ruler of the retinue that surrounded him. Then followed another elephant, carrying "Lulu" (Illustrious Recorder L. P. Baumann), the favorite wife of the harem of the illustrious potentate, who looked most attractive in her dazzling raiment. Four other monster elephants, led by their liveried attendants, followed.

Next in order came the camel brigade, seven in number, and fully trapped out in oriental splendor. The first carried Noble S. H. Rush, chief rabban; the second had Noble J. A. Borden, assistant rabban, and the third carried the high priest and prophet, Noble J. M. Fitzpatrick.

Wearing pink masks and long black dominoes, and carrying painted banners of the order, flags and Japanese umbrellas, came 63 nobles. Then appeared a Chinese band, whose hideous music and uproar created

more amusement for the crowds of onlookers that it did not lessen one whit as the eye caught the strangest portion of the whole procession—nine forlorn looking candidates all roped together from neck to neck as though they were being led captives, in true Arabic style, across the burning deserts.

Following the captives and bringing the parade to a close came another band of triumphant nobles, over 100, also dressed like their predecessors in long black dominoes, but with different colored masks. They, too, carried banners with strange and horrible devices inscribed thereon.—[Masonic Review and Washingtonian.]

Our Thanks

CONNECTICUT.—Tenth annual report Masonic Charity Foundation Jan. 18, 1900, from John H. Barlow, Hartford, Sec. Luke A. Lockwood, Riverside, President. 52 inmates, expenses, \$6,507.37, average, \$125.

ILLINOIS.—Illinois Masonic Home, 3d annual report April 11, 1900, from Geo. Warville, Pres. Franklin Hubbard, Sec., Chicago.

INDIANA.—Gr. Lodge, May 22, 23, 1900, from Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis, Gr. Sec. Olin E. Holloway, Knightstown, G. M. 32,122 members, 2,187 initiates.

KENTUCKY.—Grand Council, Oct. 16, 1899, from James W. Staton, Brooksville, Gr. Rec. John Clarke, Georgetown, Gr. M. 20 Councils, 946 members, 47 candidates.

MARYLAND.—Gr. Council, 1897 to 1899, from Geo. L. McCahan, Baltimore, Gr. Rec. Henry C. Larrabee, Baltimore, Gr. M. 13 councils, 671 members, 170 candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Grand Lodge, June, Sept., Oct., Dec., 1899, Jan., March, 1900, and annual, from Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston, Gr. Sec. Charles T. Gallagher, Boston, G. M. 39,871 members, 1,843 initiates.

Gr. Council, Dec. 13, 1899, from J. Gilman Waite, Boston, G. Rec. Baalis Sanford, Brockton, G. M. 27 councils, 6,191 members, 313 candidates.

NEW JERSEY.—Gr. Lodge, Jan. 24, 1900, from Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton, Gr. Sec. Joseph E. Moore, Jersey City, Gr. M. 17,386 members, 1,025 raised.

NEW YORK.—Gr. Lodge, May 1, 1900, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, N. York, Grand Sec. Charles W. Mead, Albany, Gr. M. 748 lodges, 101,548 members, 6,760 initiates.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Gr. Lodge, Jan. 9, 1900, from John C. Drewry, Raleigh, Gr. Sec. B. S. Royster, Oxford, G. M. 311 lodges, 11,360 members, 695 initiates.

TEXAS.—Gr. Commandery, April 18, 1900, from John C. Kidd, Houston, Gr. Rec. A. R. Howard, Belton, Gr. Com. 31 commanderies, 2,152 members, 181 knighted.

VIRGINIA.—Gr. Lodge, Dec. 13-15, 1899, from Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond, Gr. Sec. Geo. W. Wright, Marion, G. M. 258 lodges, 12,836 members, 622 raised.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Gr. Commandery, May 9, 1900, from Robt. C. Dunnington, Fairmont, Gr. Rec. Frank H. Markell, Charleston, G. Com. 13 commanderies, 1,199 members, 121 knighted.

PREMIUMS.—Any brother who will procure subscribers for us, remitting not less than \$1 at a time, may retain one-fourth of the money for his services. Those who wish to assist us, without caring for the premium, can gratify some indigent brother by sending him a paper free. It is better to take subscriptions for two years.

DIED.

ELISHA F. STONE, in South Paris, May 11, aged 75. He was one of the oldest members of Paris Lodge.

FRANK E. CROWLEY, in Augusta, May 19, aged 43. A member of lodge, chapter and commandery at Belfast.

JEROME SPAULDING, in San Francisco, April 25, aged 63 yrs. 4 mos. 13 days. A native of No. Anson, Me., and Past Master of Mission Lodge.

CHARLES H. PETERSON, in Portland, June 8, aged 32. A member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Greenleaf Chapter, St. Alban Commandery and Maine Consistory. He was District Supt. for the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. A wife survives him.

J. EUGENE LEWIS, in Winthrop, June 9, aged 55. A member of Winthrop Chapter and of Trinity Commandery at Augusta.

JOHN W. DYER, in Denver, Colorado, June 17, aged 67. He was a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, having been initiated in 1856, at the age of 23, being then a cooper. He was long in the Cuba trade, and lately in a Cold Storage Company. His second wife and one son survive him.

MELVILLE M. FOLSOM, in Oldtown, June 21, aged 64. A member of Star in the East Lodge and a prominent citizen.

GEO. W. SNOW, in Bangor, June 15. A member of St. John's Commandery since Feb. 10, 1851.

LEWIS P. WARREN, in Westbrook, June 24, aged 82 yrs. 10 mos. He was a member of Temple Lodge, and was made a Templar in Portland Commandery June 10, 1866.

ROSCOE G. SMITH, in Cornish, June 25, aged 64. He was for fourteen years Secretary of Greenleaf Lodge, and for seventeen years Secretary of Aurora Chapter, of which he was a charter member. He left a wife and daughter. He was a '49er in California, and belonged to the New England Society of '49ers.

DAVID N. HARDACKER, in Dennisport, Mass., June 28, aged 36. A member of Mt. Vernon Chapter and St. Alban Commandery. He left a wife and three children.

ALEXANDER F. SPEAR, in San Francisco, June 2, aged 73 yrs. 4 mos. 13 days. A native of Thomaston, Me., and a member of Mission Lodge.

MARY F. TRUE, in Portland, July 10, aged 73. She was the widow of Bro. Daniel W. True, who died in 1888.

REV. DWIGHT GALLOUPE, in Newark, N. J., July 11, aged 29. (See editorial.)

HARRISON PIPER, in Lincoln, July 12, aged 61 yrs. 3 mos. 25 days. (See editorial.)

CHARLES E. WELD, in West Buxton, July 16, aged 84 yrs. 8 mos. 22 days. (See editorial.)



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