

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 5.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 15, 1907.

No 1.

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

THE LAZY TIME.

Oh, the laziness is creeping where the violets are sleeping,

And the sunshine glistens lightly on the stream,
Where the timid shadows shiver on the border of the river

When the south wind wakes the crocus from its dream.

When the gree is softly glinting like the whisper of a tinting

And there's music in the rhythm of the rain.
It's the lazy, lazy season, built for rhyme and not for reason.

And we're glad to have t with us once again.

Ah, we need no Maypole dancing, nor the glancing
maids entrancing

To make festive such a gentle time as this.
For 'tis fine to watch the gleaming of the world
with sunlight teeming

And existence is a sweet and priceless bliss;
There is drowsy satisfaction in this personal in-
action

While around you nature toils with might and
main:

There is joy enough in knowing that the grass and
trees are growing.

And the lazy time is with us once again.

—[Washington Star.]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Elections.

DUNLAP CHAPTER ROSE CROIX.

- M. W. M.—Albert Burroughs, 33.
S. W.—Charles I. Riggs, 33.
J. W.—Francis E. Chase, 32.
Orator—Herbert W. Sears, 32.
Treas.—J. Ambrose Merrill, 33.
Recorder—Millard F. Hicks, 33.
Hosp.—J. Ambrose Merrill, 33.
M. of C.—Herbert W. Robinson, 32.
C. of G.—Fred C. Tolman, 32.

KNIGHTS CONSTANTINE.

- Sovereign—Silas B. Adams.
Viceroy—Harmon C. Crocker.
Sen. Gen.—Atwater L. Douglass.
Jun. Gen.—Llewellyn Carleton.
Treasurer—Fred C. Tolman.
Recorder—Samuel F. Bearce.
Prelate—Joseph B. Shepherd.
Prefect—Warren C. King.
Herald—Samuel S. Boyden.
Standard Bearer—Horace A. Massey.
Sentinel—Winslow E. Howell.
Prior—Francis E. Chase.
Captain of the Guard—Frank L. R. Gould.
First Lieutenant—Herbert W. Robinson.

Verger—Joseph B. Henley.
Harbinger—George D. Loring.
Warder—George B. Owen.
Finance Committee—Charles I. Riggs,
Elmer A. Doten, Burton Smith.

The retiring Sovereign, Millard F. Hicks, has held the office for 12 years, but this year declined a re-election on account of other cares that have forced him to relinquish some of his work in connection with the fraternity. This is a long record of service of which the members of the fraternity feel justly proud.

Oxford Council, of Norway, went to Bridgton May 28th, 100 strong, and conferred the degrees upon 30 candidates. Grand Master Alfred S. Kimball was present.

Bradford Commandery.

Bradford Commandery, No. 4, of Biddeford, celebrated its 50th anniversary, May 29th by a parade in the afternoon with over 100 in line, a banquet at 6:30 attended by about 250 Knights and ladies, and exercises after supper consisting of humorous recitals by Warren G. Richards and addresses by Stephen Berry Grand Recorder, and Past Commander Edward Parker, with excellent music by an orchestra. The addresses were of a historical character, the Grand Recorder having been a charter member and Sir Knight Parker one of the earlier commanders, and they were listened to with much interest. There are three charter members living, Grand Recorder Berry, J. Ambrose Merrill of Portland, and Harrison B. Brown, the landscape artist, now in England. The two former were present and were warmly welcomed by the present members and their guests. Commander Dayton T. Moore presided very gracefully and the occasion was one long to be remembered.

Bro. Willard S. Jones of Brooks, having declined to serve again as District Deputy of the 7th District, Bro. Sullivan L. Andrews of Clinton, was appointed to the office.

St. John's Day was celebrated by the commanderies:

Maine, No. 1, of Gardiner, Trinity, No. 7, of Augusta and St. Omer, No. 12, of Waterville, went to Lewiston, where they were sumptuously entertained with a clam bake,

open air theatre and an evening banquet by Lewiston, No. 6.

Portland, No. 2, went to Bridgton, where they were entertained by Oriental, No. 22, with a dinner and a sail on Lake Sebago.

Bradford, No. 4, of Biddeford, went up Lake Sebago to Naples Inn.

Dunlap, No. 5, of Bath, Claremont, No. 9, of Rockland, Palestine, No. 14, of Belfast, and Camden, No. 23, of Camden, united in an excursion to Crescent Beach near Rockland

St. Alban, No. 8, of Portland, with St. Amand, No. 20, of Kennebunk, went to Kittery.

De Valois, No. 16, of Vinalhaven, made an excursion to Castine.

Commissions of Grand Officers.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 1.

Editor *Masonic Standard*:

The item in the *Masonic Standard* of June 1, quoting from the Proceedings of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of New Zealand, in which that grand body asked for the return for cancellation of the first commission before issuing a second one to a companion as its Grand Representative near another grand jurisdiction, almost of necessity prompts the inquiry, What are the precedents in similar cases?

Our Grand Representative system, in theory, nearly approaches the diplomatic representatives of the several nations of the world, they being accredited to the other Grand Chapter, and to that one would look for precedents to govern such cases.

In the recent work of the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, and a former Minister to Russia and Spain, entitled "The Practice of Diplomacy," published November, 1906, at page 176, he thus states the practice:

"The commission of an American diplomatic officer runs without limit as to time. * * * * It was the early practice of American officials to return their commissions on the expiration of their term of service. A notable instance was that of Washington, who at the close of the War of Independence returned his commission as General-in-Chief to Congress in open session in 1783. The archives of the Department of State show similar instances. But in 1831 President Jackson, when John Branch resigned as Secretary of the Navy, returned to him his commission, saying, 'It is your own private property, and by no means to be considered part of the archives of the government.' Since that date the practice of returning commissions has been abandoned, and American diplomatic as well as other officers retain in their own possession their commissions."

The foregoing extract, although a Grand Representative is always under the juris-

diction to which he is accredited instead of the commissioning jurisdiction, would seem to establish the custom prevailing in the American Grand Chapters. Fraternally yours. ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, JR.,
Grand High Priest of North Carolina.
—[Masonic Standard.]

Our Masonic Exchanges.

Acacia, Lincoln, Nebraska, monthly, \$1.
Ashlar, Detroit, Michigan, monthly, 25 cents.
Canadian Craftsman, Toronto, Ontario, monthly, \$1.
Eastern Star, Indianapolis, Indiana, monthly, \$1.
Eastern Star Journal, Grand Rapids, Michigan, monthly, 50 cents.
Freemason, The, Toronto, Ont., Canada, monthly, 50 cents.
Globe, The, Gravette, Arkansas, monthly, 25 cents.
Ideal Masonico, Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, monthly, \$1.
Journal of the Acacia Fraternity, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
Lodge Record, Benson, Minnesota, monthly, 25 cents.
Los Angeles Freemason, Los Angeles, Cal., monthly, \$1.
Masonic Advocate, Indianapolis, Indiana, monthly, \$1.
Masonic Constellation, St. Louis, Mo., monthly, \$1.
Masonic Chronicler, Chicago, Ill., weekly, \$1.
Masonic Herald, Rome, Georgia, monthly, \$1.
Masonic Northern New Yorker, Whitehall, N. Y., monthly, 50 cents.
Masonic News, Peoria, Illinois, monthly, \$1.
Masonic Observer, Minneapolis, Minn., weekly, \$1.
Masonic Review, Tacoma, Washington, monthly, \$1.
Masonic Review, Johannesburg, South Africa, monthly, \$5.
Masonic Standard, New York, N. Y., weekly, \$2.
Masonic Sun, Toronto, Ontario, monthly, \$1.
Masonic Voice and Review, Chicago, Ill., monthly, \$1.50.
New England Craftsman, Boston, Mass., monthly, \$2.
New Zealand Craftsman, Wellington, New Zealand, monthly, 10s. = \$2.50.
Palestine Bulletin, Detroit, Mich., monthly, 50 cents.
Scottish Rite Bulletin, Louisville, Kentucky, monthly, 50 cents.
Square and Compass, Denver, Colorado, monthly, \$1.
Tennessee Mason, Nashville, Tennessee, monthly, \$1.
Texas Freemason, San Antonio, Texas, monthly, \$1.

Trestle Board, San Francisco, California, monthly, \$1.
Tyler-Keystone, Ann Arbor, Michigan, bi-monthly, \$2.
Virginia Masonic Journal, Richmond, Virginia, monthly, \$1.
What Cheer Trestleboard, Providence, R. I., monthly, 50 cents.

Our Thanks

ALABAMA.—Grand Commandery, May 8, 1907, from George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery, G. Rec. Walter Smith, Tuscaloosa, G. Com. 14 commanderies, 824 members, 105 knighted.

FLORIDA.—Grand Commandery, May 16, 1907, from Wilbur P. Webster, Jacksonville, Gr. Rec. Silas B. Wright, DeLand, G. Com. 12 commanderies, 830 members, 108 knighted.

MANITOBA.—Gr. Lodge, July 12, 1907, from James A. Ovas, Winnipeg, Gr. Sec. James Scoggie, Winnipeg, G. Master. 102 lodges, 3,871 members, 429 initiates. 898 members had gone off to the Grand Lodge of Saskatchewan with their lodges.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Gr. Council, Dec. 12, 1906, from J. Gilman Waite, Boston, Grand Rec. Edwin S. Crandon, Boston, G. M. 28 councils, 7,120 members, 452 candidates.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gr. Lodge, Feb. 19, 1907, from Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, Gr. Sec. Henry C. Yawn, Lumberton, G. M. 317 lodges, 14,371 members, 1,493 raised.

Gr. Council, Feb. 20, 1907, from Frederic Speed, Gr. Rec. John S. Cobb, Verona, G. M. 44 councils, 1,799 members, 239 candidates.

Grand Commandery, Feb. 22, 1907, from Frederic Speed, Gr. Rec. Geo. C. Myers, Jackson, G. Com. 21 commanderies, 1,213 members, 175 knighted.

NEBRASKA.—Gr. Commandery, April 11, 1907, from Francis E. White, Omaha, Gr. Rec. Elias W. Beghtol, Holdrege, Grand Com. 26 commanderies, 2,222 members, 158 knighted.

NEW JERSEY.—Grand Lodge, March 20, 1907, from Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton, Gr. Sec. Austen H. McGregor, Newark, G. M. 26,595 members, 2,045 raised.

NEW YORK.—Gr. Lodge, May 7, 1907, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, Gr. Sec. Townsend Scudder, New York, Gr. Master. 775 lodges, 146,026 members, 10,583 initiates.

Gr. Chapter, Feb. 5, 1907, from Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, Gr. Sec. Dana B. Pratt, New York, G. H. P. 202 chapters, 31,107 members, 2,663 exalted.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Grand Lodge, Jan. 8, 1907, from John C. Drewry, Raleigh, Gr. Sec. Francis D. Winston, Windsor, Grand Master. 352 lodges, 16,835 members, 1,703, initiates.

VIRGINIA.—Gr. Lodge, Feb. 12, 1907, from Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond, Gr. Sec. Silvanus J. Quinn, Fredericksburg, G. M. 284 lodges, 17,644 members, 1,252 raised.

TEXAS.—Grand Commandery, April 10, 1907, from John C. Kidd, Houston, Grand Rec. Alvin V. Lane, Dallas, Gr. Commander, 48 commanderies, 3,967 members, 553 knighted.

Masonic History.

FREEMASONRY IN GERMANY.

(By the late Major Alfred Pratt, P. M.)

It is not necessary to repeat here that which has already been related concerning the College of Constructors; suffice it to say that the institution produced the same result in Germany as we have noticed in England, and we know that the most ancient cities on the banks of the Rhine, amongst others, Cologne, owe their origin to the military constructions raised by the legions, with the assistance of the Brotherhood. It is, moreover, important to state that the same ties existed, and that the rules, customs and principles of the ancient corporations were modelled on the same lines, and were practically identical in both countries. These facts so essential to the development of the subject which we have maintained is supported by the best evidence, and admitted even by those writers who place the birth of Freemasonry no further back than the year 1717. "Finde" says clearly: "The history of Freemasonry and the Masonic federation is intimately allied to the history of the corporations and to the architecture of the middle ages. Contact with the Roman invaders procured for the ancient Germans some notions of the art of building which had hitherto been of the most meagre description, but for many centuries they only ingeniously imitated the style thus acquired under the reign of Charlemagne, and by the influence of Christianity the German genius disengaged itself from the swaddling clothes which had enveloped it, but it was only after many years of contention against the strange elements which had invaded German soil that it was able to make its individuality manifest. Thus in imitation of that which was going on in Britain we see that the colleges of constructors drew to themselves the natives, and initiated them gradually into the forms and rules of Roman architecture. Then the corporations, established on the principles of brotherhood, underwent considerable modifications by their relations with the convents. Later on the members of the English lodges brought the precepts and customs of their fraternity, until at last and by the combination of these different elements came out the Gothic art and the Associations of Stone-cutters. In Germany, as elsewhere, the monasteries were the advance guard, so to speak, of civilization; they constituted the seats of learning and the depots of knowledge; the members thereof not only devoted themselves to prayer and study, but also to the exercise of agriculture and trades. The art of building made rapid progress under their direction, and the intimate relations existing between the monks was to some extent shared by the workmen in their employ. These men lived in common for many years, and were necessarily subject to uniform direction and particular rules. Such confraternities would naturally offer to their

members advantages that they could not obtain elsewhere, and they took the title of lodges (Bankutten), from the name barracks or planks that they placed at the sides of the buildings in construction. Abbot William of Hirschau (1080-1091) is said to have been the founder of the German lodges. He was the first master of the lodge of St. Emmeran at Ratisbon, and to build the Convent at Hirschau, he brought together a large number of workmen, whom he united with it as lay brothers, and to whom he gave the necessary instructions, and the laymen willingly submitted to these statutes which had for their foundation the principle of fraternal union. Lodges directed by the Benedictines flourished in Germany until the beginning of the fourteenth century, a period at which the clergy lost the taste for building, and the craftsman in consequence found themselves separated from the religious communities. Previous to this time different lodges of stone-cutters entirely independent of monasteries had been constituted, and regular communication took place between them all. They had particular signs of recognition and secret customs, and bound themselves by rules which determined their relations to each other.

The establishment of these Guilds in Germany is not a matter of tradition, but is proved by a number of laws which have been preserved to us. They had at their head a brother in the chair (Alderman Master); the reception took place with caution; their affairs were treated and discussed in regular reunions, where the sons of the Associates easily obtained admission. Though we do not possess any documentary proof of the existence of these associations previous to the twelfth century they are believed to be of much earlier date.

Some historians say that Albert the Great was the inventor of the Gothic style of architecture, and they attribute to him the Order of the Stone-cutters. He is also said to have revived the symbolic language of the Ancients, and adopted it to the form of expressions required in the art of building. Great service was thus rendered to the B. B., as it was not permitted to put the principles of the art into writing. This language was in great esteem, and it was accounted honorable to understand it perfectly; it facilitated the work to those who knew it and opened the shortest road to the desired end. The spirit of this mysterious teaching acted efficaciously in the lodges, for they only admitted apprentices gifted with some knowledge and natural faculties, and to those it was easier to teach the symbolic language than to ignorant men.

Amateurs or speculative brethren were received into the lodges of Stone-cutters provided that they would submit themselves to the rules of the Order. At the head of the corporation, according to ancient custom, there was a President or Master chosen from amongst the brethren, and for his merit he determined all differences, and was continually eligible for re-election each year. A companion of the lodge was obliged gratuitously to instruct the apprentice and to communicate to him all that he had himself learned. Every month a reunion was held, which was occupied with the affairs of the Society, and in which they judged any infractions of the rules, and this gathering always ended with some little time devoted to refreshing the inner man. Independent of these monthly meetings each principal lodge kept at least one general assembly.

At the reception of a new member they proceeded according to the ritual followed in the monasteries, and which they held

from the ancient colleges of constructors. The candidate was obliged to prove the legitimacy of his birth, and the goodness of his reputation. The brother who presented him was at the same time required to become surety for his good behavior. On the day appointed the candidate attended at the meeting place, and having been announced, the master sent a brother to interview and introduce him. This brother took from him his weapons and jewelry, bandaged his eyes and bared his breast, in which condition he was led to the door, and there received by the overseer and taken before the master, where he knelt to recite a prayer, and swore to be faithful, to fulfil his duty as a brother, and to keep secret whatever might be entrusted to him. The bandage was then removed from his eyes, he was invested with an apron, a password was communicated to him, and he received a mark which he was instructed to engrave on his work.

During the fourteenth century there existed lodges at Magdeburg, Lubec, Cologne, Halberstadt, Hilderheim, Ratisbon, Berne and Strasburg. The last named is celebrated as the meeting place of the great Congress of Masons, which assembled there in 1275, under the presidency of Edwin de Steinbach, to decide upon a more extensive plan of work upon the Cathedral, the foundation of which was laid in 1015. Constituted upon the model of the English lodges, the Association of Stone-cutters at Strasburg became the rival of the Grand Lodge of Cologne, which had been until then the supreme authority in Germany. Towards the middle of the fifteenth century the number of religious buildings in course of construction sensibly diminished, and German Masonry lost many of its lodges. In order to reanimate the zeal of its adepts and to modify the rules, the masters of nineteen lodges assembled in Chapter at Ratisbon, April, 1459, and formed in writing a new constitution, based chiefly on the English laws, which bore the title of Statutes and Rules of the Brotherhood of Stone-cutters of Strasburg. Five years later this constitution was revised in a Congress held at Ratisbon, and in 1498 the same was confirmed by the Emperor Maximilian. The members of the lodge of Strasburg adopted in 1440 the name of Brothers of St. John, and were also the first to be known by the title of Freemasons.

It is evident that the prosperity of the Masonic corporations was intimately connected with the progress and influence of the Romish church. To build monuments consecrated to worship was the mission of nearly all the lodges of the continent in the Middle Ages. In relation to the arts, this mission was certainly raised by the great ideas which emanated in the brain of the masters of the work, but if it had its origin in the aspirations of the times, it necessarily lost prestige when modern ideas made inroads among the people, tired as they already were of clerical despotism, and eager to lay hold of the knowledge which was being placed within their reach by the invention of printing, and when Luther began to preach his crusade of reformation, this easy communication of ideas was put to the service of moral belief. The principles of Masonry being in accordance with those of natural religion would no doubt accommodate themselves to the new faith, and the members of the institution from their intimate acquaintance with the church would be able to appreciate the corruptions and abuses which existed therein; consequently they would be likely to become amongst the earliest and most fervent adherents to the new doctrine. This natu-

rally awakened the suspicions and hatred of the ultramontane clergy. The lodges were accused of favoring the progress of Lutheranism and of causing revolt against the temporal power. It was with the desire to shelter themselves from the persecutions which would result from the clerical anger that representatives of the several lodges met at Cologne, 24th June, 1535, and in general assembly, presided over by Hennen, bishop of that town, they drew up an act in which was expressed the doctrines and tendencies of the order, so that should the intolerance of their neighbors hinder them from maintaining them, these doctrines might be carried to other parts of the world. This document they called the "Charta of Cologne." It was written upon parchment, in the Latin language, and was discovered in the ancient lodge "Het Vredendal" of the Hague, which existed from 1519 to 1601, at Amsterdam, and which renewed work in 1637; according to the historian Rebold, the Grand Lodge of Holland also possessed a copy of it. The original is said to have passed through many hands until in 1790 it came into the possession of the Grand Master of the Dutch lodges, and the year 1816 was delivered to Prince Frederick, then Grand Master of the Netherlands, who had copies made of it, one of which he caused to be sent to each lodge in his jurisdiction. The authenticity of the document was questioned by many experts, but appears to have stood the test perhaps better than most ancient writings connected with the craft.

This charter sets out: That the Order of Freemasons is of great antiquity, having been known in Palestine before the Crusaders went there.

(2) That the Order had always consisted only of Apprentice, Fellow, and Elect-Master.

(3) That the Elect-Master should have authority and be revered.

(4) All government should be in the hands of the Elect-Masters.

(5) That having been known as the Brothers of St. John, the Society did in 1440 assume the title of Freemasons.

(6) That none but Christians could be admitted to the Brotherhood.

(7) That they should be faithful and obedient to the rulers of the Order.

(8) That they should love all men as Brothers.

(9) That the Order is secret, to enable the members to do good without publicity.

(10) That a feast should be held annually in honor of St. John, the Patron of the Order.

(11) That the Order is not a religious organization.

(12) That those only shall be recognized as Brethren who are able to prove that they were received and initiated into the Order by an Elect-Master, and in the presence of at least seven other Brethren, and that they are prepared to give proofs by signs, tokens and words.

The permanent hostility of the clergy raised by the attitude assumed by the members of the fraternity on the great religious movement which agitated the sixteenth century, and the definite suspension of those great works which had made and supported the fortune of the Order were fatal to the institution. The lodges, after a last reunion, which took place at Basle in 1563, and in which the Statutes of 1459 were discussed and again confirmed, appear to have lost heart, and under the stress of unfavorable circumstances to have suffered entire effacement for some years.

—[Masonic Review, Johannesburg.]

MASONIC . TOKEN,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

STEPHEN BERRY CO., PUBLISHERS.

TEN YEARS IN A VOLUME.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1867.

Volume 5 commenced July 15, 1907.

MAINE MASONIC TEXT BOOK.

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

The latest edition brings the decisions up to 1902.

In leather tuck,	\$1.50
In cloth for library,	1.40

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

STEPHEN BERRY CO., PUBLISHERS,
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 last number completed the fourth volume and 40th year of the Masonic Token. An illuminated title and index will soon be published and sent free to all who wish to bind it, and who will express the wish by postal or letter. None have been asked for yet, but there must be some who have saved the volume.

We have some sets of volumes 2, 3 and 4, which we can supply in sheets for \$1.50 a volume.

Triennial.

A parade of 15,000 Templars, with 57 bands, was the feature of the first day at Saratoga, July 9th.

On the second day the prize drill took place, St. Bernard, of Chicago, taking first prize, Columbia, of Washington, second, and Raper, of Indianapolis, third.

On the third day it was voted to hold the next triennial at Chicago, in August, 1910.

The officers elected were:

Grand Master—Henry W. Rugg, Providence.

Deputy Grand Master—William B. Melish, Cincinnati.

Grand Generalissimo—Arthur MacArthur, Troy.

Grand Captain General—Frank T. Pierce, Oakland, Cal.

Grand Senior Warden—Lee S. Smith, Pittsburg.

Grand Junior Warden—Joseph K. Orr, Atlanta.

Grand Treasurer—H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn.

Grand Secretary—John A. Gerow, Detroit.

Trustee for Nine Years—George M. Moulton, Chicago.

Grand Master Rugg named the following appointive officers:

Grand Prelate—George C. Rafter, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Grand Standard Bearer—William H. Norris, Manchester, Iowa.

Grand Sword Bearer—Jehiel W. Chamberlain, St. Paul.

Grand Warden—Fred'k C. Thayer, Waterville, Me.

Grand Captain of the Guard—Harrison Dingman, Washington, D. C.

Grand Master Rugg did not forget Maine, and we fully appreciate his thoughtfulness in giving Dr. Thayer an appointment.

The salary of the Grand Recorder was increased to \$2,000, and that of the Grand Treasurer to \$750 for the three years term.

The invested fund is \$75,000, and the per capita tax is continued at five cents. The income is about \$2,000 a year.

The commissions of our Grand Representatives run over until 1910, so we do not have to reappoint our list this time.

The *Masonic Standard* says there were 6,000 uniformed Knights in line, and over 40 bands, so we may discount a little from the Associated Press reports.

Thursday and Friday were devoted to excursions and sight-seeing, and Thursday night there was a progressive ball, which took in three hotels and Convention Hall.

Cornelius Hedges, Jr., succeeds his father as Grand Secretary in Montana.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in Washington, D. C., was laid by the Grand Lodge, June 8th, President Roosevelt made the address.

The difficulties between the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and that of New York which have existed for half a century, on account of Hamburg lodges having been chartered in New York, have been settled and fraternal relations are restored.

Endless chain letters are circulated appealing for ten cents for a monument to Wm. McKinley. They are probably a fraud, and it is a good plan to break all endless chains by throwing them in the waste basket.

We are indebted to Mrs. Nettie Ransford, Gr. Sec., Indianapolis, for a copy of the Grand Chapter, O. E. S., of Indiana, for 1907. Mrs. Nellie L. Goodbar, of Crawfordville, is Grand Matron. 342 chapters, 21,314 members, 2,222 initiates.

Obituaries.

IRVIN B. WEBBER, Gr. Commander of Indiana in 1891, died at Warsaw May 1st. He was born at Deerfield, Ohio, March 31, 1846.

ERASTUS C. DELAVAN, Grand Commander of New York in 1901, died in Binghamton, May 16th. He was born in Guilford, Sept. 4, 1855.

SAMUEL B. DICK, Grand Master of Pennsylvania in 1881 and 1882, Dep. G. H. Priest in 1867 and G. Commander in 1879, died in Meadville May 10th. He was born Oct. 26, 1836, and was a Brigadier General in the civil war.

HENRY WOODWARD, Grand Commander of Connecticut in 1876, died in Middletown, June 11th. He was born in Middletown June 26, 1838, and was a druggist.

THOMAS MONTGOMERY, Grand Secretary of Minnesota, died in St. Paul June 7th. He was born in Ireland June 4, 1841. He was a major in the civil war. He had been President of High Priesthood, Grand High Priest, and Grand Secretary since 1889. He was Grand Commander in 1887, and was a veteran correspondent.

GEORGE W. LININGER, Grand Master of Nebraska, in 1877, died in Omaha June 8th. He was born at Chambersburgh, Penn., Dec. 14, 1834. He was a merchant and founded the Lininger Art Gallery at Omaha, and also the Nebraska Masonic Home. He was Grand High Priest in 1867, Gr. Master of the Grand Council in 1901 and Grand Commander in 1899.

WM. HARVEY PAUL, Grand Marshal of the Grand Council of Illinois, died in Danville May 15th. He was born in Ohio April 14, 1848.

CHARLES C. VOGT, Grand Commander of Kentucky in 1898, died in Louisville June 19th. He was born in Louisville August 6, 1851.

DAVID C. WINEGARNER, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Ohio in 1889 and '90, died in Newark June 17th. He was born in Gratiot Nov. 6, 1833.

JOSEPH S. STOKES, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Connecticut in 1902, died at Meriden June 20th. He was born in Wednesbury, England, June 8, 1845.

President as Mason.

Made Address at Laying of Corner Stone in New York.

Washington, June 8.—President Roosevelt, a member of the Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, participated in the work and made an address at the laying of the corner-stone this afternoon of the new Masonic temple which is to be erected in this city at the corner of 13th street and New York avenue. A large crowd was present, including prominent Masons from their jurisdictions.

The gavel and trowel used were the same as those used by President Washington in

laying the corner-stone of the United States capitol building, September 18, 1783, and the Bible that was used by Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Virginia, when President Washington became a member of the fraternity. The President spread the cement under the corner-stone with the trowel, afterwards shaking the hands of the mechanics superintending the work, and later was handed the gavel and also the Bible, which he examined closely as he turned the pages of the sacred book.

The President was accompanied by Secretary Loeb, and as soon as they arrived at the site, the President and Mr. Loeb, who also is a Mason, were handed aprons of lamb's skin, which they put around their waists.

Deposited in the corner-stone were steel portraits of Presidents Washington and Roosevelt, fac-simile copies of the Declaration of Independence, and the constitution of the United States, Jamestown exposition medals, and a newspaper account of the death of President Garfield.

J. H. Small, Jr., the president of the Masonic Temple Association, made the introductory address, Francis J. Woodman, grand master of the grand lodge, had charge of the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone, and remarks were made by Matthew Trimble and Henry L. West, one of the district commissioners.

A BROTHER MASON.—On a foggy Sunday in May of the year 1900 the steamship Senator was trying to make her way among the Aleutian Islands. She wished to reach Dutch Harbor, to land a steerage passenger, an old man with pneumonia. But as night approached the sick man died. Then, writes a correspondent of the Hartford Courant, the all day search for the harbor was abandoned and the steamship headed out into the open Berhing Sea.

When the officers gathered the dead man's effects, they found that he had been a veteran of the Civil War, and had a treasurer certificate of membership in a Maine lodge of Freemasons. His only possessions consisted of a tent and blankets, a "grub-out-fit," two cheap watches, two cheap rings, a small picture of a pretty child, and \$1.73 in money.

What an equipment for an old man in a barren mining camp near the arctic circle! To us who were young and strong it seemed a fortunate thing that this old soldier passed beyond the reach of hardship.

...We made a canvass of the masons on board. There were thirty-five of us, and at once we subscribed \$77.00. We had the body embalmed by an undertaker who was one of the passengers, wrapped in an American flag, and left it lying in state on the upper deck to await a Christian burial at Nome.

But after unsuccessful attempts to work through the ice, we ran short of supplies and had to return to Dutch Harbor. There we found sixteen other steamers, waiting for "open water" through to Nome.

On June 8, the day after our arrival a steam launch from the United States gunboat Wheeling came to our ship and towed three of our life boats, carrying our dead brother and our thirty-five Masons to the beach near the Russian-Greek mission burying ground. Here a procession was formed, numbering nearly four hundred Masons, from all the ships, who followed the shoulder-borne coffin up the grass-carpeted hillside, singing a masonic dirge.

A past master of a lodge read the burial service and offered prayer, and all united in singing "America" and the doxology with a world of wild flowers all about us, on the

shore of a small mirror-like harbor, surrounded by snow capped mountains pointing to the deep blue sky—it was truly a most impressive service and a beautiful spectacle. Never anywhere before, perhaps, were so many fellow citizens of all stations in life and from home so many thousands of miles apart gathered to render last honors about the grave of a brother.

Nor was that quite the end. We sold the poor old man's few assets at auction. They brought good prices. A photographer amongst us took a picture of him as he lay in his flag-draped coffin. The money, the photographs and his treasured certificate were sent to his relatives in California. But for the friends he found, they might never have known his fate.—[*Florida Fraternal Record.*]

The Imperial Council.

The Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine was never more royally entertained than at the thirty-third annual session, held at Los Angeles, Cal., last week. The attendance taxed the city to the utmost, but everybody was well cared for, and there was not an idle moment during the week for the pleasure seekers.

Imperial Potentate Alvah P. Clayton presided. His address was a long one, and gave a full report of his many visits to Temples in all quarters of the country. He reported four new Temples under dispensation: Kalif, at Sheridan, Wyo.; Kerek, at Reno, Nev.; Anezeh, City of Mexico, and Omar, at Charleston, S. C.

Imperial Recorder B. W. Rowell reported 100 chartered Temples, with 4 U. D. There was a total membership Dec. 31, 1906, of 113,274, a net gain of 10,483. The leading Temples rank in size as follows: 1, Medinah, Chicago, 5,565 members; 2, Mecca, New York, 5,450 members; 3, Aleppo, Boston, 4,824 members; 4, Lu Lu, Philadelphia, 3,604 members; 5, Islam, San Francisco, 2,974 members; 6, Syria, Pittsburgh, 2,790 members; 7, Moslem, Detroit, 2,373 members; 8, Murat, Indianapolis, 2,238 members; 9, Irem, Wilkesbarre, 2,000 members; 10, Ismailia, Buffalo, 1,990 members. Kismet is No. 14, with 1,660 members. Oriental, of Troy, is No. 21, with 1,491 members. Damascus, of Rochester, is No. 23, with 1,465 members. Salaam, of Newark, N. J., is No. 41, with 1,066 members. Cyprus, of Albany, is No. 49, with 916 members. Media, of Watertown, N. Y., is No. 50, with 914 members. Crescent Temple, Trenton, N. J., is No. 78, with 430 members. The smallest Temple is Kerek U. D., Reno, Nev., 28 members. Aloha Temple, of Honolulu, has 154, and Anezeh Temple, of Mexico City, has 93 members. The largest gain last year, 543 members, was by Medinah Temple, Chicago. Next came Al Malaikah, of Los Angeles, with an increase of 534. Mecca Temple paid \$1,062 to the Imperial Council. Kismet paid \$794. The Recorder received \$49,394, and drew warrants to the amount of \$60,113.98, including \$25,000 for California sufferers, and \$24,944.46 pay roll of Chicago session.

Imperial Treasurer Brown reported a balance April 1, 1907, of \$79,312.24.

Frank C. Roundy, of Chicago, was elected Imperial Potentate, Edwin I. Alderman, of Marion, Iowa, Imperial Deputy, and the other line officers were regularly promoted, including Frederick R. Smith, of Rochester, to Imperial Marshal. The new officer at the foot of the line is Henry F. Niedringhaus, Jr., of St. Louis, Imperial Outer Guard. The Imperial Treasurer and Recorder were re-elected.

—[*Masonic Standard May 18th.*]

THE OLDEST LODGE IN THE WORLD.—A correspondent asks which is the oldest lodge in the world. For the information of the brother we quote from Bro. William James Hughan, of England, who says:—

"The Lodge of Edinburgh, No. 1, Scotland, the oldest in the world, possesses a series of records of its meetings from 1599 down to the present year of grace, thus overlapping the 'revival' and Grand Lodge eras.

"There are many lodges which have preserved their minutes for two hundred and fifty years or more. Precisely when lodges for speculative objects were established is not quite clear. In England we meet with one under the wing of the 'Masons' Company,' of London, from 1620–21. Its grant of arms dates from 1472, and is ours, in part, by adoption. It was this lodge that was visited in 1682 by Elias Ashmole, who was admitted as a member of the Speculative Lodge held at Warrington in 1646, as described in his famous diary—a class lodge really, and one of the earliest known.

"After a long and close study of the history of the Fraternity, I have no hesitation in declaring that I consider the continuity of the society for at least five hundred years can be, and has been, clearly proved by actual documents, and that by tradition it is more ancient."—[*Masonic Sun.*]

THE BEE AND THE BEE HIVE.—A bee, in all ages and nations, has been the great hieroglyphic of Masonry, because it excels all other living creatures in the contrivance and commodiousness of its habitation or comb. The Egyptians paid divine worship to a bee under the outward shape of a bull, the better to conceal the mystery; which bull, by them called opis, is the latin word for a bee. The enigma representing a bee by a bull consists in this—that, according to the Pythagorean Lodge of Freemasons, the souls of all the cow kind transmigrate into bees; what modern masons call a lodge was for the above reasons, by antiquity, called a hive of Freemasons. And, for the same reasons, when a dissension happens in the lodge, the going off and forming another lodge is called to this day swarming.—[*Dean Swift, on Masonic Symbols.*]

HOOT MON!—The Square and Compass quotes Bro. S. A. Brown, South Dakota, as follows: "We have been credibly informed that in Scotland there are lodges which, when a man is about to leave the country, will for three guineas not only confer the three degrees of Masonry upon him, but will make him a life member in good standing, so he shall never thereafter be required to pay a cent." As a member of the Masonic Board of Relief, we frequently meet such cases, the applicant for relief producing such certificate as an evidence of his good standing in a Masonic Lodge. We have had three applicants recently who have produced life certificates from Scotch lodges, all wanting transportation to other towns.

Who says the Scots are nae cannie.

—[*Masonic New Yorker.*]

My schoolroom lies on the meadows wide,
Where under the clover the sunbeams hide;
Where the long vines cling to the mossy bars,
And the daisies tumble like falling stars;

Where clusters of buttercups gild the scene,
Like showers of gold-dust thrown over the green,
And the wind's flying footsteps are traced as they pass

By the dance of the sorrel and dip of the grass.

My lessons are written in clouds and trees,
And no one whispers except the breeze,
Who sometimes blows, from a secret place,
A stray, sweet blossom against my face.

—[*K. L. Bates.*]

THE VAGABOND ROAD.

From one town to another
The staid, brown highway runs,
Laid out by the good fathers,
Trodden by us and our sons:
This way passes the schoolboy,
The countryman with his load,
The bridegroom and bride,—
A busy procession
Of young hearts and old,—
And none turns aside
Or pines for the Vagabond Road.

Oh, the Vagabond Road, have you seen it?
How describe it in words?
Green, capricious, enchanting,
Haunted by sweet-singing birds.
Still pursuing its pleasure
By rock, pasture, and fall,
Escaping, ascending,
Deploying—and, where
I know not, but surely
Deliciously ending
(So be it!) in nothing at all.

Dusty and safe is the highway,
Thrice respectable too;
Here are clustered men's dwellings,
Church and market in view.
I, too, travel the turnpike
And there fix my abode—
Yet sometimes, perchance
I halt for a moment,
When no one is by,
And throw a long glance
Far, far down the Vagabond Road
—[Dora Read Goodale, in *Lippincott's*.]

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. Andr. w'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?

We are indebted to Senator Eugene Hale, for the agricultural report for 1906.

Grand Master Moulton at Saratoga called especial attention to the fact that the Christmas observance toast did not preclude any Templar or any Commandery from sending a special sentiment. Of course the Grand Master cannot answer two thousand toasts on Christmas day, but he is pleased to receive them. It is necessary to have one in which all can join, and after that, the more the merrier.

We were pleased to receive a visit from John Henry Shaw, Deputy Grand Commander of Washington, on his way home to Spokane from the Triennial. He is a native of Abbott, Maine.

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—1876, 9, 80, 1, 3, 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—1877, 8, 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.
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.

IDAHO.—Lodge—1882, 90 to 98, 1900 to 3, 4.
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, 96, 7, 8, 9.
Commandery—1875, 7, 8, 9, 81, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 91, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 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.

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, one book; 97-99, one book.
Commandery—1885, 6, 9, 91 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, 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.

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, originals.

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

Chapter—1883, 96, 04.
Council—1900.

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

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—94, 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.
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.

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.
 NEVADA.—Lodge—1901, 2.
 Chapter—1901, 2.
 NEW BRUNSWICK.—Lodge—74, 5, 6, 9, 80, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 97.
 Chapter—1888 to 93 inc., 96.
 NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Lodge—1891, 8.
 Chapter—1892.
 Council—1890.
 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, 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 MEXICO.—Lodge—1889, 91, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Chapter—1904.
 Commandery—1902, 3, 4.
 NEW YORK.—Lodge—1878, 80, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 93, 4, 5, 6, 7, 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 ZEALAND.—Lodge—1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.
 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.
 NOVA SCOTIA.—Lodge—1884, 94, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4.
 Chapter—
 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—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, 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, 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—73, 80, 4, 6, 7, 8, 90, 1, 3, 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, 3.
 Commandery—1896, 9.

DIED.

ALBION K. P. LEIGHTON, in Portland, May 29, aged 76 yrs. 6 mos. 22 days. A member of Deering Lodge.
 HERMAN E. MURDOCK, in Portland, of heart disease, June 15, aged 45 yrs. 9 mos. A member of Portland Commandery and other local bodies.
 HON. JAMES ADAMS, in Bangor, June 17, aged 71. He was Representative from the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island.
 ELZADA ROLLINS, widow of Josiah H. Drummond, in Portland, June 25, aged 78 yrs, 3 mos. 28 days.
 F. A. WELCH, in Lewiston, July 14, aged 47. Proprietor Exchange Hotel. Member of Solar Lodge and other bodies of Bath.

**I OFFER FOR SALE BOUND COPIES OF
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With introductory biographical sketch by Mrs. LILIAN PIKE ROOME, daughter of the author. Illustrated. Published at Little Rock, Arkansas, 1900. First edition, price \$2.00. Second edition, with additional poems, price \$2.50.

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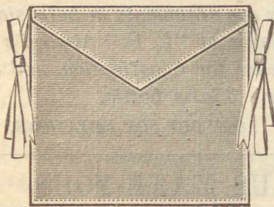
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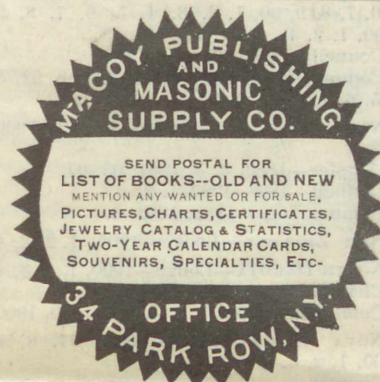
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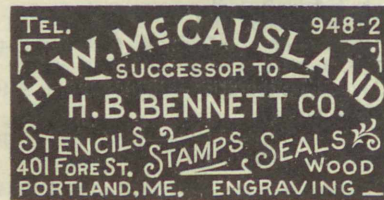
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