

# MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 4.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 15, 1902.

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## THE SNOWS OF YESTERDAY.

(Justin Huntly McCarthy's translation of Francis Villon's poem in "If I were King.")

I wonder in what Isle of Bliss  
Apollo breathes Ambrosial air,  
In what green valley Artemis  
For young Endymion spreads the snare,  
Where Venus lingers debonnaire.  
The wind has blown them all away  
And Pan lies piping in his lair—  
Where are the gods of yesterday?

Say where the great Semiramis  
Sleeps in a rose-red tomb; and where  
The precious dust of Cæsar is,  
Or Cleopatra's yellow hair;  
The winds have blown them all away,  
Where Alexander Do and Dare;  
And Red-beard of the Iron chain,  
Where are the dreams of yesterday?

Where does the Queen of Herod kiss,  
Or Phryne in her beauty bare;  
With Rhodope and Tomyris,  
And Sappho and Campaspe fare,  
Where Geunevere, the world's despair,  
The wind has blown them all away,  
And Helen, fairest of the fair,  
Where are the girls of yesterday?

Alas! for lovers; pair by pair,  
The wind has blown them all away.  
In vain we seek them here and there,  
Where are the snows of yesterday?

## MASONRY IN MAINE.

### Constitution.

Island Falls Lodge, No. 206, at Island Falls, was constituted June 28th by Grand Master Kimball, assisted by P. G. M. Albro E. Chase, Gr. Treasurer, Leander W. Fobes, Bro. Millard F. Hicks, and other *pro tem.* officers from the vicinity. Interesting addresses were made by Gr. Master Kimball and P. G. M. Chase. A banquet was served in Pettengill's Hall, and in the evening the third degree was conferred in the lodge. There was a large gathering.

### Dedications.

The hall of Blazing Star Lodge at Rumford Falls, was dedicated May 23d by Gr. Master Kimball, assisted by Gr. Chaplain Brooks, Gr. Marshal Bradbury, Gr. Tyler Carney and *pro tem.* officers.

The hall of York Lodge at Kennebunk was dedicated by Grand Master Kimball, assisted by J. G. Warden James C. Ayer, Gr. Tyler Carney and *pro tem.* officers, May 28th.

The new Temple at Lewiston was dedicated July 10th by G. Master Kimball, assisted by D. G. M. Burnham, Senior Grand Warden Porter, Junior Grand Warden Ayer, Grand Marshal Bradbury, Grand Stewards Foster and Leach, Grand Standard Bearer Witherell, Grand Tyler Carney and the local brethren.

### Saco Lodge Centennial.

Saco Lodge, No. 9, of Saco, celebrated its hundredth anniversary July 9th, in the presence of 300 craftsmen, wives and guests. A reception was given to Grand Master Kimball, and a banquet served at the Old Orchard House. Most of the elder members were present. Philip C. Tapley, the Master, presided and opened with a very graceful speech. P. G. M. Horace H. Burbank gave the historical sketch in his usually able style, a poem by John S. Locke was read by Rev. L. Lewis Marsh of Lincoln, Nebraska, a sparkling address was made by Grand Master Kimball, and then they all joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

### New Lodge.

The dispensation for Abner Wade Lodge, Sangerville, was issued June 3d. Angus O. Campbell, Master; George L. Barrows, sw; Asa M. Bradley, jw.

It will meet Monday on or after the full moon. There were thirty names on the petition.

### New Council.

The dispensation for York Council R. & S. M. at Sanford, was issued under date of May 7, 1902, to fourteen petitioners. Frank Wilson, T. I. M.; Albert W. Meserve, D. M.; M. Harry Dorsey, P. C. of W.

### New Commandery.

The dispensation to Strathglass Commandery, Rumford Falls, was issued under date of May 8, 1902. Fred O. Walker, Com.; Waldo Pettengill, Gen.; Elmer L. Lovejoy, C. Gen.; There were forty-two names on the petition.

GRAND CHAPTER.—The Gr. High Priest has appointed and installed Comp. Charles

F. Ridlon, of Norway, Grand Royal Arch Captain, in place of Comp. Orestes E. Crowell, declined.

WINTER HARBOR.—A fire at Winter Harbor July 7th, destroyed Tracy block, in which was the Masonic hall of Winter Harbor Lodge. As there was time to remove most of the contents, only the carpet and a few chairs were burned and the loss was covered by insurance.

### Red Cross of Constantine.

At the annual meeting of Maine Conclave, May 22d, the following were elected:

Sovereign—Millard F. Hicks,  
Viceroy—Charles I. Riggs,  
Senior General—Henry P. Merrill,  
Junior General—Albert H. Burroughs,  
Recorder—Samuel F. Bearce.

### St. John's Day.

Bethlehem and Augusta Lodges, of Augusta, observed the day by attending a sermon Sunday 22d, at the Universalist church.

Palestine Commandery of Chelsea, Mass., visited Gardiner, Augusta, and Bath, and were entertained by Maine and Dunlap commanderies.

Portland and St. Alban Commanderies went to Lynn, where they were elaborately entertained by Olivet Commandery.

Pilgrim Commandery, of Farmington, went to Bath, where it was received by Dunlap and taken to Brunswick, lunched by Senator Whitehouse, visited the college, and later went to Merrymeeting Park, where they met Palestine of Chelsea.

On the 25th, Dunlap entertained Pilgrim, Palestine and Claremont of Rockland, with a lunch at the Alameda. They then paraded, 400 strong, after which there was a banquet at the residence of Mayor Hyde. In the afternoon Pilgrim and Claremont were entertained at Popham Beach, while Palestine went to Merrymeeting Park and returned by night boat to Boston.

### Books, Papers, etc.

Bulletin Department Labor, Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner.

No. 40 for May treats of Hand-Working and Domestic Industries of Germany.

While the press has presented an endless number of illustration of the Mont Pelee disaster, the illustrations in the July Cosmopolitan, printed on fine paper with the most careful art, give a clearer idea of just what



that disaster means than anything hitherto presented. Cosmopolitan, Irvington, N. Y. \$1, or 10 cents a number.

**ROLLS OF MEMBERSHIP.**—The best way to keep a roll of membership is in a book about 7 x 9 inches paged through, and with pages enough to contain the membership from the beginning and for many years ahead. Number each member when he begins his membership, commencing with the charter member, and each candidate on initiation. Omit the rejected candidates. Enter affiliates when accepted. Give each member the page corresponding with his number. Enter on the page everything learned about the member. Index the names with the numbers for ready reference. When the lodge history is published print the book as the roll of membership, and it will be the most valuable part of the history. As the book will answer all questions about members it will be the most valued and interesting of the lodge archives. Books for keeping a roll in tabular form are not so good, because while many names can be kept in a line or two, some will require the whole page.

**LEWISTON.**—The dedication of the new hall in Lewiston was fully reported by the Journal, with illustrations. It says:

Thursday night was a red letter occasion among the masonic brethren of these cities, and incidentally we might say the whole state. The splendid masonic hall in the new Coe block was dedicated by the Grand Officers of Maine with all the elaborate ceremonies of that ancient order, and in the presence of the largest and most distinguished gathering of masons ever drawn together in Lewiston. Not only were the Grand Officers there, but members from all over the state attested by their presence the interest that was felt in this event. From beginning to end the services were conducted with that impressive dignity and solemnity so characteristic of the fraternity, and were followed with the closest attention by the approved members.

The new hall is 66 x 45 feet in size, with ample accommodations for several hundred persons. The ceiling is in stucco panel work, and is of the most artistic and elaborate design. Suspended from this ceiling are several arc lights, and in addition to these there are no less than eighteen incandescent electrics divided in color between red and white. Around the sides of the room are twenty-four gas burners and an equal number of electrics. When all of these are lighted, the hall presents a remarkably brilliant appearance.

The sides of the hall are finely finished. There are twenty-four fluted Corinthian pilasters, and between these the walls are beautifully tinted and frescoed. There are two double windows of Romanesque architecture in front, and the same number in the rear of the hall. These are of stained glass, and are emblematical of Masonry in their design.

The doors leading into and out of the hall are very elaborate and classical in their details. The one on the south side leads into the armory, where the uniforms of the commandery are kept in highly polished

cases. This room is 71x24 feet in size, and is amply sufficient for other purposes when desired.

The main lodge room is splendidly furnished. Two rows of mahogany seats, upholstered in plush, extend entirely around the room. The altar and all the tables and desks are of the best material and make that can be had. The carpet is a rich and heavy velvet, and of a color that harmonizes with the ceiling and the walls.

The prelate's room is a beauty. This room is 22x28 in size, with steel ceiling, and is handsomely frescoed. It is fitted and furnished with all the paraphernalia needed for this official. This room is connected with the main hall by a Romanesque door of the most artistic design and finish, and it is here that some of the finest and most impressive work of Masonry is performed.

One room is devoted to the use of the ladies, and particularly to the members of the Eastern Star. Here is a fine piano and other furniture such as will delight the hearts of our fair friends. This room is furnished in natural wood, and a rich art square adorns the floor. It is an elegant room and in keeping with all the others.

In addition to those already noted, there is a large reception and smoking room, a preparation room, hat and coat room, robe closets and toilet rooms. All of these are fitted with every modern convenience, and almost without regard to cost.

The banquet hall is one flight higher up, and is an immense affair. It is fitted to seat three hundred persons, and in case of an emergency room could easily be found for another fifty. From the windows of this room a magnificent view of the falls and all the surrounding country is had. The kitchen leads off from this room in the rear, and here is every appliance for furnishing the most elaborate banquets. These rooms are all under the charge and management of Charles H. Jumper, who for almost a quarter of a century has held a like position for the masons in their other halls. No better selection could possibly be made. He is thoroughly trustworthy, and understands the business in all its details. He is a mason of high degree, and an all-round good fellow who knows how to make us all happy.

Where all of these trustees have labored so unselfishly and well in the securing of this new home it seems almost invidious to make any comparisons; yet if any two should be singled out for especial praise we think that all the masons in this city would, with one voice, accord that honor to William J. Burnham and Fessenden I. Day. These gentlemen have been ceaseless in their efforts, and night and day have found them at their post of duty. They have performed well their duties, and have the satisfaction of knowing that their names and deeds will long be preserved in the archives of our order. These gentlemen have labored side by side in the interests of Masonry for twenty-four years, and during that long stretch of time not the slightest unpleasant thing has arisen to mar their happy and united relations. To them all masons turn for counsel, and to them all voices join in acclaim: "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Masons are not ungrateful. Hanging in honored positions in the new hall are the portraits of Henry H. Dickey, Augustus Callahan and David Cowan. These gentlemen may almost be termed the fathers of Masonry in this city. They were here in the early days, and they rocked its cradle

and nurtured it into a mature growth. It was they who encouraged it in its infancy with voice and purse, and who guided its councils in after years. They are not forgotten, and their features still look down upon the lodges and the scenes which they loved so well.

**EASTERN STAR.**—Nettie Ransford, Grand Secretary, favors us with the proceedings of the Order of Eastern Star for 1902. It contains an excellent report on correspondence, by Alice E. Stewart, from which we quote an extract which she credits to the Grand Patron of Arizona.

"The Eastern Star—how simple—and yet to us what significance! For ages this beautiful Apple of Masonry hung in the tree undisturbed. Woman at last found an Adam to ascend the tree and bring down the Apple. This little star, small as it was at that time, covering not over a dozen heads, has spread its five mighty points to the ends of the earth, covering to-day 200,000 members. For this simple little act of picking the apple our modern Adam was to be thrown out of the Garden of Eden of Masonry. Our dear old mossy fellows cried from the four quarters of the earth: 'Woman a Masonry! Dreadful! Invading the sacred labyrinths of Masonry—dreadful! They shall not hold their meetings in our halls.' Even the masonic papers cried out and called them 'Petticoat masons.' But, happily, to-day, 'Thanks to the power of Heaven,' thanks to the power of right, there are but few who do not recognize that these dear sisters never asked to be masons. All they wished for, all they asked for, was to be little stars—'little pillars of fire'—to guide the mason through the dreary desert of life in the dark night time of adversity, as well as to share with him in the sunshine of life the blessings and comforts with which fortune many times smiles on him. Their work in the labyrinth of our star has just begun, and as the old saying goes will never be done—'No, never, so long as there is a tear to dry and an aching heart to soothe.'"

**PROPPING UP KARNAK.**—A great deal of good Egyptological work is being done this season in Egypt, and a large number of eminent archaeologists are busy at work throughout the country in revealing the wonderful treasures that still lie hidden beneath the soil. The following account of the latest progress in Egyptological investigation is limited to Upper Egypt.

Never since the old worshippers crowded the great hall of the Temple of Karnak has that ancient shrine seen so much activity as now prevails. Hundreds of Arab laborers are now at work there, and all the accessories of a great modern engineering enterprise lie contiguous to the grandest memorial of ancient Egypt. Undoubtedly the most important Egyptological work now in progress is the restoration of the Hypostyle Hall. The following description of the present state of the works is by M. Legrain, the inspector and designer for the Ghizeh Museum, who is directing the restoration. There are twenty-seven columns in all that are to be restored. Thirteen fell in ancient times, eleven came down on October 3, 1900, and three which were shaken and threatened to fall were taken down last year. All these twenty-seven columns will be reconstituted and replaced in their original position. The first step that had to be taken after the fall of the eleven columns was to take down the three columns whose



destruction appeared to be imminent and would have entailed further ruin. One column has also an architrave which threatened to come down, and this enormous piece of stone had also to be removed.

Owing to the impossibility of removing this huge block, which weighs 42 tons, it was necessary to resort to the original method whereby the old Egyptians erected the monuments which are the wonder and admiration of the modern world. Accordingly M. Legrain made a huge inclined plane which required 100,000 cubic metres of earth for its construction. The architrave was taken down by this means, and the enormous accumulation of soil which its removal necessitated is now being gradually removed. The following figures will give some idea of the immense labor involved: Each column has an abacus, 12½ tons, and 13 segments, 14 tons, or 27 pieces altogether. There are, therefore, 729 pieces to be found from out of the mass of ruin which the Hypostyle Hall now presents, and to be numbered and taken away to the depot, and 472 still remain to be discovered and removed, without counting the architraves, which weigh 50 tons, or 25 tons each. On an average six of these blocks are removed every day, and assuming that the rate of progress is normal, it will be eighty days before the hall can be cleared.

It is an immense labor, for each block has to be methodically arranged and numbered, and placed in reserved space until the time comes for all to be pieced together. Many hundreds of workmen are employed. Each man receives 5d. a day, and each boy 43d. By April 1 it is hoped to have everything removed from the Hypostyle Hall. After this has been done a commission will come to Luxor to study the foundations and arrive at the necessary means of consolidating the whole. In the summer the hall will be left to dry, and work will be recommenced as soon as the Nile flood permits. By May, 1904, it is hoped that everything will be finished. As visitors enter the Hypostyle Hall they at once notice that the two pylones of the hall are shored up. These pylones also threatened to fall at the same time as the columns collapsed, and provisional props have been made to avert the calamity. Nothing has yet been done, and the work of underpinning the foundations has to be commenced, and, it is hoped, will be taken in hand shortly.

The foundations of this charming temple of the God of the Morning have been found to be bad and the columns are being underpinned. Many blocks have fallen and will be pieced together and replaced. A grand find was made on December 28 last. M. Legrain, who is in charge of all the works at Karnak, came upon a wonderfully beautiful bust of the God Khonsu. Three other portions of the same statue have also been discovered, and it will therefore be possible to restore this beautiful statue in its entirety with the exception of the small piece which is wanting to complete one of the legs. The statue belongs to the epoch of Hormhab, nineteenth dynasty, circa 1900 B. C. The name of the god is inscribed on the pendant at the back of the collar, and the inscription runs, "Khonsu of Thebes, God of the Day." The expression of this deity is very fine, and it is an excellent example of ancient Egyptian sculpture at its best. The god is decked with the usual emblems, such as the milometer, the sceptre, Owas, the flagellum, the pedum, etc. On one side of the head is a long curl worn by young Egyptians in antiquity, a symbol of youth. It is still in use among the young fellahen. The statue, when restored, will be placed in situ in the temple, and will form a magnificent addi-

tion to the treasures of Karnak.—[From the *Egyptian Gazette*.]

President Wm. F. Warren, of the Boston University, contributes an interesting article to the January number of the *Methodist Review*, entitled, "Beginnings of Hebrew Monotheism.—The Ineffable Name." The writer says: "It is hard to realize the fact that not one of the Old Testament prophets or New Testament evangelists ever heard the word Jehovah, or if they could have heard it would have had the slightest idea of the speaker's meaning. In their day, and long centuries after their day this now sacred name had no existence.

"The distinctive personal name of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, was written in their own language in two ways. The shorter form was expressed by the consonants answering to our JH, the longer by the four consonants answering to our JHWH. It is considered certain that the former was originally pronounced Yah, and highly probable that the pronunciation of the latter was Yahveh. That the former is the older of the two forms is the opinion of some of the best authorities in Semitic archaeology. The two appear together in Isa. xii, 2, and xxvi, 4. The origin of this hallowed name has been a puzzle to the scholars of many generations. In his *History of the People of Israel* Renan remarks, 'Of all the obscure questions in these ancient histories this assuredly is the most perplexing.' Derivations have been attempted from roots of almost every kind: Hebrew, Canaanite, Phœnician, Egyptian, Greek, and even Chinese. One of the latest is that presented by Spiegelberg, who seeks to derive it from an Egyptian word signifying '(fourfooted) animals.' Surely little further light on this problem can be looked for from philology.

"More than a year before this paper was begun it occurred to the writer that possibly JAH was the Hebrew form or equivalent of the name applied by the ancient Sumerians and East Semites to a god to whom they ascribed the lordship of all waters, the lordship of the earth as well, the creation and care of the human race, wisdom beyond that of all the other gods, and finally, a character that called out all the hostility of the demons. The very thought was exciting. The name of this most ancient Chaldean divinity is variously transliterated by scholars as IA, EA, and HEA. Most German Assyriologists use the first form, most English ones either the second or third. As Hommel and others had shown that in the composition of personal names IA was one of the most archaic forms of Yahveh the phonetic equivalence of the two names seemed exact. But, if our Hebrew JAH was in historic reality only the West Semitic form of East Semitic or Proto-Semitic EA, what interesting inferences must necessarily follow! What new questions would have to be investigated touching the religious ideas of the ancient Chaldeans, and touching the method of the Old Testament revelation! Even upon the old questions—questions of history, of ethnology, of linguistic development, of biblical criticism, of Old Testament exegesis—flashes of new light might surely be expected to fall."—[*Biblia*.]

The question is sometimes asked: What are the oldest written records known? There are the tablets of the Babylonian King Khammurabi, B. C. 2300, who was the Amraphel of Genesis. There are hundreds of these tablets. Most of them were found at Tel Sifr, the ancient Larsa. Many of these bits of clay partake of the charac-

ter of letters. Can we imagine that the Post Office had its duties before or during the time of Abraham? But these Khammurabi documents are but of yesterday when compared with the inscribed cylinders, or bricks, which, beginning with the date of B. C. 4500, continue down to yesterday, or say B. C. 520.

Suppose we accept, then, B. C. 4500 as the earliest record of man's writing. How many thousands of years must have passed before man invented the signs or the characters by means of which he gave a positive form to his thoughts? As the archaeologist goes on with his studies, he is forced to admit that the dawn of civilization is removed further and further back. If Lord Kelvin gives to the world we live in a beginning some 6,000,000 years ago, when did man first write? The hope is entertained by Assyriologists that even earlier cuneiform letterings may be discovered.

The character of the documents of the time of the Kings of Ur and Dungi, of about B. C. 2500, have been fully studied. The most interesting are the tithe payments made to the temples. There are innumerable entries of sheep, oxen, asses, etc., brought in by the farmers, with corn, dates, wool and other produce. These accounts are perfectly well kept, and might be deemed models of clerical skill to-day. There are trade contracts and leases. It becomes by no means impossible to understand what were commercial relations in Babylon some 2300 years before the Christian era. Could there have been moneyed institutions resembling our banks? That there were trading guilds seem positive. Babylon was a great commercial centre.

As to the records of King Nebuchadnezzar (a very much maligned potentate), we have his record exactly. In the Department of Oriental Antiquities at the British Museum may be seen documents belonging to every year of his long reign. Could there have been a syndicate in those remote times? There are the records of a firm which must have been possessed of large means. Its name and style was "Engibi & Sons." This concern was quite ready to advance money on eligible property.

Civilization cannot work in one direction alone. Metallurgic proficiency was prominent among the Assyrians. There are the bronze castings of B. C. 2200. And where did these old people get their tin? That is a question no archaeologist has found an answer to up to the present moment.

—[*Biblia*.]

There has been some talk in Virginia of extending the benefits of the orphans' home of that jurisdiction to the indigent widows of masons. Garrett G. Gooch, vice-president of the board of governors, is said to be strongly opposed to any such action. He says that to place aged women in the home along with the children would result in hardship for both. We believe his idea is the correct one. The best results are, undoubtedly, not obtained when old and young are gathered together in one institution. The difficulty is that it is not every jurisdiction which can afford to support two separate institutions, yet, we dare say, greater good would be accomplished were each jurisdiction to maintain two separate homes of modest proportions, one for the aged and one for children, than to attempt to erect and support a single pretentious asylum for both together.—[*The American Tyler*.]



# MASONIC . TOKEN,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

STEPHEN BERRY, - - PUBLISHER.

TEN YEARS IN A VOLUME.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1867.

Volume 4 commenced July 15, 1897.

Secretaries should instantly report the election of officers, if they have not done so, that communications, &c., may be sent to the proper addresses.

Any lodge officer or member of the Grand Lodge can obtain a copy of the Constitution by remitting the postage, a three cent stamp, to the Grand Secretary.

Any member of the Grand Chapter can obtain the Constitution of that body in the same way.

## MAINE MASONIC TEXT BOOK.

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

A new edition has been published, bringing the decisions up to 1902.

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37 Plum Street, Portland, Maine.

The largest masonic lodge in the world is Genessee Falls Lodge at Rochester, N. Y., which has a membership of 912.

Beauseant Commandery of Malden, Mass., went to Rangeley Lakes, June 14th, for a four days' outing. Pilgrim Commandery at Farmington gave them a lunch on their way up.

Bro. F. C. Van Duzer, the Secretary of the American Society in London, has been made Honorary Past Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of England, the first American to receive Grand rank in England.

NOVA SCOZIA—The Grand Lodge June 11th, elected Luther B. Archibald, of Truro, Grand Master, and Thomas Mowbray, of Halifax, Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge of Egypt was recognized.

If any are inclined to grieve over the paucity of work let them look at the last report of the Grand Chapter of Nevada after twenty-nine years work. Only seven chapters and 309 members, an average of 44 to a chapter; 15 exaltations, or an average of 2 to a chapter, though three chapters had no exaltations. But the Grand Chapter goes patiently on and gets out excellent proceedings.

The Grand Chapter or Missouri, Order Eastern Star, has placed an annual tax of 15 cents upon each of its members, the proceeds to constitute a fund with which in the future to build an old ladies' home.

Bro. Charles E. Meservey is not only Grand Master of the Grand Council, but is also Grand Patron of the Eastern Star, and Golden Rod Chapter of Rockland gave him a reception June 27th, which is reported at a column's length in the Courier Gazette.

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire laid the corner stone of a Masonic Home at Manchester, July 8th, a very handsome building according to a picture of the design on the invitation, for which we are indebted to Hon. Joseph W. Fellows, Chairman of the Trustees.

Grand Master Kimball found a busy campaign opening for him with his new year of service. On May 23d he was called upon to dedicate the new hall at Rumford Falls, on the 28th the new hall at Kennebunk. June 28th, found him in the wilds of Aroostook County, north of Mount Katahdin, constituting Island Falls Lodge. But that was rather a pleasure trip, for P. G. M. Albro E. Chase has a camp at Rockabema in Moro Plantation, two townships above Island Falls, where he spends his summer vacation, and he invited the Grand Master, with Gr. Treasurer Fobes and Bro. Millard F. Hicks to visit him there. Together they had a delightful trip, and the aid of these experienced hands at the constitution was gratifying to the Grand Master and flattering to the brethren of Island Falls. The day after his return found him attending the Centennial of Saco Lodge, July 9th, and making an address, and on July 10th, he dedicated the new hall at Lewiston. Now, he says, he shall try to settle down. His readiness as an extemporaneous speaker makes it easier for him than for those who have to prepare an address for each occasion.

MODEL BY-LAWS—The addition to Section 117 of the Grand Lodge Constitution, page 46, Proceedings 1900, necessitates a change in the model by-laws in the Article of Membership, Section 41, and any lodge desiring a corrected copy can obtain one by applying to the Grand Secretary.

The *American Tyler* gives a sketch of Col. Henry J. Burns, Marshal of Islam Temple, San Francisco, which shows that he was born in Waldoboro, Maine, July 7, 1831, was brought up on a farm, learned ship-building, then went to New Orleans and afterwards to San Francisco. He was long employed as government agent, conveying specie from San Francisco to Washington. He has now retired from business, and as he says, is "living at the expense of his heirs."

## Edward P. Burnham.

Brother Burnham, who was very low with pneumonia on Grand Lodge week, died at Somersworth, N. H., May 12th, aged 74 years, 5 months and 9 days, having been born in Kennebunkport, Dec. 3, 1827. He was the son of Rev. Owen and Elizabeth Smith Burnham.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Alfred in 1849. From 1851 to 1853 he was deputy collector and inspector of customs at Kennebunk. After that time he resided at Saco as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Saco and Biddeford Savings institution. He lived at Roxbury, Mass., from 1885 to 1888, and since then had been the President of the Saco and Biddeford Savings institution, living at Saco.

He was mayor of Saco in 1872 and 1873, and was an alderman for five years. From 1857 to 1884 he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Saco Provident Association. He had been a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston since 1868, of the Maine Historical Society since 1870, and later of the Webster Historical Society. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Bro. Burnham was long a prominent member of the masonic fraternity, occupying the highest positions in its councils, not only in his own city and state, but also in the nation. He joined, July 26, 1852, York Lodge, at Kennebunk, of which his father had been a member, and of which his grandfather, Seth B. Burnham, had been Master. In 1853 he affiliated with Saco Lodge, and in 1856 became its Master. He received the chapter degrees in York Chapter at Saco in 1853, and became High Priest in 1859, and Grand High Priest in 1861. He was Master from 1858 to 1863 of Maine Council. He joined the Knights Templar of Portland, in 1855 and in 1859 and 1860 was the Commander of Bradford Commandery, of Biddeford. For a long time until 1885 he was Treasurer of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery. In 1877 and 1878 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. He was a delegate to the General Grand Chapter at Chicago in 1859 and at Detroit in 1880. He had been a member of Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters since 1856, became Grand Master in 1867, and from 1880 to 1883 was General Grand Marshal. He was Grand Commander in 1881 and 1882 of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, which he joined in 1857, and was delegate to the Grand Encampment in 1880 at Chicago. He received the grades of the Royal Order of Scotland and became a member of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the United States at Philadelphia in 1879.

Bro. Burnham was also prominently identified with Odd Fellowship, having been Past Grand Master.



He was married September 5, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Osborn, of Kennebunk. They had no children. Mrs. Burnham was an assistant to her husband in the Saco and Biddeford Savings institution for a number of years, and it is owing largely to the energy of both Mr. and Mrs. Burnham that this institution rose from an inferior position to become the third of its kind in the state. The health of Mrs. Burnham failed and after being an invalid for many years she died a few years ago. Bro. Burnham devoted all possible attention to the care of his wife during her long period of illness and so unremitting was he that he impaired his own health.

The nearest relative Bro. Burnham leaves is a second cousin.

#### Obituaries.

GEORGE M. MCGUIRE, Gr. Capt. Gen. of Missouri, died at Kirksville, May 9, aged 66. He was a confederate veteran.

WILLIAM HENRY SHRYOCK, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Maryland in 1895 and '96, died in Baltimore, April 29th. He was born in Baltimore, Jan. 26, 1835. For ten years he was Treasurer of the Gr. Lodge.

JOHN L. WHITE, Grand Commander of Illinois in 1886, died at Bloomington, May 13. He was born in Westminster, Mass., Dec. 5, 1832.

GEORGE P. TAYLOR, Grand Commander of Arkansas in 1895, died at Forest City, May 13th, in his fifty-third year. He was also Grand High Priest in 1896.

WALTER R. GODFREY, Grand Master of Grand Council of Indiana in 1879, died in Michigan City, Ia., June 7, aged 76.

PETER ROSS, LL.D., of New York City, historian of the New York Masonic Historical Society, died June 2d, of nervous prostration from overwork. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1847, and was a printer and journalist. He had published several books on Scottish subjects and several masonic histories, notably a history of Freemasonry in the State of New York.

HENRY PERKINS, Grand Commander of Ohio in 1889, died in New York City May 6th. He was born in Akron, Ohio, April 8, 1842.

MELVIN L. YOUNGS, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Michigan in 1866, '67 and again from 1890 to '95, died at Milwaukee, June 27th. He was born in Smyrna, N. Y., April 8, 1826. He was Gr. Master, of the Gr. Lodge in 1867 and Gr. High Priest in 1864 and '65.

SEWARD DILL, the senior Past Master of Blue Mountain Lodge at Phillips, died at Soquel, California, May 20th, at the patriarchal age of ninety. He was one of the founders of the republican party, was a

friend of Senators Hamlin, Blaine and Frye, and was once postmaster at Phillips. He was long a trustee of the Maine Agricultural Society. He was deeply interested in Masonry, even in his latest days. He had lived in California for the last fifteen years. He left a widow and an adopted daughter in California, and one son, Harry P., who is U. S. Consul at Port Hope, Ontario, and who is a mason.

The *Keystone* of Philadelphia completed its 35th year June 28th, and has an excellent biographical sketch of Clifford P. MacCalla, so long its distinguished editor. We congratulate it. The *Token* completed its 35th year in May, having started a little earlier than the *Keystone*.

The Shriners at San Francisco, June 9th, elected Henry C. Akin of Omaha, imperial potentate, and Benj. Rowell of Lynn, imperial recorder. Next year the council meets at Saratoga, N. Y. The parade was at night and is said to have been very brilliant. The *Trestle Board* got out a special edition containing the official program, finely illustrated.

We are indebted to Grand Secretary J. C. Corbin, of Pine Bluff, for the proceedings of the Colored Grand Lodge of Arkansas, Aug. 13, 1901. It is a book of 274 pages, of which 71 are correspondence. There are 178 lodges and 626 initiates. The membership is not added, being imperfectly returned.

Imagination is necessary to the appreciation of a masonic or any other order; indeed, it is imagination which distinguishes civilized man from the brute, for we must go very low in the scale before we find a race so dull as to lack it; yet when a man is writing history he should not state as facts what is derived from the fancy. Masonic historians frankly own that the origin of Masonry is unknown, and the legends are given for what they are worth. But the historians of the Mystic Shrine coolly date it back to 644 and place its origin at Mecca. The Order was founded in New York in 1872 by Billy Florence and Dr. Walter M. Fleming, and Albert Leighton Rawson, the author, who had been initiated into the Order of Bektash Dervishes in 1853, gave them some valuable hints.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.—A. J. Smith, a leading cattle man of Oklahoma City, O. T., killed himself April 11, under peculiar circumstances. Smith and J. Stribling, have been partners in a cattle feeding company, and in a litigation recently Smith lost. In a letter he stated that as he and Stribling were both masons, he could not live and meet him without killing him. Hence he took his own life.

#### D. K. E. Loving Cup, Presented at Colby to Hon. Josiah H. Drummond.

There was a large attendance at the annual reunion of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Colby on Wednesday evening, June 25th. The special feature of the evening was the presentation to Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Colby '46, founder of the chapter, of a magnificent loving cup. This was beautifully wrought in silver and bore the following inscription:

To Father Drummond  
From  
The Boys  
June 25, 1902.

Mr. Drummond has been called "Father" by members of the chapter for many years. The expense of the cup was contributed to by Dekes in all parts of the country.

MAY NEVER OCCUR AGAIN.—Temple Lodge, No. 14, of Albany, New York, is distinguished as furnishing the presiding officers of all the Grand Bodies the same year. Chas. W. Mead, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, James B. McEwan, Grand Master of the Grand Council, Charles H. Armatage, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Alfred A. Guthrie, Grand King, but elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, and thereby with the others named governing the four Grand Bodies the same year.—[*Masonic Constellation*.]

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      |
| Perfect Union Lo., N. Orleans, La., | 22      |
| Pioneer Lodge, Ashland,             | 11      |

What lodge shall be next added?

It is well known that there are in London, England, many so-called "class" lodges. A new one has recently been "consecrated,"—as our English brethren say—composed almost exclusively of artists and literary men. It is called the Pen and Brush Lodge, No. 2,909.—[*The American Tyler*.]

#### Charitable Judgments.

Gently scan your brother man,  
Still gentler sister woman;  
Though they may gang a kennin' wrang!  
To step aside is human:  
One point must still be greatly dark,—  
The moving why they do it:  
And just as lamely can ye mark  
How far perhaps they rue it.

Who made the heart, 'tis He alone  
Decidedly can try us;  
He knows each chord—its various tone,  
Each spring—its various bias:  
Then at the balance let's be mute;  
We never can adjust it:  
What's done we partly may compute,  
But know not what's resisted.

—[Robert Burns.]



## THE NEW SOUTH.

She sits in robes of white arrayed,  
With eyes serene and tender;  
Above her head the starry flag  
Displays its streaming splendor.  
The North a gallant lover came  
And at her door alighted;  
To him beneath the palm and pine  
Her solemn troth she plighted.

The ring that seals forevermore  
Their hearts and hands was molded  
From guns that lay on glory's field  
In rust and roses folded.  
Oh, don't you hear their wedding march?  
In fair and stormy weather  
"Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle" blent  
In one sweet tune together.

[Minna Irving in *Leslie's Weekly*.]

A Colorado paper tells us of an unusual event which took place last month. Masons from Boulder and Ward, Colo., joined, on June 23d, in a trip to Mount Audubon, one of the highest peaks in Colorado. The mountain was climbed partly by team and partly by foot. At the summit a lodge was opened and the third degree conferred.

—[*The American Tyler*.]

The handsome masonic temple in Newport, Ohio, is to be sold to satisfy a judgment of taxes due the city of Newport, amounting to about \$4,000. There is, besides this, a bonded indebtedness of \$15,500. The debt is so large that the craft are unable to redeem the building. It was erected about eighteen years ago and cost \$25,000, but has never more than paid expenses.

—[*The American Tyler*.]

A Canton, Ohio, paper says in a recent issue: "The masonic committee of the McKinley National Memorial Association, which is carrying on the work of canvassing the masonic lodges of the entire country from its office in Canton, is attracting considerable attention among the trustees of the national association. If the present rate of contributions continue it is believed by the memorial association that the masonic fund will attain larger proportions than that of any single organization. At the meeting of the trustees of the McKinley Memorial Association held in Cleveland it was given out that the contributions from the lodges in the state alone would amount to \$15,000 or \$16,000."

In a curious masonic document, entitled the Charter of Cologne, it is said that before the year 1440, the society of freemasons was known by no other name than that of "John's Brothers," but after that date they began to be called Free and Accepted Masons.

**DOMINICANS, ORDER OF.**—Founded at Toulouse, in 1215, by Dominic (Domingo) de Guzman, who was born at Calahorra, in Old Castile, 1170. He became an itinerant to convert the heretical Albigenses, and established the Order for that purpose and the cure of souls. The Order was confirmed by Innocent III and Honorius III, in 1216. Dress, white garment, with black cloak and pointed cap. Dominic died at Bologna, 1221, and was canonized by Gregory IX in 1233. —[*Encyclopædia of Freemasonry*—McClenachan.]

**MORAL MOTHS.**—Moths are great destroyers, and the good housewife has a great deal of trouble to get rid of them. Cedar chests, camphor and camphor-balls are used to protect the clothing, but frequently to no purpose. They select the finest furs in which to build their nests and feed upon

the choicest fabrics. They are small and often hard to find until their work of destruction discovers their presence. They hide away in the folds of a garment, and feast upon it until the cloth is threadbare and in holes. To remove them then is to find that neglect to provide against them has resulted in loss of furs and clothes. How like the moth are evil habits. They are insinuating, and as the tiny destructive insect, they appear with gaudy wings, so innocent and beautiful that we fairly woo them to approach and abide with us. They nestle close to the heart, and before we are aware of it have spun a thread-like web that it is difficult to remove. They eat into good intentions, and destroy good resolutions, until we suddenly discover great holes in our consciences. A bad habit grows in favor with us, and before we know it, "familiar with her face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace." The preventative of bad habits is good habits. The antidote of evil is good. Fill the heart so full of good thoughts, the life with good actions and habits, and the soul with pure and holy aspirations that there will be no room for evil thoughts or bad habits. Keep the good always with you and the moth of evil will fly away, and your conscience will be kept whole. —[*Masonic Standard*.]

## Archæological Notes.

Professor Flinders Petrie recently gave the first of a series of three lectures on "The Rise of Civilization in Egypt," at the London Royal Institute. Ten years ago, he observed, the title of the lecture would have seemed strange; we were then groping about for clues in the hieroglyphs and the few remains of what might have been conjectured to be prehistoric times. But the whole aspect of the subject had changed. Until 1892 the whole of Upper Egypt was closed—at least to English work. But after that date at the outset British explorers found traces of Mycæan civilization—then remains of the dynastic period; at last we had come to the period of first and second dynasties. These years had been fruitful of results, covering the years from 4000 B. C. to 7000 B. C., and we might say our knowledge of early history in Egypt was now more exact than that of the first ages of any other country in the world. The range covered the unparalleled period of nine thousand years. In a table on the screen Professor Petrie marked successive periods, giving 5800 B. C. as the date of the highest prehistoric civilization, and 7000 B. C. as the rise of that civilization. The Pyramid builders were about 3600 B. C. Another table with appropriate curves, indicated the successive waves and variations of civilization.

The great importance of Egypt was that foreign influences were probably smaller than in any other country, though there was some early Babylonian influence and at a far later period that of the Mediterranean seaboard. On the whole, however, the civilization of this wonderful land was self-developed to an extraordinary extent. But in dealing with prehistoric times some points of reference—type specimens—standards and terminology were necessary. How could these be obtained in the absence of ascertained dates? There was no scale of time, and they must have a scale of sequence. For this a corpus of objects was needed, such as might, for example, in the case of Greece and Rome in the absence of dates, be found in the extant coins. In Egypt the tombs and their contents were the means of attaining such a scale and such a sequence of development.

For such archæological investigation no means were so fruitful as pottery. The lecturer showed by example the variations of form and the growth of art and style in successive epochs. The continuity of historic form was already known, and the presence of an alien form led to a reasonable inference of prehistoric character. In pottery a scale of sequence had been worked out with tolerable exactness during the period hitherto regarded as mythical. Research had carried us as far back as 5000 B. C., when there was clearly an influx of new ideas. By degrees the successive periods of the tombs had been ascertained, the interval between each being, roughly speaking, a generation. There were, he believed, about nine hundred kinds of pottery whose vague varied indefinitely. Then the flints were another source of knowledge with their gradual modifications. The earliest flints were the best, and the changes of form might be traced from prehistoric times. The earliest metal forms and their successors were also illustrated.

Then in slate the growth and improvement, followed by decay in workmanship, were shown by pictures of animals, which ultimately became excessively formal and constrained. Except with metal the result attained was that art had reached its acme in prehistoric times and then began to degenerate.

Until the North of Africa had become considerably dried and the Nile lost its affluents civilization was out of the question. Until the mud deposits grew to great dimensions the valley of the river was a practically uninhabitable gorge. The period of the Nile deposits was about 8000 to 9000 B. C. We already knew the history until we worked back about 5000 B. C., and there remained from 2,000 to 3,000 years. We ought to look, therefore, to some neighboring country as the source of Egyptian civilization. High up in the desert were found flints—some of them 1,500 feet above the Nile, in a region now barren and lifeless. This was evidence that the district was at one time inhabited and more or less fertile, and the erosion of large tracts of the country showed that the climate must have been a wet one. But he had also found these flints on the level of the present Nile, and this seemed to indicate the late survival in the country of paleolithic man.

Then figures of colossal size of human and animal forms, cognate with what had been found in South Africa and elsewhere, were discovered, and a connection might be formed by means of these fragments of stone and others of ivory between Malta, the South of France and Egypt. The age to which these should be assigned was probably the paleolithic. These figures might be regarded as the last remains of the paleolithic period. In the whole prehistoric period there was no trace of the potter's wheel, and the variations of forms were greater than was possible to the wheel formed work. Of these many examples were vividly shown on the screen. There was much vigor in some of the representations, particularly of elephants, which were the work of the prehistoric period. The ivory combs, too, were singular and ingenious, and all belonged to the earlier period, the use of combs having apparently gradually passed away. These might be assigned to 6000 B. C.

The lecturer next touched on the marks on the pottery—some clearly connected with those of Crete and Libia, and which formed the basis of various alphabets. These signs might be traced during 4,000 or 5,000 years of Egyptian history, starting



from 7000 B. C., as these signs appeared from the first. In Spain and Karia similar signs—forty or fifty of them—were found, and in the Mediterranean the number was about seventy. The signs were traceable throughout the whole history of the Mediterranean until by the growth of commerce and the need for common action a selection had to be made in the form of an alphabet. Thus the links which bound us with the dim past of Egyptian history were more palpable than was generally believed.

—[Biblia.]

#### Our Thanks

CALIFORNIA.—Gr. Chapter, April 15, 1902, from Wm. A. Davies, San Francisco, G. Sec. Lewis C. Whittenmyer, Martinez, G. H. P. 71 chapters, 6,620 members, 617 exalted.

Gr. Council, April 14, 1902, from Wm. A. Davies, San Francisco, Gr. Sec. John G. Bisbee, Auburn, Gr. Master; 13 councils, 1,354 members, 164 candidates.

ILLINOIS.—Masonic Orphans' Home, Dec. 31, 1901, from Gil. W. Barnard, Chicago. Also part 9 of Catalogue Library Oriental Consistory. Same from Geo. W. Warvelle, President.

INDIANA.—Gr. Commandery, April 16, 1902, from Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis, Gr. Rec. Sidney W. Douglas, Evansville, G. C. 43 commanderies, 4003 members, 350 knighted.

KANSAS.—Gr. Lodge, Feb. 19, 1902, from Albert K. Wilson, Topeka, Gr. Sec. Thomas E. Dewey, Abilene, G. M. 367 lodges, 22,388 members, 1,733 initiates.

KENTUCKY.—Gr. Council, Oct. 14, 1901, from James W. Staton, Brooksville, Gr. Rec. Edward C. Sellers, Covington, G. M. 20 councils, 997 members, 63 candidates.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gr. Chapter, Dec. 10, 1901, from J. Gilman Waite, Boston, Gr. Sec. Samuel F. Hubbard, Boston, G. H. P. 16,557 members, 917 exalted.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gr. Lodge, Feb. 27, 1902, from Fred Speed, Vicksburg, Gr. Sec. Harry T. Howard, Biloxi, G. M.

Grand Chapter, Feb. 26, 1902, from Fred Speed, Vicksburg, Gr. Sec. Geo. C. Myers, Holly Springs, G. H. P.

MISSOURI.—Gr. Chapter, April 23, 1902, from Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis, Gr. Sec. John T. Ruffin, Clinton, G. H. P. 98 chapters, 7939 members, 677 exalted.

Gr. Commandery, April 22, 1902, from Wm. H. Mayo, St. Louis, Gr. Rec. John F. Eaton, Kansas City, G. Com. 57 commanderies, 4770 members, 337 knighted.

NEBRASKA.—Grand Commandery, April 10, 1902, from Francis E. White, Plattsmouth, Gr. Rec. Frank E. Bullard, North Platte, G. Com. 25 commanderies, 1,735 members, 139 knighted.

NEVADA.—Gr. Chapter, June 9, 1902, from Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson City, G. S. Francis D. King, Reno, G. H. P. 7 chapters, 309 members, 15 exalted.

NEW YORK.—Grand Lodge, May 6, 1902, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, Gr. Sec. Elbert Crandall, Brooklyn, G. M. 755 lodges, 111,365 members, 8,635 initiates.

SOUTHERN SUPREME COUNCIL, October, 1901, from Frederick Webber, Washington, Sec. Gen. Also Centennial address of James D. Richardson, Sov. G. Com., his Allocution, Ceremonies at the unveiling of the Albert Pike statue, etc.

TEXAS.—Gr. Commandery, April 16, 1902, from John C. Kidd, Houston, Gr. Rec. Jacob F. Zurn, Fort Worth, G. Com. 32 commanderies, 2383 members, 214 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.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, in Somersworth, N. H., May 12, aged 74y. 5m. 9d. (See editorial.)

SEWARD DILL, in Soquel, California, May 20, aged 90. (See editorial.)

HARRISON S. VINING, in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 14, aged 78. He was born in Lisbon, Me., in 1824. He was a life member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, of Portland, and one of its oldest members, having joined in 1852, but he was little known here by the present generation, having been a marine surveyor in Brooklyn for half a century. He was Commander of Clinton Commandery in New York. He married Lucy Hiley Simonton of Portland.

H. WESLEY HUTCHINS, in Boston, May 30th, aged 68. He was born in Minot, Oct. 19, 1834, was a manufacturer in Auburn, a past High Priest of Bradford Chapter and a member of Lewiston Commandery.

DANIEL W. HESELTINE, in Portland, June 14, aged 45. A member of St. Alban Commandery and other masonic bodies.

JOHN SHAW, in Machias, June 13th. A member of St. Elmo Commandery.

ROBERT M. GOULD, in Portland, June 27, aged 67. A past commander of Blanquefort Commandery, and a member of Portland Lodge.

JAMES A. LEAVITT, in Portland, July 4, aged 80. One of the oldest members of Atlantic Lodge.

WILLIAM L. HARVEY, in Portland, July 6, aged 76 yrs. 7 mos. 6 days.

LESTER FLAGG, in Portland, July 13, aged 58. A member of Portland Lodge.

GEORGE S. WOODMAN, in Auburn, July 17, aged 70. Master of Tranquil Lodge 1864-5, and 1874-5, Past H. P. of Bradford Chapter, Ex-Mayor of Auburn, President of Auburn Savings Bank.

L. F. Arguments  
L. F. Arguments  
L. F. Arguments  
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L. F. Arguments

Arguments L. F.  
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Arguments L. F.  
Arguments L. F.

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