

MASONIC TOKEN.

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BRUNSWICK, -

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 4.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 15, 1905.

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

The Pine Tree.

The tawny pine's a bonny tree, his boughs grow brave and wide,
The man-flowers and the woman-flowers they grow there side by side;
He wears blue mist about him when his hardy leaves are young,
And envies not the willow with her emerald laces hung.

He stands in barren places where the young grass will not grow,
His feet are deep in needles of his own growth cast below;
The boughs that used to love them are the boughs that love them still—
The willow keeps the waterside, the pine tree keeps the hill.

The man-flowers grow in golden spikes beside the woman-flowers,
The man-flowers die and pass away in spraying sulphur showers;
The woman-flowers they dree their weird to watch the winged seeds burst
Into the world, and lose themselves amid the lives they've nursed.

The tawny pine's a bonny tree, the crossbill holds it dear!
Across the seas, across the lands, he seeks it year by year.
The crossbill is a wandering bird, a vagrant of the blue,
But faithfully he seeks the pine as thrushes seek the yew.

The pine is kindly to the land, and kindly on the sea;
And well befall the bending masts that all of pine-wood be!
The sea that loves her heart of oak she loves her pine trees tall,
And who would flout the pine tree must flout our admirals all.

Then here's my love to pine and fir, red bark and needle-leaf
May ne'er a chafer come to them to turn their strength to grief!
My blessing on the bonny pine, the lifter of the sail,
My blessing on his blossom, and cone in coat-o'-mail!

—[Norah Hopper in *Black and White*.]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

Naval, 184, Kittery. Amos S Rundlett, m; Geo W Collins, sw; Frank E Robbins, jw; Levi L Goodrich, sec.

Scottish Rite.

Dunlap Chapter Rose Croix, Portland. A. H. Burroughs, m; Chas. I. Riggs, sw; Francis E. Chase, jw; Millard F. Hicks, sec.

Red Cross of Constantine.

Maine Council, Portland. Millard F. Hicks, Sov; Charles F. Tobie, Viceroy; Albert H. Burroughs, Sen. Gen; Silas B. Adams, Jun. Gen; Samuel F. Bearce, Rec.

Calcedon Council, Portland. Oscar R. Wish, Sov; Geo. W. Pennell, Viceroy; Fred C. Tolman, Sen. Gen; Warren C. King, Jun. Gen; Burton Smith, Rec.

Books, Papers, etc.

—*The Globe*, Gravette, Arkansas, is a new 16 page paper 11x15 inches, published monthly by the Globe Publishing Co., A. C. Leach, editor, 25 cents a year. No. 1 was issued in June, 1905, very cheap and very good.

—*Bureau of Labor*, Bulletin No. 56 treats of the influence of Trade Unions on Immigrants and Labor Conditions in Australia.

Bulletin 57 of Course of Wholesale Prices 1890-1904, and Street Railway Employment in U. S. Bulletin 58 of Labor Conditions in the Philippines and in Java. From Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner.

—*U. S. Agricultural Report*, 1904, from Eugene Hale, U. S. Senator.

SEVEN STEPS. By the Egyptian Sacred Book of the Dead it appears that there was a staircase of seven steps from the Underworld to Heaven, and Osiris stands at the head of the staircase to assist the new comer over the threshold. It is said of King Pepi, (3300 B. C.) "Every god stretcheth out his hand unto this Pepi when he cometh forth into heaven by the Ladder of God."

Semi Centennial.

Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, of Portland, celebrated its 50th anniversary May 17th by a dinner at Riverton. William G. Newhall, W. M., presided, and P. M. Richard K. Gatley was toast-master. The three surviving charter members are P. G. M. Wm. P. Preble of Staten Island, N. Y., Herman Kotschmar and J. Ambrose Merrill of Boston. The two latter were present.

Masonic Safeguards.

BY BRO. WM. JAMES HUGHAN, TORQUAY, ENGLAND.

In response to the reiterated request of the editor of the *Masonic Sun*, I append a few thoughts of mine concerning the beloved craft.

My words have special reference to the dangers involved on the present phenomenal increase of Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry.

The last few years have witnessed an enormous addition to the ranks of the fraternity: so much so, in fact, as to cause alarm and anxiety, because so frequently Masters of lodges appear to accept it as their duty, to initiate as many candidates as possible during their term of office, and should the funds of a lodge be low, or the balance on the wrong side, I have known most unsuitable men elected for membership, whose only rightful place was outside our portals.

The largest and most important charities connected with our Grand Lodge, also tend to draw in the wrong class, who join because of the benefits to be derived from such institutions; hence in some quarters our society has become one of benefit chiefly of a financial character, and the great objects of the fraternity have been entirely ignored or overlooked.

Freemasonry is not a benefit institution, really, charity being an accident, so to speak; the aim of the brotherhood is fraternity, and the members are presumed to be in such circumstances as not to need our charities. The need that arises subsequently is legitimate, and cannot be too warmly responded to, when all precedent conditions have been observed. The misfortune, however, is that many who become members are in a condition to require financial aid almost immediately on their admission, and if they die soon after their reception, their widows and children are morally certain to come upon the funds. I have known such cases, and even grants applied for by brethren, who at the time of application for such help, where in receipt of the same income as when they were proposed for admission.

So much time is taken up with initiations and the conferring of degrees, that little, if any, opportunity is left in many lodges for instruction; the ceremonies even being curtailed, because there is so much work to be done, and anyway, the festive board must not be neglected.

A great danger to the craft lies in the banquet, which in numerous instances that have come under my notice, is the chief function of particular lodges, and but for it the membership would dwindle down to almost nothing. If such a class were entirely lost to the society it would be a great boon.

In order to lesson this evil, what is known as temperance lodges have been started in England, and they work well; the condition being that no intoxicating liquor is allowed at the festive board. They were originated about fifty years ago, but many more recently. One gratifying feature in this movement is that many promoters are not total abstainers, but recognize the value of the safeguard.

I think it would be well if some lodges decided not to initiate for twelve months or more, and in the interim utilize the energy and experience of the seniors to instruct the younger brethren in regard to the history of their Grand Lodge, the laws of the society and the true qualifications of its members.

I believe in high initiations fees and small annual subscriptions. Expensive to join; easy to continue.

LIFE.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

Life is not short, but long. To those of us who have grown old it does not only seem a little while since we were children. When we stand in the softening and fading glow of life's calm sunset, and look backward along the road by which we have come from childhood to old age, and the lanes and by-paths into which we wandered, it seems a long, long while since we commenced the journey, and the thronging memories of joys and sorrows and the unforgettable faces of the dead seem to come to us from epochs of our lives far apart in the past.

Life is not measurable by its hours and days, its months and years, but by its work, its actions, its events. That life is not short, which has had its childhood, its youth, its manhood and its old age, if we count it by its rejoicing and the mourning, its hopes and fears, it gains and losses, its achievements and disappointments, its labors and rests, its successes and reverses, its friendships outlasting years, its loves and jealousies, its deeds and enterprises its marchings through the deserts and its restings among the trees along the rivers.

If our life, even when we mark in its calendar three score and ten years, has indeed been as brief as the life of the moth or May fly, if we have lasted only as long as the thin spheres of dew last, that in the morning tremble upon the petals of the flowers and exhaling die, because no length of time, however great; is a measured fraction of eternity, and the life of a star is but a point in infinite time, why should we lament, and beat our breasts in anguish, and clothe ourselves in somber garments, and cast dust upon our heads, and weep disconsolately, and in our hearts resent what seems to us the capricious cruelties of God, when one beloved by us, who has lived a large or little portion of a life so pitifully insignificant, has been taken from us, leaving unlied the fractional residue of that moment of eternity, to the whole of which we think he was entitled?

Why, if life be not worth living, if God, in giving us our life and time, has given things contemptible, to be scorned and not to be thankful for, why should the human insect, whether ant, or bee, or butterfly, assemble others of his kind together and tell the story of the lives of other insects of his class, when their ephemeral existence, petty and pitiful, has ended? And why recount their virtues, and the deeds for which he thinks they ought to be remembered a moment or two after their deaths?

It is not the part of a wise man, or of a healthy intellect, to belittle humanity or human life, its interests and ambitions, its passions and commotions, its pursuits and aims, its desires and hopes and aspirations, its work or prizes or cherished pleasures and recreations. We are here simply to prepare ourselves for another life. "This life also," it has been well said, "is a part of eternity; this world also revolves among the stars." We are here to live this life well; and it is not alone the fitting of individual men and women for Heaven for which the race exists. On the contrary, man's highest duty and noblest work are to benefit others to enlighten and elevate them, to ameliorate their condition, to secure for them political liberty and freedom of conscience, to confute those who preach to them that they are but a superior race

of animals, and that there is no God and no protecting Providence.

The Creator of the universe is not indifferent to the welfare of the world and of humanity. The forces of nature are His varied action, and men are His instruments to achieve results. Even an ant or a bee does not work for its own sustenance or enjoyment alone. Each works for all, and all for each; and so the highest purpose of human association is neither self-improvement nor individual profit. A man neither works, thinks, studies or writes for himself alone, and that life is worth living which is devoted to making things go better in this world; and this not in these present days only, but in the days that are to come.

They Know Masonic Rites.

We find the following article of interest to masons in a recent issue of a Chicago paper:

Colonel J. C. Tucker, formerly United States minister at Martinique, relates a strange story of a race of people living in an underground city in Central America. Colonel Tucker some time ago received information about a race who live in cities cut out of the rocks in the mountains of Central America, in an out-of-the-way place, very difficult to reach, and which no stranger had visited before him and returned alive. He decided to investigate. After reaching a certain point Colonel Tucker had to travel eight hundred miles through wild jungles, carrying his provisions on a pack mule and enduring many hardships on the way. As he neared the hidden city his every movement was watched and reported to the high priest of the tribe dwelling there, but no harm was offered him. When he shot a pair of lions in the jungles, which had been killing the natives, he did an act that turned out to be the very thing that gave him their friendship and protection.

He was welcomed by the high priest, who spoke good English, and shown through their wonderful city, hewn out of solid granite rock in the mountain side. To the uninitiated the surface of the mountain gave no clew to the city concealed within it. It was entered by secret passages, cunningly concealed by nature's handiwork, and which led to large commodious rooms, handsomely furnished, mostly in old mahogany. Passages led to hundreds of other rooms and to a large hall, in which the strange people met and held meetings, while smaller openings for ventilation went upward, ending among the rocks and jungles above, so arranged that the rain could not enter.

The tradition among these curious people was that they originally came from a country far away, and that their mission was to outwit their enemies, which, in the beginning, pursued them. At all entrances there were side rooms, from which at a moment's notice, deadly gases could be let loose upon any hostile invaders who might enter, and which would kill them instantly, while by sliding doors of stone the gas would be kept from entering the city.

The light of the sun, moon, or stars never enters this underground city except through certain openings, by which they study the mysteries of the night skies, but they use electricity for lighting purposes, a science they have learned by keeping in touch with the outside world through their young men.

The Colonel says he was an attendant at their meetings and was surprised to find they were going through Masonic Rituals, which he, being a mason of high degree, understood. This was an inheritance of theirs from their ancestors of the unknown past.

Colonel Tucker believes these people are part of the lost tribes of Israel. He has many old parchments they gave him which he has been unable to find anyone to decipher for him, but which he hopes to have read by some of the great scholars of the world, when the mysteries they contain in their time-stained hieroglyphics will be made plain, thus revealing to the world perhaps the strangest story that ever linked the dim past with the living present.

Freemasonry in America.

Under the above caption the London Freeman, of London, England, prints in a recent issue the following article:

In our last issue we published a paragraph from the Pall Mall Gazette entitled "Freemasonry in the United States," asserting the writer's opinion that Freemasonry may be a powerful factor in the next election of the President of the United States. Since the days of John Quincy Adams there has been a great change of opinion toward the craft in the United States, and that which was at one time looked upon with suspicion is now counted as a friend.

Our contemporary unmistakably infers that one of the many candidates for the Presidency of the United States is energetically qualifying for the powerful section of the electors to be found amongst the various masonic bodies by taking masonic degrees in what might be described as undue rapidity, and using facilities to obtain what should be considered highly valued masonic dignities, which will enable him to easily outstrip the present President, whose state duties have prevented him devoting as much time to Freemasonry as others with less responsibility.

If our worthy contemporary's information be correct, we, as English Masons cannot too strongly denounce this form of prostituting the craft for political purposes. It is opposed to the fundamental principles forcibly impressed upon every candidate for our mysteries. Knowing well many excellent American Masons, we have no hesitation in saying that our contemporary's correspondent has judged somewhat harshly, and imputed to them motives which we are convinced they would indignantly repudiate.

The rapid strides Masonry is making, both in this country and America, cause it to permeate every class, and a candidate for any appointment, if a mason, has a better chance than one that is not. We may be told that this is not so, but quiet observers see what others do not.

We find the same thing in the political world, how when one party is in power all the "sweets" go to that party, more especially in municipal matters. Look at the records of some of our municipal corporations, where one party has a clear majority, all the aldermen are of the same party. We should be very sorry to see Freemasonry used in this way, and we trust it will always keep free from such a charge.

But the thought might innocently present itself to the mind of a mason as to whether in the discharge of a "solemn trust," he ought to give his vote to a candidate simply because he is a mason, when his opponent is far superior to him in every way. This we emphatically answer in the negative.

The candidates may be of equal merit, if so, friendship may claim our sympathy and support, and entitle him to a large share of our interest.

Speaking from our own point of view, we think a Freemason—from the very fact of

his being one and acting on its principles—is a large-hearted man and influenced by high motive of political as well as domestic morality, and, therefore, qualified to hold the highest offices.—[*American Tyler.*]

The Kopp Case.

The case of Robert Kopp against the Grand Lodge of New York, in which the plaintiff sought reinstatement into the Masonic order, has just been decided against Kopp in the New York court of appeals. The case is one deserving of unusual attention because it is a rare instance of civil authorities being asked to interfere with the decrees of a Grand Lodge and to compel a Grand Lodge to reinstate a member whom it had expelled.

The matter dates back several years. Robert Kopp was elected master of a lodge in 1898. Some of the members of the lodge afterward brought charges against him for acting in an arbitrary manner, and Grand Master Sutherland suspended him for a year. Kopp took an appeal to the Grand Lodge, and while the appeal was pending he wrote to Grand Master Sutherland a letter which was considered abusive, insulting and disrespectful. For this letter the Grand Lodge expelled him and Kopp took the remarkable course of bringing suit in the supreme court for reinstatement. The court held against him in an interesting decision by Justice Stover.

We are vain enough to note in passing that *The American Tyler* secured on this important decision what is termed in newspaper parlance a "scoop." The decision was printed in full in *The Tyler* for June 15, 1900, such a complete and verbatim account appearing in no other publication, with the single exception of the New York Law Journal, read exclusively by lawyers. The decision handed down at that time is one of great importance, not only to masonic governing bodies, but to all fraternal societies, as it clearly defines the rights of Grand Lodges in such instances.

In rendering the decision the court said: "I am unable to discover any grounds upon which this court could interfere. When the plaintiff became a mason he submitted himself to the government of the order as prescribed by its constitutions and by-laws. Whatever right he obtained he obtained from the society itself. He held those rights subject to the laws of the governing body, and to no other. He was bound to conduct himself in accordance with the laws of the society, and he knew that if he failed so to conduct himself, he was amenable to the court established by the organization itself. He was, at the time of committing the second offence, under discipline and suspension for a former offence against the laws of the order. It was in this action that the letter of the Grand Master was written, the reply to which was the subject of the trial now under investigation. That such a letter was a gross violation of masonic obligation, masonic conduct, and masonic law, there can be no question. If I am correct in the views that I have stated above, his trial was strictly in accordance with the rules of procedure established by the order, and his appeal to the commission of appeals, and the affirmance of the judgment by the Grand Lodge, was within the jurisdiction conferred by the rules of the order. There is no ground that I can discover upon which a court of equity should interfere to prevent the carrying out of the sentence as finally confirmed by the Grand Lodge."

Kopp carried the matter up to the court of appeals, in which the case has just been

heard, decision being rendered against him on May 31st. Elbert Crandall, P. G. M., was counsel for the Grand Lodge, and in his brief he said: "The right to membership in the masonic fraternity is very much like the right to membership in a church. Each requires a candidate for admission to subscribe to certain articles of religious belief as an essential pre-requisite to membership. Each requires a member to conduct himself thereafter in accordance with certain religious principles. Each requires its members to adhere to certain doctrines of belief and action. The precepts contained in 'The Landmarks and the Charges of a Freemason' formulate a creed so thoroughly religious in character that it may well be compared with the formally expressed doctrine of many a denominational church. That the right of membership therein is not a right of which a civil court will take cognizance has been frequently adjudicated. The civil courts cannot decide who ought to be members of the church, nor whether the excommunicated have been justly or unjustly, regularly or irregularly, cut off from the body of the church."

—[*American Tyler.*]

THE PRESS.—There appears to be a growing disposition on the part of masons to publish to the world the official acts of their lodges. Many times when an applicant for the degrees is rejected in a lodge, inside of two days the fact is strewn broadcast throughout the community. I am charitable enough to believe that the brethren do this thoughtlessly. Aristotle once said, to be silent and secret was the most difficult duty he had to perform. Indeed, it appears that the masons of the present age no longer consider it a duty. For several years the local press has published in its columns almost indiscriminately the transactions of this Grand Lodge. Sometimes these reports are correct, more often they are not. On several occasions their inaccuracy has been the source of much embarrassment, not only to the officers but the Grand Lodge as well. Masonry needs no advertising, as it has no competitor. I have always doubted the wisdom of publishing to the world any part of the official acts of a lodge, much less those of the Grand Lodge. To me this appears a direct violation of the very essence of masonic character. In all the degrees we are admonished to silence and secrecy, and we should expect that duty observed. I believe any brother in a lodge or the Grand Lodge who will reveal the official acts of these bodies should be disciplined.

—[*Sumner Miller, G. M. of Iowa.*]

MEXICO.—A strong resolution was adopted, expressing sympathy with and encouragement for the masons of Mexico, in their struggle against intolerance and bigotry, to maintain the right of liberty of conscience. This action was eminently correct, yet it serves to reveal a certain inconsistency in American Masonry. Brethren, weak in numbers in foreign jurisdictions, are fighting valiantly against the forces of reaction and intolerance, yet it is rare to find even such words of sympathy as California has expressed. Generally these pioneers of liberty are criticised, because, perchance, in the heat of battle they have not attended to accurate alignment, or that their standards show heraldic errors. American Masonry, on the other hand, content with its own freedom from oppression, spends all time in drilling. We have the spectacle of a magnificent army marking time very beautifully—and doing little else. Yet all about us the forces and influences of re-ac-

tion are at work, only held in leash until opportune moment. Is American Masonry, strong and well-equipped, afraid to measure strength with the powers that attack the outlying positions of human freedom? Our great organization is esteemed a negligible quantity by opponents, who are able by false statements, or by appeals to racial prejudices to quiet all apprehensions and by dividing what should be a united and world-wide influence to master the situation.

—[*Morcombe's Iowa Corr.*]

POLITICAL METHODS.—"The use of these methods has gradually grown until it has become patent to all who have eyes to see, makes it incumbent on some one to bring it to the attention of the Grand Lodge, and I cannot help but think that this unpleasant duty falls upon the retiring Grand Master. Caucuses have been held for the purpose of influencing the election of Junior Grand Warden; letters have been written to the representatives of lodges who will attend the Grand Lodges as well as letters to persons outside of the fraternity, asking them to use their influence in behalf of aspirants for this place; and whisperings have come to me that combinations have been formed parcelling this office out to various sections of the state for the next few years. Now, brethren, this is all wrong. There is no room in Masonry for the use of these methods; nothing will so surely mar our usefulness or more certainly be a death blow at the very foundation of our institution.

"The officers selected to serve this Grand Lodge should be the uninfluenced choice of a majority of its members. Consultations as to the best material are perfectly proper; but consultations having the least semblance of those methods so notorious in political conventions should be avoided." —[*Gr. Master Chas. W. Nutting, of California.*]

A very reprehensible case is noted, fortunately unique in the annals of Masonry. A Master of one of the lodges in Arkansas, entered into conspiracy with another member, in pursuance of which plot one feigned to have lost his life in a burned building and absented himself to defraud certain insurance companies. In furtherance of this villainous scheme the Master convened his lodge, proceeded to the grave and performed masonic funeral rites over a substituted body, which he had previously falsely identified. He then appointed a committee to prepare resolutions, which were adopted by the lodge. He afterwards assisted in collecting the insurance, which was the motive of the conspiracy. One of those in the plot, however, confessed, and the aforesaid Master and his equally guilty brother were convicted.—[*Morcombe's Iowa Corr.*]

BACKWOODS MASONS.—A very large number of my visits have been made to what is sometimes called the "backwoods" masons, among whom I find the principles of Masonry practiced in their broadest sense. A brother is never too tired to ride ten miles on horseback to visit and nurse a sick brother or attend lodge. It is never too cold or too hot for him to go to a brother in distress. The lodge rooms found there are the cleanest and the most comfortable found anywhere, and for hospitality, brotherly love and truth, his example is worthy of imitation by many of the so-called up-to-date Twentieth Century City Masons, who can't afford to ride four blocks on an electric car to visit the sick or attend a funeral.

—[*Gr. Sec. Garrett, Tenn.*]

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.

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

In leather tuck,	\$1.50
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Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

STEPHEN BERRY, PUBLISHER,

37 Plum Street, Portland, Maine.

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.

Saint John's Day.

St. Alban Commandery of Portland went to Manchester, N. H., 100 strong, and was entertained by Trinity Commandery with an excursion to Canobie Lake and a banquet there. It returned Sunday evening.

Portland Commandery entertained Oriental Commandery of Bridgton, with a sail in Casco Bay, a dinner at the Peak's Island House, and a visit to the Gem Theatre. Portland turned out 100 and Oriental 40 Knights.

Lewiston Commandery entertained Dunlap of Bath, and Claremont of Rockland with a clambake at Lake Grove, and an automobile ride. 75 automobiles were in line.

Bradford Commandery of Biddeford went to the White Mountains 150 strong, and remained over Sunday.

St. John's Commandery of Bangor entertained Gethsemane of Newton, Mass., with a trip to Kineo on the 29th and 30th. On the 25th, St. John's attended church at the Central Congregational.

Temple Lodge of Winthrop, and Wilton Lodge of Wilton attended Sunday services 25th.

The Mystic Shrine at Niagara Falls, June 29th, elected Harry A. Collins, of Toronto,

Imperial Potentate, and Benj. W. Rowell, of Boston, Imperial Recorder. Los Angeles was selected for the next meeting, May 9, 1906. The order had increased 12, 440 during the year and now numbers 96-796, in 101 temples. Mecca of New York is the largest, having 5009. There were 10,000 present at the meeting.

Bro. Gil. W. Barnard favored us with an invitation to the 50th anniversary of Oriental Consistory at Chicago, May 25th.

The next lodge centennial in Maine will be that of Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, Sept. 10, 1905.

Governor R. B. Glenn of North Carolina was made a Knight Templar in Raleigh Commandery June 2d, Gr. Geno. Alex. B. Andrews, Jr., and P. G. Com. Carle A. Woodruff conferring the orders.

On June 26th at a convention of the three lodges, Gen. Woodruff, who is a past master, installed the officers of all three lodges, and Governor Glenn presented a past master's jewel to O. D. Green, the retiring master of Raleigh Lodge.

Bro. William Homans, Deputy for New York, favors us with a copy of his excellent sketch of Scottish Rite Masonry in New York, for which he will please accept our thanks.

P. G. Master Reuben H. Lloyd has favored us with a copy of the Preliminary Service of Worship at the opening of the 47th annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of California, for which he will please accept our thanks.

Bro. CARROLL D. WRIGHT visited Portland July 13th, to speak before the American Institute of Instruction as President of Clark College, Worcester, and he met many old friends and Army associates. He has fortunately retired from Washington life, to become a College president, while still retaining his health and strength.

Orient Lodge, No. 15, of Thomaston, will celebrate its centennial Sept. 11th, in a quiet way.

Obituaries.

GEORGE HENRY HOPPER, Gr. Commander of Wisconsin in 1895, died at Columbus, Ohio, April 19th. He was born at Antwerp, N. Y., May 12, 1838.

ALMON R. DEWEY, Grand Master of Iowa in 1897, Grand High Priest in 1880 and 1881, and Grand Commander in 1886, died at Washington, Iowa, April 15th. He was born in Mantua, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1845, served in the civil war in the Union army and was a lawyer and judge. He was also Gr. Master of the Grand Council.

WILLIAM W. AUSTIN, Gr. Master of the Gr. Council of Indiana in 1869 and '70,

died in Centerville, April 25th, in his 82d year. He was much interested in Masonry and at his own request prepared the Index of the first volume of the Token, 1867 to 1876.

REV. DAVID CHRISTMAS MOORE, Grand Master of Nova Scotia in 1888 and '89, died at Cusop-Hay, Hereford, England, March 17th, aged 80.

HENRY G. THAYER, Gr. Commander of Inniana in 1880, died in Plymouth, April 18th. He was born in Euclid, N. Y., April 20, 1834.

JOHN S. DRIGGS, Grand High Priest of Florida in 1876 and '77, died in Jacksonville Feb. 24th. He was born in New York in 1832.

OLIVER AUG. WHITEMORE, first Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, and Deputy Gr. Master in 1867, died in Denver May 12th. He was born in Spencer, Mass., March 2, 1828.

EMMONS E. CHAPIN, Grand Master of Wisconsin in 1880-1, died in Milwaukee May 17th. He was born in Aurelius, N. Y., July 18, 1829.

CHARLES W. HATTER, Grand Commander of Maryland in 1886, died in Baltimore April 14th. He was born there May 17, 1840.

GEORGE S. GREEN, Grand Master of Kansas in 1883, died at Guthrie, Oklahoma, May 19th. He was born near Kenton, Ohio, Dec. 16, 1845. He was a Union soldier in the civil war and afterwards a lawyer. He was Grand High Priest in 1884.

JESSE B. ANTHONY, Grand Master of New York in 1880, died at the Masonic Home in Utica, where he was superintendent, May 26th, of valvular disease of the heart. He was born in Troy, Dec. 16, 1838. He had been correspondent of the Grand Lodge and of the Grand Commandery since the death of Bro. Simons in 1889, and was an able writer, much quoted and much esteemed.

BRYON C. HILL, Grand Master of the Gr. Council of Michigan in 1902, died at Jackson April 15th. He was born in Albion, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1851.

EDWIN D. PALMER, Grand Commander of Indiana in 1873, died at Peru June 30th. He was born at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1833.

ROBERT W. FURNAS, Grand Master of Nebraska in 1865-66, and Grand Secretary from 1858 to '62, Grand High Priest 1873-4; and Grand Secretary 1869-'72, Grand Master of Grand Council 1877-8 and again in 1886, Grand Commander 1872-3 and Grand Recorder 1871, died at Lincoln, June 1st. He was born in Miami Co., Ohio, May 5, 1824, was Colonel in the regular army, Governor of the State and filled many other high positions.

The following lodges pay \$1, \$2 or \$3 a year, receiving 11, 22 and 33 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
Rising Virtue, Bangor,	22
Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag,	11
Ira Berry Chapter, Pittsfield,	22
Amity Lodge, Camden,	11
Mariner's Lodge, Searsport,	11
Pioneer Lodge, Ashland,	11
Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset,	33
St. Aspinquid Lodge, York Corner,	11

What lodge shall be next added?

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 copy can obtain one by applying to the Grand Secretary.

Bro. Wm. James Hughan sends us the following extract from a journal of 1772:

Yesterday evening a prodigious concourse of people were assembled in St. Pancras Churchyard to see a Free Mason's funeral. Many people having got on the tiles belonging to the Adam and Eve, some of the waiters imprudently threw water on them, which enraged them so much that they tripped the whole row of arbors of the tiling, threw them into the gardens, and did much mischief. The pickpockets took advantage of the confusion and uproar, and eafed many people of their pocket handkerchiefs, snuff boxes, &c.

MASONRY IN IRELAND.—Dr. J. W. C. Crawley has recently written a very interesting review of Henry Sadlier's "Masonic Reprints and Historical Revelations," which was published some ten or twelve years ago, and in this review much light is thrown on the history of Free Masonry in Ireland. It seems that the foremost literary men of the Augustinian age, both in England and Ireland, were members of the fraternity. Swift, Addison, Steele, Pope and other noted writers and scholars had been residents of Dublin, and the revival of Free Masonry in Ireland was as striking as it was across the channel. It was shown that the fraternity of Free Masons was well known in Dublin in 1688, and that it was connected with Trinity College. The fact that the upper classes of society in Ireland were well acquainted with Free Masonry and its tenets before William of Orange landed there, is proven beyond a question. This valuable exposition of a striking record will presumably interest many members of the Masonic Order.—[*Exchange.*]

SAMUEL MANNING TODD, who occupied the station in the southeast of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana for the years 1862-66 and was Recording Officer of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the same period, died on the evening of February 1, 1905, in the ninetyeth year of his age, having been born in Utica, N. Y., September 15, 1815.

When we read of the death of a friend we are apt to ask ourselves this question: "What is death?" One has said "it is but the closing of a door upon one state of existence and opening it to another"—we do but step across the threshold from mortality to immortality. The angel of death is always hovering over our Grand Bodies, taking from us our loved ones and transplanting them, we trust, into far more beautiful gardens where they may bud and bloom for paradise.

Few of those with whom Brother Todd was associated during the days of his greatest service to the Craft are left to pay tribute to his memory or to drop the sprig of acacia upon his grave. One after another they have passed down the dim lighted stairs and gone out through the door to that place from whence no traveler ever returns. Our brother's death is mourned, not alone by the brethren of Louisiana, but by the Fraternity everywhere. His service to the Craft had gained for him the love and esteem of prominent members of the Fraternity wherever masons congregate. Few men in the Fraternity ever become as active a worker as our brother. Early in life (at the age of eighteen) he removed from his home to the south and located in Mobile, Alabama, where he rose to distinction, and was for a term of years City Comptroller and City Treasurer, and then for a time Chief of the Fire Department. In 1850 he removed to New Orleans and remained there the balance of his life. His masonic record was a most remarkable one, having occupied various stations in every one of the masonic bodies in his city, as also in each of the Grand Bodies, and had presided over the destinies of each of them. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana for many years, Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Chapter for the years 1874-1900, Grand Master of the Grand Council, 1865-67, and Grand Commander of Knights Templar, 1874-1900. He was a thirty-third degree mason in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and Sovereign Grand Inspector-General for the state. For more than half a century we find him active in all the masonic bodies, an earnest and faithful worker in each. He was the Grand Representative of various masonic Grand Bodies near the corresponding bodies of his own state, and although a man of business, he yet found time for his masonic duties. To these he devoted much time and study, and to dissemination of the work he devoted more time than most men are able to give to the Fraternity. He was a member of the Committee on Work for nearly a quarter of a century, and for a number of years a member of the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence.

Bro. Todd was married to Eliza D. Scott in 1858. She died some sixteen years before him. No children ever came to bless this union, hence he was much alone with friends during the later years of life. He was laid to rest in the Masonic Cemetery in New Orleans, in the work of which cemetery he was ever much interested. The funeral exercises were in charge of the Grand Lodge of the state, which was convened in Emergent Communication and presided over by Most Worshipful Brother L. P. Delahoussaye, Grand Master. A large number of the Craft and many ladies and gentlemen came to pay their last sad tribute of respect to one whom all had learned to love and honor. Many magnificent floral tributes were laid upon his bier, coming from all the Masonic Bodies over which he had presided so long and so well. His memory will ever be cherished by all

who had the good fortune to make his acquaintance.

"Brethren, a mighty Craftsman works no more

With maul and level, plumb and square and line;

His tools lie idle on the checkered floor,
The workman gone upon the Master's sign.

Yet true and polished there his ashlar stands,

The chisled witness of his cunning skill;
The name of Todd glistens in its sands,
The temple waits the stone on Salem's Hill."

—[*Newton R. Parvin Gr. Sec. of Iowa.*]

SECRETARY.—"The selection of a good secretary is a matter that is not always looked after in the selection of lodge officers. It has been very truthfully remarked that 'the secretary is the business manager of the lodge, and he must conduct the business on business principles. In many respect the welfare of the lodge depends more on the Secretary, than on the Master. Show me a live, industrious Secretary, one who has the business of the lodge in his head, who has the interest of the lodge at heart, who collects the dues promptly and who is always in his place at the communications of the lodge—and I will show you a live and prosperous lodge. If the Secretary does his duty the lodge will prosper and everything will move smoothly and evenly to advancement and growth. Let me urge upon you the necessity for selecting the best men obtainable for this important position, and when they are found let them be retained for as long as period as possible, and if necessary, let them be well paid for their services.'—*Gr. M. Bellinger, South Carolina.*]

"See to it that in your lodges and in your communities the standard of Masonry is raised high. See to it that Masonry stands for the best citizenship and the purest morality.

"Banish intemperance. It is the curse that has brought sorrow upon countless thousands. There is no room in Masonry for him who brings discredit upon himself, his brethren and the Order. Warn him, admonish him, deal gently and charitably with him; but if he persists in his evil course then vindicate the honor of Masonry by dealing with him, as our law requires.

"Cut off the profane blasphemer. The sons of light must not take in vain the name of God. Those who have seen 'that hieroglyphic bright that none but Craftsmen ever saw,' must bow in humble reverence before the symbol of Deity. Foul speech, profane utterance, must not pass the lips of any mason.

"Stand for the supremacy of law, order and good government. Masonry should uphold at all times and under all circumstances the power and the majesty of law. 'Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto to God the things that are God's.' Let the mighty arm of Masonry be felt in the administration of justice throughout the borders.

"Protect at all hazards, the stainless honor of true and tender womanhood. For him who, by fraud, deceit or violence, would rob woman of her sweetest jewel, her holiest possession, there shall be no city of refuge."—[*Gr. Master Max Meyerhardt, Georgia.*]

Forever and a Day.

I little know or care
If the blackbird on the bough
Is filling all the air
With his soft crescendo now;
For she is gone away,
And when she went she took
The springtime in her look,
The peachblow on her cheek,
The laughter from the brook,
The blue from out the May—
And what she calls a week
Is forever and a day!

—[Thomas Bailey Aldrich.]

We receive frequent orders for masonic blanks without the money or stamps enclosed. Opening ledger accounts and sending bills to collect a few cents takes so much time that we hope the Secretaries will forgive us if we neglect such orders, for we do not always have the time to spare.

Our Thanks.

ALABAMA. Gr. Commandery May 10, 1905, from Geo. A. Beauchamp, Montgomery, G. Rec. Rob't S. Teague, Montgomery, G. Com. 11 commanderies, 621 members, 77 Knights.

CONNECTICUT. Masonic Charity Foundation 1905, from John H. Barlow, Hartford, Sec. Luke A. Lockwood, Riverside, President. 65 beneficiaries. Cost per day each 40 cents.

LOUISIANA. Gr. Lodge Feb. 6, 1905, from Richard Lambert, N. Orleans, Gr. Sec. L. P. Delahoussaye, N. Orleans, G. M. 159 lodges, 8926 members, 1109 initiates.

Gr. Chapter Feb. 7, 1905, from Richard Lambert, Gr. Sec. Geo W. Booth, N. Orleans, G. H. P. 29 chapters, 1845 members, 190 exalted.

Gr. Council Feb. 4, 1905, from Richard Lambert, Gr. Rec. Gus. D. Levey, N. Orleans, G. M. 9 councils, 392 members, 80 candidates.

Gr. Commandery Feb. 9, 1905, from Richard Lambert, G. Recorder. Geo. W. Booth, N. Orleans, G. Com. 8 commanderies, 557 members, 54 knighted.

MASSACHUSETTS. Gr. Chapter Dec. 13, 1904, from J. Gilman Waite, Boston, Grand Sec. Harry Hunt, Melrose, G. H. P. 76 chapters, 18,051 members, 968 exalted.

NEW YORK. Gr. Lodge May 2, 1905, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, N. York, G. Sec. Frank H. Robinson, G. M. 767 lodges, 132,687 members, 9890 initiates.

PENNSYLVANIA. Pennsylvania Council of Deliberation Dec. 6, 1904, from Francis M. Highley, Phila, Gr. Secretary. James I. Buchanan, Com-in-chief.

Valley of Pittsburg, report 1905, from John E. Haines, Pittsburg, Grand Sec.

VIRGINIA. Gr. Lodge Feb. 14-16, 1904, from Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond, Gr. Sec. Thomas N. Davis, Lynchburg, G. M. 15,984 members.

Proceedings for Sale.

The following proceedings will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price, viz:

For Grand Lodge proceedings, each 60 cts.

" " Chapter " " 50 cts.

" " Council " " 30 cts.

" " Comm'd'y " " 40 cts.

MINNESOTA.—Lodge—1874, 88, 92, 1900, 1, 4; Lodge of Sorrow, 79.

Chapter—1883, 96, 04.

Council—1885, 1900.

Commandery—1875, 76, 3, 87, 8, 9, 92, 7, 1904.

MISSISSIPPI.—Lodge—1873, 5, 80, 3, 5, 6, 9, 90, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1900, 1, 2, 4, 5.

Chapter—80, 1, 4, 5, 9, 94, 6, 7, 8, 1900, 1, 2.

Council—93, 4, 8, 1901, 2, 4.

Commandery—1857-72, in one book; 5, 6, 7, 84, 7, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1900, 1, 2, 4, 5.

MISSOURI.—Lodge—74, 5, 6, 82, 91.

Chapter—1872, 3, 4, 5, 8, 87, 92, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2.

Council—93, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2.

Commandery—73, 85, 8, 88, 9, 91, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2.

MONTANA.—Lodge—81, 6, 92, 5, 6, 7, 9, 1900, 1, 3, 4.

Chapter—96, 7, 8, 1900, 1, 2, 3.

Commandery—1888, 9, 90, 91, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

NEW MEXICO.—Lodge—1889, 91, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—1904.

Commandery—1902, 3, 4.

NEBRASKA.—Lodge—1873, 4, 82, 3, 4, 90, 1, 2, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—78, 81, 2, 3, 5, 93, 4, 5, 7, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Council—1873.

Commandery—1872, 3, 5, 7, 8, 79, 80, in one book; 1 to 5, 9, 91 to 6, 1900 to 4.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Lodge—74, 5, 6, 9, 80, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 97.

Chapter—1888 to 93 inc., 96.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Lodge—1884, 94, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—1890, 7, 9, 1900, 1, 3, 4.

NEW ZEALAND.—Lodge—1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lodge—1891, 8.

Chapter—1892.

Council—1890, 2, 3.

Commandery—1878, 9, 80, 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 90, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

NEW JERSEY.—Lodge—1873, 84, 6, 7, 95, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—1874, 80, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Council—1876 and 7, in one book; 8, 84, 5, 6.

Commandery—1875, 6, 7, 8, 80, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 91, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.

NEW YORK.—Lodge—1878, 80, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 93, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Chapter—1873, 5, 6, 7, 8, 80, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 4.

Council—1878, 79, 82, 3, 5.

Commandery—1875, 6, 80, 2, 7, 8, 92, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1900, 3, 4.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Lodge—1898, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 4.

Chapter—1882, 3, 5, 1901, 03, 04.

Council—1898, 1900-1, 2.

Commandery—1882, 1902, 3.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Lodge—1887.

NEVADA.—Lodge—1901, 2.

Chapter—1901, 2.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Lodge—95, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—1895, 7, 9, 1900, 2.

Commandery—1890, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 1900, 2.

OHIO.—Lodge—1884, 94, 5, 1900, 2, 3.

Chapter—1882, 9, 95, 6, 8, 1900, 1, 2, 3,

4.

Council—1899.

Commandery—1876, 9, 82, 3, 7, 8, 9, 90, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

OKLAHOMA.—Lodge—1896, 9.

Commandery—1897, 9.

ONTARIO.—Lodge—1891, 2, 7, 9, 1901.

OREGON.—Lodge—1872, 85, 6, 7, 8.

Chapter—1872.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Lodge—1865, 75, 9, 83, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 3, 4.

Chapter—Abstract Quarterly and Annual 1865, 6, 7, in one book; 73, 5, 7, 85, 9,

90, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

Council—1888, 1904.

Commandery—1872, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 81, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 91, 2.

Council Deliberation—1878, 82, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 4.

P. E. ISLAND.—Lodge—1883, 5, 6, 7, 9, 96, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 3, 4.

QUEBEC.—Lodge—Emergent and Annual 81, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9.

Chapter—1894, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1901, 2, 3.

RHODE ISLAND.—Lodge—1872, 3, 4, 88, 9, 1904.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Lodge—1872, 5, 82, 3, 5, 7, 8.

Chapter—73, 99, 1900, 1, 3, 4.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—Lodge—96, 7, 8, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—97, 8, 1900, 1, 2, 4.

Commandery—1890, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

TENNESSEE.—Lodge—1889, 90, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Chapter—90, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 1901, 2.

Council—90, 2, 3, 5, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 4, 5.

Commandery—80, 1, 3, 8, 9, 90, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 1900, 4.

TEXAS.—Lodge—1876, 88.

Commandery—93, 1901, 2, 3, 4.

UTAH.—Lodge—74, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 80 and 81, in one book; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

VERMONT.—Lodge—1861, 8, 75, 92, 3, 4.

Chapter—1873, 9, 83, 5, 7, 8, 1900, 4.

Council—1868, 9, 73, 7, 81, 2.

Commandery—1824 to 52, one book; 70,

83, 4, 90, 1, 1904.

Council Deliberation—1883, 4, 5, one

book; 86, 92, 94, one book.

VIRGINIA.—Lodge—79, 80, Spec. 1, 2, 3,

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 3, 5.

Chapter—1873, 80, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 90, 1,

3, 4, 5, 7.

Commandery—1873, 8, 9, 84, 5, 9, 90, 1,

2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

WASHINGTON.—Lodge—1963, 71, 4, 83, 6,

7, 8, 90, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3,

4.

Chapter—1885, 6, 7, 8, 92, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,

1901, 4.

Council—1896, 9.

Commandery—1887, 8, one book; 89, 90,

one book; 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 1901, 4.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Lodge—1869, 92, 3, 4,

5, 6, 9, 1900, 4.

Chapter—1893, 4, 6, 9, 1901, 3.

Council—1889, 91, 4, 5, 6, 9, 1900.

Commandery—1875, 6, 7, one book; 78,

9, one book; 81, 2, 3, one book; 84, 5, one

book; 86, 7, one book; 8, 9, 90, 1, 3, 9, 1901, 2, 3, 4.

WISCONSIN.—Lodge—1874, 6, 7, 8, 9, 80. Chapter—1876, 82.

Commandery—79, 81, 91, 94.

WYOMING.—Lodge—1880, 2, 3, 4, 91, 2, 3.

Commandery—88, 9, 91, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

MASONIC HOMES.

State.	Invested In Home.	Fund.
California.....	\$ 104,000
Connecticut.....	37,500	\$ 17,500
Illinois.....	75,000	39,000
Kansas.....	26,000	18,000
Kentucky.....	196,300	300,000
Michigan.....	65,000
Missouri.....	70,000	50,000
New Jersey.....	55,009	25,000
New York.....	375,000	225,000
North Carolina.....	100,000
Ohio.....	125,000	29,000
Pennsylvania.....	56,000	95,000
Tennessee.....	35,000
Texas.....	67,000	115,000
Virginia.....	35,000	13,000

Total.....\$1,421,800 \$926,500
—[Masonic News.]

DIED.

HENRY P. MERRILL, in Portland, May 11, aged 62 yrs. 6 m. 5 d. He was a member of Portland Commandery and other masonic bodies.

ALBERT LOWELL, in Hiram, May 22, aged 83 yrs. 2 mos. 7 days.

BENJAMIN CLEMENT STONE, in Portland, June 1, aged 70 yrs. 11 mos. 13 days. He was a member of Oriental Lodge and Chapter at Bridgton, of Maine Consistory and of other masonic bodies, and was Grand Scribe of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows. He had been Clerk of the Courts since 1887, having previously served eight years as Deputy.

GEORGE P. CLARK, in Caribou, June 8, aged 40. A member of Monument Lodge, of Houlton.

BARNES WALKER, in Lovell, June 9, a member of Delta Lodge, Oriental Chapter and St. Alban Commandery.

HOLMAN S. MELCHEB, in Portland, June 25, aged 63 yrs. 11 mos. 25 d. He was a Major in the 20th Maine, and later a leading merchant in Portland; was Mayor in 1889 and 1890; and was a member of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge.

THEODORE S. McLELLAN, in Brunswick, July 9, aged 93. The eldest member of United Lodge having taken the degrees in 1842.

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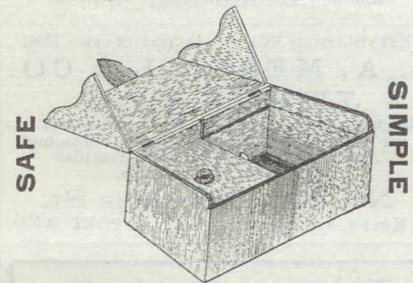
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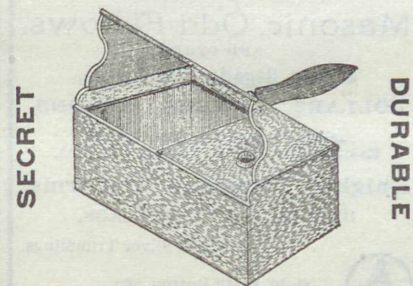
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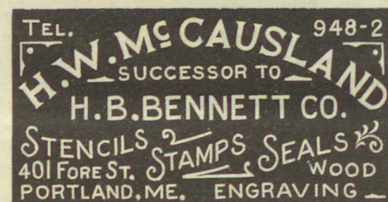
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