

MASONIC TOKEN.

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WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 4.

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

In the Country.

When the day is warm and weary it is then your fancy turns

To the country.

There is a spring half hidden in a brodering of ferns,

In the country.

There is a winding road where shadows, green and blue and gray,

Are whispering to the blossom-scented breezes as they stray,

There's a bird that gaily chatters in the trees, far, far away,

In the country.

The people do not have to count the moments as they go,

In the country.

They are happy and contented whether stocks are high or low,

In the country.

And when along the road a lazy journey you pursue,

The folks in the spring wagon smile and say, "How do you do?"

They say it even though they've not been introduced to you,

In the country.

Of course there's toil by day, but there is also rest by night,

In the country.

The struggle for existence is a fair and honest fight,

In the country.

Though others own the acres, they are blossoming as fair

For every passing stranger as for him who has their care,

And there are miles of sky and there are oceans of fresh air,

In the country.

—[Washington Star]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

Naval, 184, Kittery. Geo W Collins, m; Frank E Robbins, sw; J Edward Hatch, jw; Levi L Goodrich, sec.

Scottish Rite.

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

Red Cross of Constantine.

Maine Conclave, No. 1, Portland. Millard F. Hicks, Sov.; Charles F. Tobie, Viceroy; Albert H. Burroughs, Sen. Gen.; Silas B. Adams, Jun. Gen.; Samuel F. Bearce, Rec.

Constitution.

Camden Commandery, No. 23, at Camden, was constituted June 22d, by Grand Commander George W. Gower, assisted by all the members of the Council, Warren C. Philbrook, Grand Junior Warden, John M. Pralay, Grand Standard Bearer, and local Knights filling the other offices. The officers were installed and a banquet followed, at which remarks were made by Gr. Com-Gower, P. Gr. Com. Purington, who had officiated as Grand Prelate, and others.

The officers of the new Commandery are Commander—Leander M. Kenniston.

Generalissimo—Joseph F. Shepherd.

Capt. Gen.—Elkanah E. Boynton.

Recorder—George E. Allen.

The membership is 36.

Bagaduce Lodge, No. 210, at Brooksville, will be constituted Sept. 28th, at 2 p. m. Notices will be issued in September.

DeMolay Commandery of Skowhegan, gave a reception to Gr. Commander Geo. W. Gower at the Weston House, Madison, May 14th, at which seventy templars were present.

Preble Lodge, Sanford, made an excursion with ladies to Cape Cottage July 14th, dining at the Casino.

Temple Lodge, No. 86, of Westbrook, celebrated its 50th anniversary May 16th.

Meridian Splendor of Newport went to Pittsfield June 22d, where they were entertained by Meridian Lodge and witnessed the conferring of the 3d degree.

St. John's Day.

Portland Commandery went to Weirs, N. H., Saturday, attended church at Laco-nia Sunday, had a sail in the lake Monday and returned that evening.

St. John's Commandery of Bangor went to Foxcroft, where some of their members reside, Sunday, June 24th, and attended services at the Congregational Church, Rev. George A. Merrill, pastor.

St. Alban Commandery of Portland received Trinity of Manchester, N. H., on Monday afternoon, took them to Riverton in the evening and to a shore dinner at Long Island on Tuesday. Trinity returned home Tuesday evening.

St. Omer Commandery of Waterville attended services at the Pleasant St. Methodist Church Sunday.

Bradford Commandery of Biddeford went to Intervale, N. H., 167 strong, and spent two days there, giving a banquet during that time to DeWitt Clinton Commandery of Portsmouth, who came over from the Kearsage House at North Conway.

Meridian Lodge of Pittsfield attended services at the Universalist Church June 24th. Bethlehem Chapter of the Eastern Star accompanied them.

Maine Commandery, No. 1, of Gardiner, celebrated its 100th anniversary May 29th. Deputy Grand Master Henry W. Rugg, who was knighted in that commandery, was present, as well as Grand Commander Geo. W. Gower, and his suite, consisting of officers and Past Grand Commanders. There was a fine musical program and an excellent banquet. An historical sketch was given by Henry S. Webster, speeches by Sir Knights, Rugg, Gower, John W. Ballou, Wm. J. Burnham, Fred W. Plaisted, Fred C. Thayer, George C. Purington, James M. Larrabee, Manning I. Campbell, Harry R. Virgin, Warren C. Philbrook, and others.

Ancient Land-Mark Lodge,

No. 17, of Portland, celebrated its 100th anniversary Monday, June 11th, by an afternoon meeting in Plymouth Church, at which Grand Master Charles F. Johnson made an address. An historical sketch by William Ross of Philadelphia, Past Master, was read by Leander W. Fobes, Treasurer, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Bros. James F. Albion and Rev. Bro. Lewis Malvern. Music was rendered by the Masonic Orchestra and by a quartette. In the evening there was a banquet at City Hall, where 600 guests were served with an excellent course dinner. After the dinner toasts were responded to by Grand Master Johnson, Rev. M. Joseph Twomey, Dr. Alfred King, Dr. Edwin F. Vose and Bro. Joseph B. Reed, and a centennial ode was recited by Bro. Robert L. Whitcomb. The services closed at 11.30 and a souvenir was given to each member, which was a pitcher copied from the ancient flip mug. They were properly inscribed and will be much valued.

**Free Masonry's Great Power.
Reconciles British and Boer—Political
influence in the Old World.**

Freemasonry, according to the Duke of Connaught, who, on the accession of his brother, King Edward, to the throne, succeeded him as Grand Master of the Craft in England, is playing a very important part in bringing about a friendly and even brotherly feeling between the Boer and the Briton in South Africa. The duke, who in his capacity of Inspector General of the army, has recently been making an extended tour of that particular portion of the Dark Continent, declares that whereas formerly the Dutch and the English masons held aloof from one another they now work amicably in unison together, and that numbers of Boers are in English lodges and British colonists in Dutch lodges. He describes how in many towns which he visited, the Dutch, the Irish, and the Scotch lodges united with their English brothers to present to him a joint address of welcome and fraternal greeting as Grand Master of England, and at a masonic banquet given in his honor by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on his return to England, the Duke waxed enthusiastic concerning the importance of Freemasonry as a political factor in reconciling the African Dutch elements to their British fellow citizens and to English rule.

These statements on the part of the Gr. Master of England are worthy of note, for they proclaim an altogether new departure in British Masonry. Until now the latter has always prided itself upon remaining entirely aloof from politics. Not that it discourages its members from taking part in political life as individuals. But political action by the lodges has been discountenanced. Political discussions and strife were barred from the meetings as calculated to interfere with the cultivation of those sentiments of brotherhood, which is the principal aim of the Craft among masons of the English-speaking world. From the time when the institution was first brought into existence in its present form, between two and three centuries ago, until now, Masonry has never at any time been a factor, either great or small, in the political life of England. True, it may be argued that the South African lodges in endeavoring to reconcile the rival political factions, are, after all, only pursuing the avowed aim of Masonry, which is a cosmopolitan brotherhood, and the consequent peace of mankind. But having once entered upon the political field, their transformation from a benevolent association into political machines is bound to follow. This being the case it is idle to expect that the change will be restricted to South Africa. Indeed, it is certain in the natural course of things to spread not alone to the mother country, but to all her other colonies, thus bringing British Masonry into the line with the Craft on the continent of Europe.

IS A POWER IN FRANCE.

Whereas, in Great Britain and in North America, the activity of Freemasonry has been purely philanthropic and social—not to say convivial—in France, in Italy, and, indeed, in nearly all the countries of the old world, it is primarily and essentially political. In France the Royalists and the Clericals claim that the country is being governed by the order and that the policy of the administration is directed, not from the Presidential Palace of the Elysee, but from the headquarters of the Grand Orient in the Rue Cadet. While this is perhaps an exaggeration, it cannot be denied that the

influence of Masonry upon the public life of France is very great, indeed, and that it contributed in no small degree to the separation of church and state last year. From the very moment when the overthrow of Napoleon III, in 1870, emancipated it from the control which he had been careful to impose upon it throughout his reign by forcing it to accept as Grand Masters, successively, Prince Lucien Murat, Marshal Magnan and General Mellinet, it adopted a political platform of which one most important plank was the repeal of the Concordat and the separation of church and state. Another aim which it may be said to have accomplished has been the expulsion of the religious orders, the enactment by parliament of gratuitous secular and compulsory education and the inauguration of equality in military conscription. Moreover, during the administration of M. Combes, whose cabinet included no less than 10 Freemasons, the fact was brought to light that General Andre, the minister of war, had availed himself of masonic assistance to investigate the private political sympathies and religious ideas of the officers of every degree in order to drive out of the army all those whose devotion to the republic was lukewarm and who were suspected of being subject to Clerical influences.

SOCIALISM ENTERS IN.

Whether Masonry will continue in the future to play as important a role in the politics of France as during the 36 years that have elapsed since the foundation of the Third Republic, in 1870, it is difficult to say. For a new element is making itself felt in the craft, namely, that of socialism, which is distinctly inimical to the forces that have hitherto controlled the action of the lodges. Until recently the tendency of the craft was essentially bourgeois, using the word in its social sense. That is to say, it represented the property owning classes, rather than the masses, and for a number of years its Grand Master, or President, was M. Colfavru, one of the most trusted of the agents of the Rothschilds, and an officer of their banking house in Paris. And most of his successors have been affiliated in one way or another with the great banking interests of the French metropolis, so that there were some grounds for the assertion put forward by the Clericals and Royalists—that if the government received its inspiration from the Grand Orient in the Rue Cadet the Grand Orient in turn received its directions from the Rothschild Bank in the Rue Lafitte. With the spread of Masonry, consequent on the decrease of authority of the Roman Catholic clergy, which has all along been its most determined foe, socialism secured a foothold in the lodges. Year by year it has become more powerful in the councils of the craft, until now the time has arrived when it is beginning to impose its views and principles upon the order. What those doctrines are, everybody knows. They include the abolition of all monopolies, the confiscation of railroads, mines, etc., by the state and the redistribution of property. Of course these are not ideas which commend themselves to Rothschilds and to the other great financial interests which have until now found in the craft an instrument of political power in France. Nor do they meet with the approval of the well to do bourgeois element. It has been found impossible, however, to exclude socialists from the lodges, and, whereas, in their inception, these were distinctly aristocratic and subsequently became bourgeois, they seem henceforth destined to be dominated by communistic ideas.

It may be added that for the last quarter of a century there has been no intercourse whatsoever between French and English masons. In 1877 the Grand Orient of France banished, so to speak, the Almighty from its lodges, excluding in the most rigorous fashion from its ceremonies all acknowledgment of or reference to the "Grand Architect of the Universe." A few weeks after this the Grand Lodge of England issued a decree renouncing recognition of the Grand Orient of France on the ground that the latter, by removing from its constitution the paragraphs asserting that belief in a Supreme Being, which has been a tradition, practice and feeling of all true and genuine masons from the earliest to the present time, had placed itself beyond the Masonic pale. From that time English Masons have been strictly prohibited from any masonic relations with French lodges or members of the Craft.

ITALIAN MASONRY.

In Italy, on the other hand, Freemasonry still retains in its ceremonies the acknowledgment of the existence of the "Grand Architect of the Universe." While it is a mistake, therefore, to describe the Italian lodges as atheistic, it cannot be denied that they are violently anticlerical. Indeed, the political aims of Italian Masonry—aims publicly proclaimed in writings and speeches—comprise "the exclusion of every Catholic or clerical element from all public administrations, from schools, hospitals and philanthropic institutions, from the councils which govern the destinies of the country, from academical and other unions, from companies, committees and even families; an exclusion from everything, everywhere and forever. Thereby the way will be smoothed toward the abolition of the papacy, and Italy will thus be free from its implacable and deadly enemy." And the lodges, moreover, express their determination to bring about "the suppression of all religious corporations and the confiscation of all ecclesiastical property." Were these merely empty threats the Vatican could afford to treat them with contempt but unfortunately they are quite the reverse, for of the 504 members of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome there are usually over 300 who are avowed Freemasons, and for the past 20 years there has always been a masonic majority in the cabinet, several of the premiers, notably Depretis and Zanardelli, being indeed buried with masonic honors. Furthermore, a few weeks ago the Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Italy issued sentences of expulsion from the Craft against two senators and two deputies for no other reason than that they had ventured to join hands with the Clericals, with a view to common action against the Socialists in the recent municipal elections at Turin. One of the deputies thus punished was the universally respected Signor Villa, who has not only held on two occasions the office of cabinet minister, but was likewise tendered the premiership at one moment by the late King Humbert. Similar cases have occurred in France, for after the collapse of the General Boulanger bubble in France, those of his adherents who belonged to the craft were subjected to severe disciplinary measures by their lodges, not because they had taken part in a political movement, but because they had been on the losing side. In order to appreciate this, let any American Mason consider how he would feel if called to account and punished by his lodge for having voted with some or another factional movement against the party in office.

ARRAYED AGAINST THE CHURCH.

In Austria and Germany—in fact, everywhere on the continent—Freemasonry has ever been arrayed against the church. This is no recent development in the history of the craft, but dates from the close of the 18th century. In those days not only pantheism, but likewise atheism, was rife, especially among the aristocracy; new cults, beliefs and philosophies of an anti-Christian character were being invented every day and constituted the fad of the highly educated classes, which found in Masonry a convenient instrument for the expression of their ideas. It is, therefore to the anti-Christian tendencies of the Freemasons of the 18th century that must be ascribed the hostility of the Roman Catholic Church. The lodges took up the fight against the latter and history teaches us how important a part Masonry played in Austro-Hungary and Germany in bringing about the anti-clerical legislation of Emperor Joseph II. From that time the craft and the church have always been at war and the Papacy, which was first led to condemn the order on account of its irreligion, is now forced in self-defense to combat it as a foe bent upon its destruction.

IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Nor is it only in Europe that Masonry is a factor in politics. In Egypt, during the years immediately preceding and following the deposition of Khedive Ismail and the bombardment of Alexandria, Masonry, under the direction of an exceedingly clever Afghan, Djemal Khan, played so important a part in the organization of native opposition to English influence and rule that the British authorities were eventually compelled to expel him from the Land of the Nile. In Turkey Masonry is identified with the Young Turk, or revolutionary party, which aims at the overthrow of the present Sultan and the establishment of a constitutional form of government. When King Edward succeeded to the crown one of the most remarkable petitions which he received was an appeal made to him as a brother mason by the Freemasons of the Ottoman Empire to take steps to bring about the liberation from prison and the restoration to the throne of Ex-Sultan Murad, who was a member of the craft and pledged to liberal reform.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that Masonry in the old world, as well as in Central and South America—everywhere, indeed, save in the English speaking countries—has always been political, with a tendency to irreligion and revolution. This being the case, it is only natural that it should become imbued with those socialist and communist doctrines which represent the ideas of the most advanced political parties of the present day. It is to be regretted, under the circumstances, that British Masonry should manifest a disposition to abandon its time honored principles of abstention from politics, and it may be hoped that the American lodges will refrain from embarking upon a similar course and will remain true to the real ideals of the craft, namely, philanthropy and brotherhood. — [Ex-Attache in Baltimore American.]

We are indebted to Bro. Hugh McCurdy, Com-in-chief Michigan Council of Deliberation for his address May 21, 1906, in which he pays admirable tribute to the dead of the past year. We quote from his conclusion:

It is a beautiful legend which Ovid sings

of Pygmalion and Galatea. Pygmalion, so the story runs, was visited in his dreams by a form radiant with a beauty he had never witnessed in waking hours. He ventured at length with faltering hand and misgiving heart to strive to reproduce that vision in sculptured form. Dreaming by night and working by day, he gradually transformed inanimate matter into statuary more exquisite than any ever before chiseled. The story also is that Pygmalion became so imbued with the lofty sentiments this statue aroused, and so threw his own soul into the work of the artist, that the cold and lifeless statue came to feel his inspiration, and when finally completed stepped down from its pedestal and became his living, breathing and loving Galatea. Thus did the creator vivify his creation, and thus did the creature bless and immortalize its creator.

My brethren, imbued with the same spirit which animated Pygmalion to produce Galatea, let us take the lofty ideals of our Order for our high standard and endeavor to make the principles of our Order our Galatea. I need not remind you that only so far as our vows are kept and performed will our Order be a real power among men. To inspire men to keep the faith is the end or length of masonic teaching. Thus, the highest symbol of our Order is not the perfect square, but the perfect cube. The life that has height only is unpractical and visionary. The life having breadth without height lacks the true inspiration of helpfulness, and thus fails of the true purpose of Freemasonry.

That life is long which answers life's great end. The life we profess to live is the highest, broadest, longest life that men can live. Its length, breadth and height are equal—the perfect cube.

Our faith in these three dimensions is the faith which we have vowed to keep and perform. To keep, my brethren, not as one keeps a precious jewel under lock and key, but to keep it as one keeps that which he loves of living things, an ever growing faith. Not one of us is keeping this faith, whose faith is not growing higher, broader, God-ward, man-ward, self-ward, longer. Never were there so many good men and true endeavoring to keep the faith and to teach its noble principles to their fellow men as may be found in all degrees from the first to the last in this present time. Our Order teaches a life for God, for the state, for the brethren, honor, fidelity, benevolence. Its magic words are wisdom, peace, strength, concord, truth, beauty. If, my brethren, you are able to unite these things, your knowledge is sufficient. This is the height, length, breadth of masonic character and is the work which we are authorized to receive. Such men are the lively, polished stones in the tabernacle, built after the pattern given by the Great Master Builder.

Lord Bacon in one of his essays says that "The truth, which only doth judge itself, teacheth that the iniquity of truth is the love-making or wooing of it, the knowledge of the truth, which is the presence of it, and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature." That is the simple masonic faith in varying forms, and that is the 'one purpose' that has attracted all men to its standard in every land where aspiration breathes into the ear of the Father. In both hemispheres the roll of its membership includes the flower of its best citizenship, and kings, presidents of republics, philosophers, divines, statesmen, orators and poets have hastened to espouse its sacred cause.

It busies itself in the love-making of the truth in the home and on the street, in behavior and in word, in peace and in war, in private families and in nations, and looks forward to that auspicious afternoon of history, when in the full enjoyment of the true, heaven shall be upon the earth—"when men's minds shall move in charity, rest in providence, and turn upon the poles of truth."

Our Order as to this one purpose is simply a success. Experience has proved it is complete in its entirety. And still its way is onward and upward. It has victory upon victory in mere excellencies. There are gradations in greatness, until we come at last into the fullness of the stature of the sons of God. Masonry, more than any human instrumentality, carries this hope for the race, and makes us love it, not only for what it has been, but for what it is to be.

Triennial Grand Encampment, Saratoga Springs, July 7-14, 1907.

Sir Knight:

I send you the following with reference to the Triennial of the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States to be held at Saratoga Springs during the week of July 7-14, 1907.

Matters are progressing very favorably for the Triennial and committees are actively at work.

The Committee on Parades and Drills, consisting of Sir Knights Edwin C. Hall, Arthur W. T. Back, Jas. H. Lloyd, John Little and Erastus C. Knight, have had several meetings and have drawn up regulations for the competitive drill, which regulations have been approved and are now ready to be promulgated.

All preliminary arrangements have been made to get the address of every drill corps in the United States. Quite a number of these are already drilling for the event.

Kindly send me the name and address of the commander of your drill corp. If you have not already furnished this information will you kindly do so at once. It will help greatly.

A letter has been sent to every Grand Recorder and other Sir Knights in the United States asking for information as to list of officers, Triennial committee, etc., and a mailing list has been prepared to send all matters relative to the Triennial. This letter also urged all who contemplated going to Saratoga to complete arrangements. If not already made, with the hotel committee and to write at once to Sir Knight Adelbert P. Knapp, Saratoga Springs, chairman of the Hotel committee. It is important that this be done at an early date.

Nearly all the Grand Commanderies in the United States, including New York State, have secured headquarters at the Grand Union Hotel. One hotel in Troy and two in Albany have also been engaged. Arrangements have been made to take in hotels at outlying places like Ballston, Glen's Falls, Lake George, etc. 250 Sir Knights have secured accommodations at the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George. But notwithstanding all this there is plenty of room in Saratoga Springs. One hotel has not yet been touched as the present lessee will not have the hotel next year. A canvass of the cottages at Saratoga Springs has been made so as to enable those who do not want to go to hotels to hire furnished houses as was done at Denver, Louisville, etc. Courteously yours,

ARTHUR MAC ARTHUR,
July 16, 1906. *Chairman Triennial Com.*

MASONIC . TOKEN,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

STEPHEN BERRY CO., PUBLISHERS.

TEN YEARS IN A VOLUME.

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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.

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.

The masons of Saskatchewan, Canada, propose to form a grand lodge.

William Lee, (Baron Plunket) Governor of New Zealand, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge May 9th.

The Masonic Temple in Indianapolis, owned by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, was partially burned May 9th.

The Grand Commandery of Texas cautions its membership against patronizing Templar or Masonic Life Insurance Companies.

Mrs. Arabella S. Prather, wife of Calvin W. Prather, Grand Secretary of Indiana, died in Indianapolis June 3d, after a year's illness.

Forty Skowhegan masons visited Gen. Isaac Dyer on July 7th, the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation, and presented him with an easy chair.

Bethany Commandery of Lawrence are planning to come to Portland on Labor day and stop at the Ottawa House, Cushing's Island. It will come Saturday, Sept. 1st, and stop over Monday.

Bro. Cornelius Hedges, Grand Secretary of Montana, with his wife, celebrated their golden wedding July 7th, at Helena. Our good wishes go with them. May they see many anniversaries of the day together.

In Plymouth, England, a preceptory knighted a man who had not received the Royal Arch degree. The preceptory was fined £5 and reprimanded; and the candidate was ordered to take the Royal Arch and be re-obligated as a templar.

At the semi-centennial banquet of the Grand Chapter of New Jersey, May 9th, a telephone connection was made with the home of Charles Bechtel, the Grand Treasurer, who has long been confined to his bed by illness, so that he was enabled to hear the speeches.

The 50th anniversary of masonic membership of Past Grand Master A. A. Stevenson of Montreal was lately celebrated by presenting him with an oil portrait of himself, an illuminated address, a gold watch and chain and a purse of gold. All the lodges of the jurisdiction and several chapters were represented.

The adjourned meeting of the Mystic Shrine was held in Chicago June 12th and 13th. It was voted to hold the next meeting in Los Angeles, Cal., in May, 1907. A. P. Clayton, of St. Joseph, Mo., was elected Imperial Potentate, and B. W. Rowell, of Boston, Mass., Imp. Recorder. J. Putman Stevens, of Portland, Maine, secured the place of Imp. Outer Guard.

Grand Council, R. and S. M.

Boston, June 18.—Nearly every affiliated Grand Council in the country was represented at the ninth triennial session of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States here to-day. During the day the Grand Council of Massachusetts, headed by Most Illustrious Grand Master Edwin S. Crandall, welcomed the General Grand Council to the state. General Grand Master Andrew M. Swanstrom of St. Paul presided at the opening of the General Grand Council and delivered his triennial address.

Rev. R. Perry Bush of Chelsea was appointed General Grand Chaplain, to hold office until the next triennial assembly, and John T. Kimball of Boston was appointed General Grand Sentinel.

The Committee on Credentials reported the presence of 115 delegates and members. There are now 27 constituent Grand Councils, of which 26 were represented, all but Alabama. Eight subordinate councils, in states where there are no Grand Councils, were also represented.

The most important business transaction was the addition of an amendment to the

constitution relative to the finances of the General Grand Council.

Under the amended law the assessment of dues upon each Grand Council for the support of the General Grand Council is based upon a per capita tax of two cents on a total membership of the subordinate councils in each Grand Council.

The balance in the treasury was \$1,648.-36.

The total membership was 45,746, being an increase of 7,942.

Officers were elected as follows:

Henry C. Larrabee, Baltimore, General Grand Master.

Graff M. Acklin, Toledo, O., General Grand Deputy Master.

J. Albert Blake, Boston, General Grand Principal Conductor Work.

Chas. H. Heaton, Montpelier, Vt., Gen. Grand Treasurer.

Henry W. Mordhurst, Fort Wayne, Ind., General Grand Recorder.

E. W. Wellington, Ellsworth, Kan., Gen. General Grand Captain of the Guard.

George A. Newell, Medina, N. Y., General Grand Conductor of the Council.

William F. Cleveland, Harlan, Ia., General Grand Marshal.

Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Ark., General Grand Steward.

The installation of officers then followed and the Grand Council adjourned after voting that the next triennial council would be held at the place determined upon by the Royal Arch Masons, who begin their convocation to-morrow, for their next triennial convocation.

Maine was represented by Grand Master Alex. A. Beaton, Deputy Grand Master Alfred S. Kimball, Grand P. C. of Work Convers E. Leach, and Past Grand Masters Orestes E. Crowell, Oliver A. Cobb, and James E. Blanchard.

General Grand Chapter.

The General Grand Chapter met in Boston, June 19th. The Gen. Grand Officers were all present and Maine was represented by G. H. P. James E. Blanchard, Dep. G. H. P. Edwin A. Porter, Gr. King Franklin R. Redlon. Comps. Herbert Harris and Convers E. Leach were present with proxies from G. G. C. subordinates and P. Gr. High Priests James M. Larrabee and Howard D. Smith. This was the largest attendance the G. G. Chapter had ever had, 270 votes being cast. The following were elected:

G. G. H. P.—Joseph E. Dyas, Paris, Ill.
D. G. G. H. P.—William C. Swain, Milwaukee, Wis.

G. G. King—Nathan Kingsley, Austin, Minn.

G. G. Scribe—Bernard G. Witt, Henderson, Ky.

G. G. Treas.—John W. Carter, Baltimore, Md.

G. G. Sec.—Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, N. Y.

G. G. C. Host—George E. Corson, Washington, D. C.

G. G. P. Sojourner—Fred W. Craig, Des Moines, Ia.

G. G. R. A. Capt.—William F. Kuhn, Farmington, Mo.

G. G. M. 3d Vail—Bestor G. Brown, Topeka, Kansas.

G. G. M. 2d Vail—Charles N. Rix, Hot Springs, Ark.

G. G. M. 1st Vail—J. Albert Blake, Boston, Mass.

Savannah, Ga., was assigned for the next meeting.

The Gen. Grand Treasurer reported the total fund to be \$20,822.99.

The General Grand Secretary's report showed two new chapters instituted in Idaho, one in the Philippines and one in Utah.

The entertainments were very fine and were much enjoyed.

COLORED MASONRY. We are indebted to the Hon. J. C. Corbin, A. M., of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for a copy of the proceedings of the Colored Grand Lodge of Arkansas for August 8, 1905. The Masonic Temple at Pine Bluff is shown and is a fine building. The reports of lodges show a most commendable expenditure for charity. The returns show 5519 members. The correspondence is by Prof. Corbin and is an able report.

Obituaries.

EDSON FITCH, Grand Master of Quebec in 1901 and '02, died in Quebec April 19th. He was born in Glen Falls, N. Y., in 1838, and served in the Union Army as Acting Division Inspector General in the civil war.

THOMAS TWEED, Grand Master of Manitoba in 1894, died in Montreal April 4th. He was born in Kingston, Ontario, April 14, 1852. He became a member of the new Grand Lodge of Alberta on its formation.

GEORGE H. WALKER, Grand Master of the District of Columbia in 1903, Gr. High Priest in 1894, and Gr. Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery, died in Washington, May 5th. He was born in Pontypool, Monmouthshire, England, Nov. 27, 1851. He was Correspondent of the Grand Commandery and had served with distinction in every branch of Masonry. He was a newspaper man, a lawyer and a government officer.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON, Grand High Priest of Kentucky in 1898, died in Chicago May 15th. He was born in Louisville, Sept. 14, 1845.

ALLAN McDOWELL, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Missouri since 1870, Grand High Priest in 1893, Grand Master of Grand Council in 1872, and Grand Commander in 1888, died May 20th. He was born in Arkansas March 9, 1833.

EDWARD S. GATCHELL, Grand High Priest of Georgia in 1898 and 1899, died in Selma May 3d. He was born in Selma Dec. 27, 1863. He was Grand Capt. Gen. of the G. Commandery at the time of his death.

JAMES T. BECK, Grand High High Priest of Georgia in 1890 and 1891, died in Selma

May 6th. He was born in Camden, Ala., February 26, 1851. He was Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1889 and 1890.

CHARLES R. WESCOTT, Gr. Commander of Georgia in 1894, died in Montgomery June 5th. He was born there February 5, 1863.

HENRY H. MATTHEWS, Grand Master of Alabama in 1904 and 1905, and Gr. Commander in 1897, died in Montgomery, June 6th. He was born in Columbia, Oct. 23, 1854.

THOMAS EMMET DEWEY, Grand Master of Kansas in 1902, and correspondent in 1906, died in Abilene, June 9th. He was born in Victor, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1859.

WILLIAM H. BELL, Grand Commander of Texas, in 1903, died suddenly in Austin, June 9th. He was born in Boonville, Mo., Oct. 28, 1844.

GEORGE P. RUPP, Librarian of the Gr. Lodge of Pennsylvania, died July 3d, aged 54. He was distinguished as a librarian and was an authority on masonic matters.

In Egypt in the time of Abraham, silver was worth more than gold. Under the Shepherd Kings it was worth double the value of gold, but fell slowly until under the Ptolemies it was worth one to twelve. They were so wise in those days that the laws of trade were permitted to govern the price.

Six thousand years ago, before the time of the first King of Egypt, the men of the Delta divided the year into twelve months of thirty days each; with five extra days, which was adopted by Cæsar four thousand years later, except that he did not make the months of regular length, wherein they were the wiser. They computed their year from the rising of Sirius at sunrise. Their only failure was not allowing for the additional quarter of a day.

COLORED GRAND LODGE OF OHIO. The proceedings of 1905, received from W. T. Boyd, Past Grand Master, show 47 lodges with 1,191 members. The correspondence by P. G. M. Boyd is 188 pages long and quite instructive, but contains no table of general statistics.

STATISTICS. Comp. Herbert Harris' Royal Arch statistics for 1906 show in North America 3,080 chapters with 312,989 members, a gain since last year of 21,058.

New York statistics by William Sherer, show in North America lodges 1,129,001 members, a gain of 66,576. An army of 86,000 recruits is marching into camp every year to make up for depletions and to add to our numbers. In all the rest of the world there are only about 350,000 masons.

Trinity Commandery of Augusta is to make an excursion to Montreal and Quebec in August,

Bro. Oliver C. Gray, our Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, died at the State School for the Blind, Dec. 9, 1905.

FRANCE The Grand Lodge of France, a body not connected with the Grand Orient, is making efforts to unite with Anglo Saxon Masonry. It will probably succeed, as it must gather strength rapidly since Atheism is not a strong or popular cult.

CIPHERS. Our brother is optimistic and believes that the trend of masonic sentiment is against the authorization and use of printed ciphers and rituals. We hope his view is correct, but confess some fear. Habits of mental indolence will prompt many to use these ciphers, whether authorized or not. But their use is chiefly fostered by the idea that word-perfection in work is the chief end of masonic existence. Outside the conferring of degrees the life of lodges is becoming almost barren of interest. If a young mason indicates ability or a desire to learn a cipher is thrust into his hand, and he is encouraged to become a mere phonograph. Not a word does he hear of the history nor is any explanation vouchsafed as to the symbolism and peculiar ceremonies of the fraternity. In fact, his teachers know nothing but words, and the only way in which they can make their disciples perfect is by these self-same ciphers. Recently we talked with the Custodian of Work of a great jurisdiction as to his experiences in the field. He knew next to nothing of condition of the lodges, only as they furnished a greater or less number of pupils for his lessons of rote. He was densely and inexcusably ignorant on the larger questions of masonic interest, but was proud to relate that he could go through the entire work from Alpha to Omega without a single slip or misplaced word. The good brother gauged masonic knowledge entirely by number of verbal errors made or avoided. What can you expect but use of cipher rituals when such a spirit as this is manifested and receives no check.—[Joseph E. Morcombe, Iowa Corr., 1905.]

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
Pioneer Lodge, Ashland,	11
Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset,	33
St. Aspinquid Lodge, York Corner,	11
Olive Branch Lodge, Charleston,	11

What lodge shall be next added?

A Song.

I shall not pass this way again,
But far beyond earth's Where and When
May I look back along a road
Where on both sides good seed I sowed.
I shall not pass this way again,
May Wisdom guide my tongue and pen,
And Love be mine that so I may
Plant roses all along the way.
I shall not pass this way again,
May I be courteous to men,
Faithful to friends, true to my God,
A fragrance on the path I trod.

[Clarence Urmy in Harper's Bazaar.]

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.

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.	

ALABAMA.—Lodge—1876, 81 to 85, 89, 90, 91, 1900, 1, 3.
Chapter—1872, 3, 80 to 84, 91, 1900, 1, 3.
Council—1874, 5, 7, 8, 82, 3; 86 to 91, in one book.

Commandery—1874, 5, 6, 82, 4, 5, 93, 4, 7, 1900 to 4.

ARKANSAS.—Lodge—1877, 8, 81, 5 to 82, 6, 7, 8, 1990.

Chapter—1873.
Commandery—1884, 88 to 94, 6, 1900 to 4, 6, 01.

ARIZONA.—Lodge—1888 to 90, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 1900.

Chapter—1893, 1900.
Commandery—1895, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900.

CALIFORNIA.—Lodge—1876.
Chapter—1902.

Council—1877, 8, 9, 02.
Commandery—1874, 80, 2, 4, 91.

Consistory—1887, 90, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1900, 01.

CANADA.—Lodge—1872, 8, 9, 87, 9, 92, 3, 4, 6, 1900 to 3.

Chapter—1887, 8, 91 to 5.

Commandery—1875, 6, 9, 80, 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 81, 2, 4, 5, 6.

COLORADO.—Lodge—1871, 5, 6, 7, 8, 83, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 91, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1900, 1, 4.

Chapter—Org. 1875, 6, 9, 80, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 91, 8, 9, 1900, 1.

Commandery—1876, 7, 8, 9, 81, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 1900, 2.

CONNECTICUT.—Lodge—1874, 83, 5, 92, 1901, 2.

Chapter—1883, 4, 90, 91.

Council—1883, 90, 1, 2.

Commandery—1876, 7, 8, 9, 80, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 90, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 1900, 1, 2, 4.

DAKOTA.—Lodge—1884.

Chapter—1883, 6, 8.

Commandery—1885, 6, 7, 8, 9.

DELAWARE.—Lodge—1889, 90, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2.

Chapter—1880, 1, 2, 91, 4, 5.

FLORIDA.—Lodge—1872, 3, 4, 8, 9, 80, 2, 4, 7, 90, 1, 7.

Chapter—1872-3, 4, 86, 8, 9.

Council—1895.

Commandery—1896.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Lodge—1861, 2, 93, 5, 7, 8, 9.

Commandery—1896.

GEORGIA.—Lodge—Emerg. com. 74, 74, 93, 5, 8, 1900, 3.

Chapter—1895, 7, 8.

Commandery—1884, 7, 8, 94.

IDAHO.—Lodge—1882, 90 to 98, 1900 to 3.

ILLINOIS.—Lodge—1874, 5, 6, 7, 8, 83 to 91, 96 to 1900, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—1879 to 84, 6, 7, 8, 9, 91 to 96, 8, 1900, 1, 2, 3.

Council—1883, 4, 91, 3, 5 to 1902.

Commandery—1875 to 1903.

Council Deliberation—1890, 6.

Masonic Vet. Ass'n—1890, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

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

Chapter—1873, 90, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.

Council—1873, 93, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Commandery—1875, 7, 8, 9, 81, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 91, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2.

IOWA.—Lodge—1854-58, one book; 71, 3, 5, 7 to 84, 87 to 99, 1901, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—1854 to 62, bound; 54 to 67, bound; 79, 81, 2, 4.

Council—1875, 7, 8.

Commandery—1871, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 80, 1, 2, 7, 91, 3.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Lodge—1891, 3, 4, 1903.

Commandery—

KANSAS.—Lodge—1875, 8, 87, 8, 95, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2.

Chapter—1883.

Commandery—1874, 6, 85 to 91, 8, 9, 1900.

KENTUCKY.—Lodge—1878, 98, 9, 02 to 4.

Chapter—1897, 1901.

Council—1882, 4, 92, 3, 1900, 1.

Commandery—1871, 7, 80, 1, 3 to 1903.

High Priesthood—1875, 6; 7, 8, 9, in one book; 82, 4.

LOUISIANA.—Lodge—1869, 72, 3, 9, 80, 1, 4 to 90, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 4.

Chapter—1875, 86, 7, 9, 90, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2.

Council—1878, 81, 90, 2, 3, 1900, 2.

Commandery—1872, 6; 77, 8, one book; 79 to 90, 91 to 99, 1900, 1, 2, 4.

MANITOBA.—Lodge—1888, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

MARYLAND.—Lodge—1881.

Chapter—1880, 3, 5, 7, 8-9, 90 to 1901, 3.

Council—82-89, in one book; 92-94, in one book; 95, 6, in one book; 97-99, in one book.

Commandery—1885, 6, 9, 90 to 97.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lodge—1870, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 80, 1, 2. Quarterlies 72 to 79, 81, 8, 9.

Quarterlies and Specials 72, 5, 6, 7, 8, 81, 8, 9, 90, 1, 3 to 99, 1900 to 4.

Chapter—1876, 88, 9, 90, 4, 8, 1902, 3, 4.

Council—1826 to 59 in one book; 62 to 65 in one book; 73, 5, 6, 8, 9, 80, 2, 6, 92, 6, 9, 1900, 1, 3, 4.

Grand Imp. Council—1874.

Commandery—1882, 4 to 90, 2, 4, 9, 1900.

MICHIGAN.—Lodge—1873, 81, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 1900, 2, 4.

Chapter—1848-98, in one book; 75, 6, 80, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1900, 1, 4.

Council—1874-5, in one book; 6, 89, 91, 2, 3, 6, 1900, 2.

Commandery—1874, 5, 6, 7, 9, 80, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3.

Hist. Sketch Early Masonry in Michigan, and Proc. Gr. Lodge, 1826 to '60.

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—1895, 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—1897, 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, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.

NEW YORK.—Lodge—1878, 80, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 93, 4, 5, 6, 17, 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 SO. WALES.—Lodge—1877-80, 87.

NEVADA.—Lodge—1901, 2.

Chapter—1901, 2.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Lodge—1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Chapter—1895, 7, 9, 1900, 2.

Command'y—90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 1900.

OHIO.—Lodge—1884, 94, 5, 1900, 2, 3.

Chapter—82, 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.

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, 4, 6, 7, 8, 90, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7.
 Commandery—1878, 9, 84, 5, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.
 WASHINGTON.—Lodge—1874, 83, 6, 7, 8, 90, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Chapter—1885, 7, 8, 92, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1904.
 Council—1896, 9.
 Commandery—1887, 8, one book; 89, 90, one book; 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 1901, 4.
 WEST VIRGINIA.—Lodge—1892, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 1900, 4.
 Chapter—1893, 4, 6, 9, 1901, 3.
 Council—1889, 91, 4, 5, 6, 9, 1900.
 Commandery—1886, 7, one book; 89, 99; 1901, 2, 3, 4.
 WISCONSIN.—Lodge—1874, 6, 7, 8, 9, 80.
 Chapter—1876, 82.
 Commandery—79, 81, 91, 94.
 WYOMING.—Lodge—1891, 2, 3.
 Commandery—1896, 9.

Our Thanks

ALABAMA.—Grand Commandery May 9, 1906, from Geo. A. Beauchamp, Montgomery, G. Rec. Thomas H. Mattocks, New Decatur, G. Com. 13 commanderies, 743 members, 138 knighted.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gr. Council Dec. 13, 1905, from J. Gilman Waite, Boston, G. Rec. Edwin S. Crandon, Cambridge, Gr. Master. 28 councils, 6,882 members, 528 candidates.

MINNESOTA.—Grand Commandery April 25, 1906, from Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul, G. Rec. Charles L. West, Austin, G. Com. 29 commanderies, 3,435 members, 246 knighted.

MISSISSIPPI.—Grand Council Feb. 21, 1906, from Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, G. Rec. Phineas M. Savery, Tupelo, G. M. 44 councils, 1,570 members, 197 candidates.

NEW YORK.—Grand Lodge May 1, 1906,

from Edward M. L. Ehlers, N. York, G. Sec. Townsend Scudder, Glen Head, G. M. 772 lodges, 139,203 members, 10,356 initiated.

Gr. Chapter Feb. 6, 1906, from Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, G. Sec. Derrick Brown, Poughkeepsie, G. H. P. 202 chapters, 29,390 members, 2,319 exalted.

TEXAS.—Grand Commandery April 25, 1906, from John C. Kidd, Houston, Grand Rec. Marcus F. Mott, Galveston, Grand Com. 44 commanderies, 3,483 members, 397 knighted.

UTAH.—Gr. Lodge Jan. 16, 1906, from Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake, Grand Sec. Samuel W. Badcon, Ogden, G. M. 11 lodges, 1,270 members, 95 initiates.

DIED.

THEODORE WILCOX, in Kittery, May, aged 79. A past master of Naval Lodge.

HENRY BULLARD, in Portland, May 14, aged 88 yrs. 10 mos. 16 days. A member of Atlantic Lodge.

JOHN C. LEVENSALE, in Thomaston, May 19, aged 71. For 50 years Cashier of Georges National Bank. A member of Claremont Commandery and a 33°.

DOMINICK A. McDONALD, in Rockland, June 4, aged 45. Princ. Sojourner in King Solomon's Temple Chapter.

WINFRED S. AMES, in Portland, June 20, aged 48. A Consistory mason, and member of a Boston lodge.

USHER B. THOMPSON, in West Newfield, July 12, aged 67 yrs. 4 mos. 16 days. He had been sheriff of York Co., and had served in both branches of the legislature. He was a member of Day Spring Lodge.

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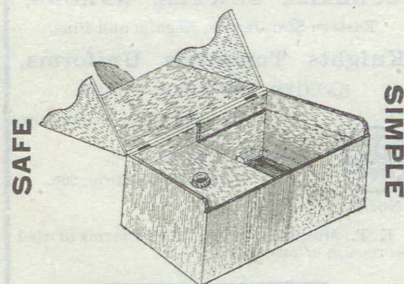
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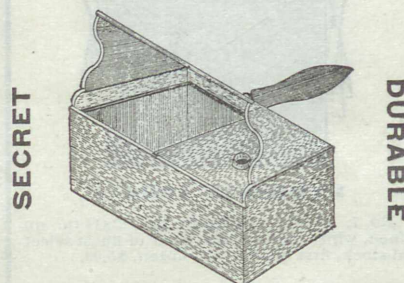
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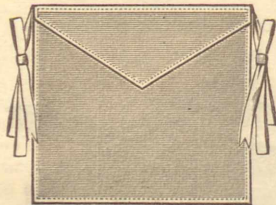
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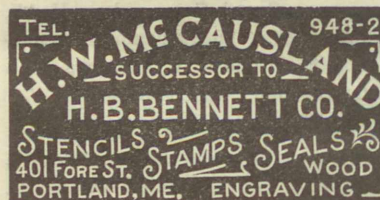
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