

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 5.

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

AUGUST.

August waits with folded hands,
Dreaming in the golden haze;
Barley for the reaper stands
Bronzing in the sun's soft rays.

On the ponds the lilies lie,
Anchored just beyond the reeds;
In the hedges milkweed high
Spins white pinions for its seeds.

Peaches in the orchards glow,
Ruddy with the sun's sweet wine;
Corn and melons lusty grow,
Vying with the clustered vine.

Morning comes with wealth of dew,
Evening brings her restful cheer.
Knowing fruit and grain accrue
For the harvest drawing near.

Seed has changed to fruit and flower,
Nature now her toil abates;
'Tis the season's noontide hour,
August folds her hands and waits.

[New York Times.]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Red Cross of Constantine.

Maine Conclave, 1, Portland. Silas H. Adams, Sovereign; Harmon C. Crocker, Viceroy; Albert W. Meserve, Sen. Gen.; Llewellyn Carleton, Jun. Gen.; Samuel F. Bearce, Recorder.

Princes of Jerusalem.

Portland Council, 1, Portland. Silas B. Adams, m; Albert W. Meserve, hp; Leroy F. Tobie, sw; Herbert N. Maxfield, jw; William N. Howe, sec.

The dispensation for the new lodge at McKinley was issued June 2d under date of May 6th. The officers are:

Albert D. Moore, Bernard, m.
George M. Wallace, Tremont, sw.
Fred J. Rich, Tremont, jw.
Herbert P. Richardson, McKinley, sec.

PRESQUE ISLE.—The destructive fire in Presque Isle in early June consumed the masonic hall and most of its contents. The charters were all saved, together with the altar, officers' chairs, station pillars and pictures of prominent deceased masons. There was \$2000 insurance on the building, which fully covered the loss. There was

\$650 insurance on the paraphernalia. The Council had insurance of \$500; the Eastern Star \$150. The records were kept elsewhere and were saved. The collection of proceedings was burned.

The Grand Master has made the following changes in the 1st and 25th districts for convenience in visiting:

96 Monument, Houlton, and
197, Aroostook, Blaine,
are transferred to the 1st district, and
72 Pioneer, Ashland, and
209 Fort Kent, Fort Kent,
are transferred to the 25th district.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.—The Building Committee of the new masonic temple are tearing down the buildings on the Boody lot preparatory to laying the foundations for the new masonic building.

Waterville, June 20.—Over three hundred Knights Templar from De Molay Commandery of Skowhegan, Lewiston of Lewiston, Trinity of Augusta and St. Omer of Waterville gathered at the First Baptist Church this afternoon to hear the sermon by Henry W. Rugg, D. D., of Providence, R. I., Most Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Encampment of the United States, which was made the feature of the annual observance of St. John's Day by the local commandery.

The theme of the sermon was "Spiritual Visions," the importance of visions in the past that have been strong enough to direct ambition in the right channels and produce the greatest good being emphasized and the vision of Knights Templar-ideal Christian manhood being explained and commended.

After the service at the church the Sir Knights went to Masonic Temple where a light luncheon was served and a social hour enjoyed.

DEDICATIONS.—Grand Master Edmund B. Mallet dedicated the new masonic hall at Island Falls June 16th, assisted by Frank J. Cole, Sen. Gr. Warden, Freeman M. Grant, Gr. Marshal, and P. Gr. Master Albion E. Chase as Grand Tyler, and the local brethren.

On June 21st he dedicated the new masonic hall at Kenduskeag, assisted by the same officers.

The Grand Officers combined these duties

with a very pleasant excursion into Aroostook County to the camp of M. W. Bro. Chase.

St. John's Day.

Portland Commandery spent the day on Great Chebeague Island in Casco Bay.

St. Alban Commandery went to Hampton Beach, N. H., where it met Trinity of Manchester, N. H.

Lewiston Commandery went to Augusta where it was entertained by Trinity.

Bradford Commandery of Biddeford went to Moosehead Lake 27th and 28th and stopped at the Kineo House.

Palestine Commandery of Belfast went to Seal Harbor.

St. Aldemar Commandery of Houlton went to Camden 23d, where it was entertained 24th by Camden Commandery.

St. Amand Commandery of Kennebunk came to Portland and spent the day at Peak's Island.

Oriental Commandery of Bridgton went to Norway and had a picnic at Pennessewassee Lake.

Boston Commandery came down and passed the day at the Bay of Naples on Lake Sebago, going later to Poland Springs.

Winslow Lewis Commandery of Salem came to Portland June 17th, were escorted to their quarters at the Congress Square Hotel by Portland Commandery, went down the Bay in the afternoon, and had a banquet in the evening to which the principal officers of Portland and St. Alban Commanderies were invited.

On the 18th they went to Riverton, where they dined; and at 6 p. m. started for Salem.

Eastern Star.

Lewiston, May 25.—At the annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Maine O. E. S., officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Grand matron, Mrs. Cora M. Putnam, Houlton; grand patron, Albert Atkins, Dexter; associate grand matron, Miss Edith Lenfest, Thomaston; associate grand patron, Albert Carl; grand secretary, Annette H. Hooper, Biddeford; grand treasurer, Mrs. Emma V. Bodge, Augusta; grand conductress, Miss Bertha Crane, Machias; associate grand conductress, Mrs. Mary A. Sears, Lewiston.

This evening a reception was tendered to the grand officers in the new Kora Temple

and the degree was exemplified by Mt. Olivet Chapter of Lewiston. About 1,000 were in attendance.

Books, Papers, etc.

Annual Calendar of Universal Masonry, 1909, Switzerland, Büchler & Co., Berne, from Ed. Quartier-la-Tente, Neuchatel. An excellent list of foreign lodges, especially those of Germany. Of the United States, only the Grand Lodges are given.

Wilfred E. Ricker, G. K. R. S., has issued his proceedings, Knights of Pythias, for May, 1909. There are 139 lodges, 16,675 members, and 1043 initiates.

The Fenix is a new monthly magazine, published in the city of Mexico as the official organ of the Supreme Council and the Gran Logia Valle de Mexico. Santiago S. Paz is the editor. Price \$2 in gold. It has an English department in addition to the Spanish.

The Templar Order in Scotland.

By the courtesy of J. H. Balfour Melville, K. C. T., Secretary of the Great Priory of the Religious and Military Order of the Temple in Scotland, we are enabled to publish the following information concerning the Templar body in that country:

"The history of the Knights Templars extends from the institution of the Order in 1118, under the Mastership of Hugo de Payens, down to the period of their persecution by Pope Clement V, in 1309, and the subsequent martyrdom of Jacques de Molay, when the persecution instituted against the unfortunate Knights was general throughout Europe, and everywhere, except in Scotland, the Temple lands were confiscated and the brethren brought to trial and condemned. The Scottish line of descent is claimed to be the only authentic branch of the Order in existence, commencing with Walter de Clifton, Grand Preceptor of Scotland in the year 1309. Previous to that period the Templars had possessed lands in Scotland and engaged the special protection and favors of her kings, and it is affirmed that the Templars joined the Standard of King Robert the Bruce, and fought in his cause until the issue of the Battle of Bannockburn. The fatal issue of the Battle of Culloden extinguished the hope of this brilliant revival of the Order in Scotland, for the majority of the Templars, along with Prince Charles, went into exile, and those who remained in this country could not, for fear of persecution, continue openly to practice the ceremonies of an Order so inseparably connected with the ruined Jacobite cause. It is to this period that we must look for the real fraternization of the Scottish Templars with the masonic body, under shelter of whose privilege they assembled their scattered fragments. Such is the bare outline of the Scottish Templars. The Order is now, as in its very earliest days, a poor, but yet pure body of Knighthood, which has undergone many a hard struggle, not only for its temporal possessions, which have vanished long ago, but even for existence. Their services to King Robert the Bruce, and the unflinching courage with which they clung to the broken fortunes of the Stuarts exhibit a spectacle of heroism worthy of a more chivalrous age. The degrees conferred in Scotland are Knight Templar and Knight of Malta (including

the Mediterranean Pass). All candidates must be Royal Arch Free Masons."—[*Masonic Sun*.]

Our Masonic Exchanges.

Ashlar, Detroit, Michigan, monthly, 25 c.
 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.
 Lodge Record, Benson, Minnesota, monthly, 25 cents.
 Los Angeles Freemason, Los Angeles, Cal., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Advocate, Indianapolis, Indiana, monthly, \$1.50
 Masonic Constellation, St. Louis, Mo., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Chronicler, Chicago, Ill., weekly, \$1.
 Masonic Herald, Rome, Georgia, mo., \$1.
 Masonic Light, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, monthly, \$1.50.
 Masonic Ashlar, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, fortnightly, \$2.40.
 Masonic News, Peoria, Ill., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Observer, Minneapolis, Minnesota, weekly \$1.
 Masonic Review, Tacoma, Washington, quarterly.
 Masonic Review, Johannesburg, South Africa, monthly, \$5.
 Masonic Standard, New York, N. Y., weekly, \$2.
 Masonic Sun, Toronto, Ont., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Voice-Review, Chicago, Ill., mo., \$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.
 Square and Compasses, New Orleans, La., 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, Mich., semi-monthly, \$2.
 Virginia Masonic Journal, Richmond, Virginia, monthly, \$1.
 What Cheer Trestleboard, Providence, R. I., monthly, 50 cents.

GRAND LODGE CARDS.—One of the "innovations" which seems to be making a rapid progress in Masonry is the adoption by Grand Lodges of a card, or certificate system, a copy to be furnished to every member in good standing annually. Some of them require an imprint of the seal of the Grand Lodge and a certificate that the lodge issuing the same is legal and the card authorized by the Grand Lodge. The old idea amongst masons used to be, that the only way of establishing masonic identity was from mouth to ear, and although diplomas have long been in vogue, they were not regarded as evidence of masonic standing, except in the lodge issuing the same, and were nowhere taken as evidence, that the party holding the same was a mason. If such a practice were to be introduced, for instance, in this jurisdiction, and a card, or certificate, were required by every lodge member, it would take a considerable clerical force to prepare them and involve an expense altogether disproportionate to any possible good which would result. We think that our Grand Lodge acted wisely when it refused, a couple of years ago, to put in force any such plan, for it would only have been but a short time before every masonic tramp would have managed to acquire his card and then we would have frauds galore. As it is, we have numbers of them, who personate lodge members by obtaining their names from the proceedings.—[*Fred Speed, Grand Secretary of Missouri*.]

Masonic History.

BY THE LATE MAJOR ALFRED PRATT.

The years 1775 to 1778 proved to be a period of rest from the distractions which had continually torn Freemasonry in France. At the head of the principal lodges were many illustrious men, true philosophers who silently prepared the minds of men for the great revolution, the approach of which they foresaw. Amongst their number Voltaire, Jean Jacques, Diderot, D'Alembert, Condorcet, Helvetius, and a hundred others, utilized all the powers of their intelligence to stir the popular mind in that direction which should combat all privileges, lessen all social injustice, shake all superstition, and restore the incontestable prerogatives of human reason. At this period another new system came into vogue and penetrated rapidly throughout the Masonic Order. It was called Martinism, and was founded upon a work entitled "Error and Truth," by an unknown philosopher. The Rite consisted of ten degrees, divided into two classes. Its motto was Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, which its author denominated "The Sacred Ternary"; and behind the symbols of its doctrine were hidden audacious revolutionary ideals.

In the attempt to produce some sort of order out of the chaos produced by the introduction of such an enormous number of what are foolishly called "higher degrees," a Convention was held in Paris in 1785, the object being to endeavor to clear the most essential points of the doctrine and history of Freemasonry, but petty indifferences and personal interests made it barren of result, and the same remarks apply to another Convention which assembled two years later.

German historians, as also some French masons, have tried to deny the influence that Masonry exercised on the revolution of '89, but that influence is clear as the mid-day sun. The illustrious Louis Blanc has well brought out the historical point on which we now write, for, said he, "By the very fact of the constitutive basis of its existence Freemasonry tended to cry down the institutions and ideas of the exterior

world. It is true that the masonic instructions implied submission to the laws and respect to the Sovereign. It is also true that united at table masons drank to the King, but such measures were dictated by the prudence which warned them to beware of offended governments, and were not in themselves sufficient to annul the revolutionary influences in their midst. Though in profane life the members continued to be rich or poor, noble or plebian; the fact that in the lodges they were equal and called themselves brethren, was an indirect denunciation of the iniquities and miseries of the social order; it was an active propaganda, a living doctrine."

Concerning the high degrees the same authority said:—"Soon were produced innovations of a most questionable character. As the three degrees of ordinary Masonry comprehended a large number of men opposed by their position and their principles to any project of social revolution, the innovators multiplied the steps of the mystic ladder. They created lodges limited to the ardent souls of the party, and instituted degrees whose sanctuary doors were open only to the adepts after a long series of proofs, calculated in a manner to prove the progress of their revolutionary education and the constancy of their faith. But amongst this crowd of practices, at sometimes childish, at others threatening, there was nothing which did not have reference to ideas of liberation and equality."

It is admitted that the Grand Orient took no part in that movement, which began at the taking of the Bastille, and terminated with the death of Louis XVI; no human power could have foreseen such events, still less could it have attempted to direct them. But, it is equally true that most of those who played the part of leaders of the great revolutionary tragedy were also prominent in the lodges of Paris and the neighborhood. According to "Findel" the French lodges, obedient to their humanitarian tendencies, limited themselves to the formation of wishes for the success of the revolution, and did not accord more than their tacit approval, which was manifested by acts of benevolence. To support his opinion the German historian leans upon the authority of a contemporary, which states, however, that the news of the taking of the Bastille was received at the Lodge of Reims with transports of enthusiasm, and who adds: "The movement of 1789 begun with a purely humanitarian character and in the hope of creating harmony between the King and the people, between the nobility, the clergy and the middle classes, was in great part the work prepared in the lodges, though the masonic society could not be considered in any sense responsible for the terrible subversion provoked as much by the blind resistance of the monarchy, as by the pride and egotism of the clergy and nobility."

It could only be expected that during the earlier part of the revolutionary period the lodges for the most part suspended their labors, and the order lay dormant, many of its members were active in the great events then being worked out, and some had suffered the almost inevitable fate awaiting the individual whose qualities of mind led him to undertake a position of responsibility; for as is well known, the French Revolution, while incubating a new order of things, devoured its most earnest advocates and operators with a surprising impartiality. Upon the suggestion of Rottiers de Montaleau, who was president of the Chamber of Administration of the Grand Orient, a few lodges continued to meet secretly through-

out the disturbed period. De Montaleau was himself arrested as suspected, and put into prison, but was eventually released, and when peace was again restored, he, in conjunction with Bro. Mercadier, re-organized the Grand Orient, and was instrumental in bringing about the fusion between that body and the Grand Lodge of France, which was formally ratified on the 22d of June, 1799. This happy event was soon followed by the publication of a new Constitution, under the title of "The Statutes of the Order of Freemasonry in France." No sooner had the political differences been settled than Freemasonry resumed its beneficent work for the promotion of the true principles of Fraternity; and it is interesting to read on the authority of Kloss, that, the occasion of the fetes of installation of lodges, or the feasts of the Grand Orient breathed the burning brotherly love and the sympathetic motives which animated the brethren so long separated. No reminiscences of former events broke the harmony; the numerous poems which were recited in the lodges reflected the absence of all animosity, and showed the kindly spirit in which the brethren had accepted the calm which had now come amongst them.

The so-called "high degrees," which had ever been the cause of difference amongst French Freemasons, proved once more the means of creating dispute. The Count de Grasse-Tilly, lately returned from America, introduced the degrees of the Scottish Rite into France in 1804. He first sought adherents for the formation of a Supreme Council, and produced in support of his pretensions what he called the Golden Book, which was, however, nothing more than a volume of manuscript, containing a copy of the patent issued to Bro. Stephen Morin, by the G. L. of France and the Sublime Councils of the Emperors of the East and West, in 1761, authorizing him to erect lodges of the Royal Order of Masonry in any part of the world. A second document appointing himself Sovereign Grand Inspector of the Scottish Rite, and a third being a Patent issued by the Sovereign G. Council, 33d degree, of Charleston, South Carolina; authorizing him to constitute and erect lodges, councils and consistories in both hemispheres. These degrees excited the greatest interest among French masons. They were not clothed with that authentic character which could justify their origin, but that irregularity did not hinder De Grasse-Tilly from accomplishing his object. He rapidly conferred the thirty-three degrees upon a number of brethren, in the midst of whom he formed a provisional Supreme Council, and called a general meeting in December of the same year, at which it was decided to establish the General Scotch Grand Lodge of France, and to circularize the whole country announcing the formation of this new masonic power.

To minimize the effect of this communication the Grand Orient proceeded to re-organize its own governing body, and selected a new council, composed of Joseph Napoleon, Honorary Grand Master; Louis Napoleon, Grand Master; Marshal Massena, Grand Administrator; the Duke de Choiseul-Prélin, Grand Conservator; and Marshal Murat, 1st Grand Overseer. Shortly afterwards, with a view to avoid showing a division in Masonry, it was sought to unite the two bodies, and after much negotiation a conference was arranged, with Massena representing the Grand Orient and Marshall Kellerman acting for the Scottish Rite, which arrived at a basis of unity, upon which the G. O. extended recognition to the

innovating body, and assumed control of all its rites. This agreement was signed on December 3, 1804, the day following the coronation of Napoleon as Emperor of France.

Many of the lodges disapproved of the joining of the two powers, and on the suggestion of Rottiers de Montaleau a deputation waited upon Cambaceres, Grand Chancellor, to ask him to secure for the dissidents the protection of the Emperor. Cambaceres replied to the deputies that Napoleon had taken cognizance of the objects of Masonry, and knew that the moral tendencies of the organization were worthy of his support, he had therefore resolved to grant and give them as chief of the masons a prince of his house, who was to be after himself, the interpreter of the sentiments of fidelity, veneration, and attachment of the Grand Orient toward his person, and in consequence he named Joseph Bonaparte Grand Master, with Cambaceres and Marshal Murat Grand Wardens.

It is reported that when the question of recognition of the Grand Orient came before the Council of State, Napoleon at once said: "No, no; if Freemasonry is protected, it is not to be feared; if it is authorized, it will become too strong and too dangerous; but as it depends upon me, I ought not to depend on it." Under this protection Masonry became the instrument of strong power, it relinquished its own initiative, and became subservient to the Imperial pleasure. Nevertheless this was the epoch of its splendor. The high favor which surrounded the Order caused an influx of candidates, and in 1805 the G. O. exercised authority over 886 lodges and 338 chapters of the Rose Croix. Joseph Bonaparte never attended one of its meetings, nor had he even been admitted a mason; it was the same with Murat: Cambaceres alone signed his name to all the measures which were adopted.

In 1807 the primitive rite of the lodge and chapter of Philadelphes of Narbonne was re-united to the Grand Orient, and three years later Bro. Hogue established a Supreme Council for the purpose of establishing the Scottish rite in all the possessions of France. But the events of 1814, the fall of Napoleon, and the restoration of the monarchy, produced a great reaction in masonic circles. Cambaceres resigned and the Supreme Council was dissolved; many other persons of note also retired, some in sympathy with the new governing powers, and some in order to escape from its persecution. Scarcely had Gen. Beurnonville been installed in the chair of Grand Master than trouble arose through a ridiculous body styling itself the Order of Misraim, which comprised ninety degrees, and claimed to govern all Masonry, on the pretext that all other known rites were merely offshoots from this the parent body, and that in making their claim of supremacy they were merely recalling their own authority. This order was divided into 4 series and 17 classes, thus: First, the symbolic series, which comprised 6 classes and 33 degrees; second, the Philosophical, composed of 4 classes, and the degrees 34 to 66; third, the Mystic, including 4 classes, and the degrees 67 to 77; fourth, the Cabalistic, in three classes, and the degrees 78 to 90. The Brothers Bedarride, merchants at Avignon, were the initiators of this travesty upon Masonry, and although they established a mother lodge in Paris under the title of "The Rainbow," and made much noise in masonic circles, it is pleasing to know that they never received recognition of any kind from the Grand Orient.

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.

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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.

We were favored with an invitation to the banquet tendered by St. John's Premier Conclave to the Grand Imperial Council June 11th at Chicago, from Bro. George W. Warvelle.

Bro. Henry H. Rogers, the financier, who died in New York May 19th, gave a hall to the lodge at Fairhaven, Mass., his native place. His age was about 70.

Sons of Maine will take a prominent part in the exercises incident upon the 31st Triennial Conclave Knights Templar of the United States, to be held in Chicago in August, 1910. Col. Holman G. Purinton, a native of Maine, has been appointed marshal of the grand parade, and has designated Gen. Harris A. Wheeler, a former resident of Orrington, as chief of staff.

Harris A. Wheeler, Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, has removed his office from the Masonic Temple to Tacoma Building, room 214, at 131 La Salle St., Chicago.

The office of Oriental Consistory is now at 921 Dearborn Avenue.

MYSTIC SHRINE.—The Imperial Council met at Louisville June 8th, and George L. Street, of Richmond, Va., was elected Imperial Potentate, and Benj. W. Rowell, of Boston, Mass., Recorder. The membership was reported as 130,000, a gain of 13,000 for the year. Louisville hospitality was profuse. The weather was hot and sultry, and it must have been indeed a hot time, especially at the ball on Thursday night. The next session will be at New Orleans, April 12, 1910, being made earlier to avoid the hot weather.

Maj. S. Clifford Belcher.

Farmington, June 10.—Major S. Clifford Belcher, one of the oldest and best known lawyers in Maine, died early to-day with apoplexy, aged 70 years. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1857, served in the civil war, and was commissioned major by Governor Cony June 1, 1864. He escaped from Libby prison with others and managed to reach the Union lines. A widow and one daughter, Miss Fannie Belcher, a teacher in New York city schools, survive.

He was the Grand Representative of the Grand Chapter of Indian Territory.

From the proceedings of the Council of Deliberation of Vermont we learn that former Grand Secretary Warren Giles Reynolds, died at the Western Hospital in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 13, 1908. He was born in Winooski, Vt., Aug. 2, 1849, was a successful business man and for many years an accomplished Grand Secretary.

Edwin Howard Vose.

Bro. Edwin Howard Vose died in Calais June 27th, aged nearly 71. In the civil war he was a naval surgeon and since that time a practicing physician in Calais.

He had been master of St. Croix Lodge, High Priest of St. Croix Chapter, Master of the Council, Commander of Hugh de Payens Commandery and Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery.

He was a devoted mason and active in good works all his life through.

He is survived by his wife Maria, daughter of Calvin R. Goodenow, and by one son and two daughters.

AT SIGHT. Bro. Wm. J. Hughan writes Bro. John C. Kidd of Texas as follows:

My dear Grand Secretary.

There is a lot of absurd talk about making "Masons at sight" by prerogative of the Grand Master, which has also penetrated to the "Higher Degrees."

Undoubtedly in the 18th Century, particularly in the early part, something of the kind occurred in this country, but not by one brother, however exalted in rank, but in connection with several brethren called together by the Grand Master's authority, to make such meeting "perfect."

All this has long since passed away in

this country, and should have done so elsewhere.

Our beloved Sovereign never exercised such *supposed* powers, while Grand Master; his brothers and son were initiated in regular lodges, and afterwards took the other degrees in due course as an ordinary gentleman.

I have no hesitation in saying that to make a "mason at sight" in England by the Grand Master would be considered contrary to the "Book of Constitutions," and no one in his senses would attempt it.

The paragraph of 1663 (*circa*) is from a copy of one of the "Old Charges" of British Freemasons, explained in my work on the subject in 1895.

With all esteem and good wishes,

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM J. HUGHAN, 32°

The paragraph to which Brother Hughan refers is here given:

"That no person of what degree (rank) soever be made or accepted a Freemason, unless in a regular lodge, whereof one to be a Master or Warden in that limit or division where such lodge is kept, and another to be a Craftsman in the trade of Freemasonry."

Obituaries.

BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER, Grand Master of Nebraska in 1891, died in Fullerton May 8th. He was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1844. He was President of the Veteran Freemasons' Association.

THOMAS A. CREIGH, Grand Commander of Nebraska in 1872, died in Omaha May 16th. He was born in Mercersburg, Penn., Oct. 6, 1840.

HENRY O. WARNER, Grand Master of Connecticut in 1894 and 1895, died at New Milford May 8th. He was born there Aug. 18, 1834, and his age was 74 years, 8 months and 20 days.

HARRY S. OLIVER, Grand Commander of North Dakota in 1906, died in Lisbon May 20th, aged 53 years, 9 months, 24 days, from cancer in the stomach. He was born at Maysville, N. Y., July 27, 1855. He had an active legislative career, and was latterly post master at Lisbon.

ORION L. HURLBUT, Grand Commander of Tennessee in 1895, died in Chattanooga, May 31st. He was born in Racine, Wis., March 8, 1856.

WILLIAM N. YOUNG, Gr. High Priest of Maryland in 1892, died at Frederick May 2d. He was born in Baton Rouge, La., in September, 1839. He was Gr. Capt. Gen. of the Gr. Commandery in 1896.

WILLIAM A. HANWAY, Gr. Commander of Maryland in 1882 and 1883, died in Baltimore March 10th. He was born in Morgantown, Va., Dec. 16, 1836.

GEORGE R. COFFROTH, Gr. Commander of Maryland in 1880, died in Baltimore April 3d. He was born in Somerset, Pa., April 27, 1823.

JOHN T. BLACK, Gr. Generalissimo Gr. Commandery Minnesota, died at Duluth May 28th. He was born at Montreal, Can-

ada, Dec. 12, 1849. He was chief of the fire department.

WILLIAM C. WILLISTON, Gr. Commander of Minnesota in 1879 and 1880, died at Red Wing June 23d. He was born at Cheraw, S. C., June 22, 1830, and was a captain in the federal army in the civil war. He was a judge.

JOHN H. BABCOCK, Gr. Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of Missouri, died at Moberly June 8th. He was born at Bristol, England, Dec. 10, 1843, and served throughout the civil war as private. He was a banker.

DUNCAN T. BACON, Grand Commander of Indiana in 1889, died in Indianapolis July 1st. He was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1842. He was military telegraph operator under Fremont in the civil war, and afterwards a railroad superintendent.

The Common Law and Statute Law of Masonry.

(By Frederic Speed.)

The laws of Freemasonry are divisible into two classifications, viz:

1 Those of universal application, enunciating general principles.

2 Those which relate to domestic relations and have only local application.

Under the first classification should be enumerated the Ancient Landmarks and the usages and customs mainly to be found in the Ancient Charges, which constitute the common law of Masonry and contain certain fixed or general principles which belong to the foundation upon which the Craft is built.

Under the second classification is to be found those rules denominated "regulations" which may be said to be the statute law of Masonry.

To my mind the foregoing is simply elementary. There can be no understanding of the basis upon which Masonry is founded without a clear distinction being made of what is fundamental and what is of temporary expediency.

Among the laws of universal application are the Landmarks and to these should be added the usages and customs which have been generally accepted by all Grand Lodges.

Let us inquire in the first place, what are Landmarks? The Standard Dictionary gives a satisfactory definition of the term when it says, they are,

"Figuratively, a distinguishing or determining fact, event, era or limit, by which other circumstances or characteristics are recalled in proper relations; as a historical landmark."

Applying this to Masonry, they are the usages, customs and fundamental principles of the Craft which derive their binding power and force of law from long and immemorial usage and their general acceptance as a rule or belief among Freemasons in 1723 or before, and which can be proven by the writings of the fathers and other recognized authorities; thus they are the immutable laws and principles, which are characteristic of the Craft; those which mark its identity and admit of no changes or modifications which would impair its unity as it was at the beginning, is now and as Masonry must ever remain, being beyond the control of masonic legislation. They are the vital

"body of Masonry," the "true principles of Ancient Craft Masonry" sometimes referred to as the "Constitutions," anterior as to time and binding power, to all masonic legislative enactments.

It ought not to be more difficult to ascertain what constitutes a Landmark than it was to determine what was embraced in the Common Law of England, which to use the words of Chancellor Kent, consisted of "Those principles, usages and rules of action applicable to the government of persons and property, which do not arise for their authority upon any real and positive declaration of the will of the legislature."

At the reorganization of Masonry, if I may use a term which some have pronounced misleading, because it implies that a new Masonry was made, whereas it was but the old Masonry which was perpetuated, the fathers found certain fixed laws, usages and customs to have prevailed, precisely as the Courts of England found that certain laws, usages and customs had by immemorial usage been the law of England. These they adopted as the law of Masonry, the Common Law of Masonry and they became the Landmarks. Anderson wrote them in the "Ancient Constitutions" or as he styled his work, "The Charges of a Freemason, extracted from the ancient Records of Lodges beyond Sea, and those in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the use of 'Lodges in London.'"

It is not my purpose to inquire what portion of the General Regulations compiled first by Mr. George Payne, Anno, 1720, when he was Grand Master and approved by the Grand Lodge on St. John Baptist's Day 1721, are Landmarks, but as they contain numerous immemorial usages which were accepted at that time, as fundamental, doubtless many of them come within a proper definition of a Landmark, notwithstanding that the Grand Lodge had inherent power and authority to make new Regulations or to alter them."

It is scarcely necessary to discuss what laws of the Craft are to be denominated the Statute Law, for it is manifest to even the commonest understanding, that what we call the Constitution, Statutes, Regulations and By-Laws of Grand Lodges, which are alterable and repealable, are merely "Statutes."

Votes Should Not be Made to Pay Debts.

The craftsman cordially congratulates the Board of Benevolence on its firm determination not to vote money, ostensibly for relief, but actually to pay debts. A brother suffering from impecuniosity and old age incurred debts at a store, presumably for the necessities of life, which he was unable to pay, and a vote of £20 was asked for to relieve the tension. The only assumed benefit of such action might be to place the brother in credit at this store, which would scarcely be kindness to him. The board adopted the wise course of enabling the Secretary of the lodge to provide comforts from time to time for the distressed brother and his wife. The requests for votes to pay debts, which recur periodically, must arise from an entire misconception of the purposes for which masonic benevolent funds are raised and the nature of their application. When a brother becomes financially embarrassed as the result of calamity and misfortune, he is entitled to all sympathy, but there are no masonic funds provided to relieve his creditors, and any moneys so applied would be malversations. Independently of the fact that G. L. cannot be allowed to sink to the position of a debt collecting institution, the payment

of debts incurred by a brother would have most pernicious results, if only in inducing reckless trading, as the merchant or storekeeper would not have much hesitation in supplying any order if he had the comforting assurance that the G. L. of New Zealand was backing the bill.—[*Australasian Keystone.*]

A Lodge Cow.

In a historical address before the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, Bro. Andrew C. Hubbard, Past Grand Chaplain, related the following in regard to one of the ancient lodges of the state:

"It is of interest as showing the quaint fashion in which charitable work was done in 'ye olden tyme' to allude to one or two transactions of the lodge. In 1785 a worthy brother was helped to the value of five dollars. Instead, however, of giving him the money, some of the brethren were empowered to spend it buying small shoes for his children. In aiding a poor woman, who does not appear to have been a relative of a mason, one brother agreed to board one of her children for one quarter of the school year, and another assumed the expense of the tuition of one of the children for the same time. It is shown from the records that it was the custom of the lodge to buy a cow occasionally and pass her around from time to time to brethren who were in need of lacteal sustenance. Whether the benevolence of the order extended so far as to appoint a brother to milk the cow does not appear. There are one or two instances where the lodge voted to buy lottery tickets. In 1801 three tickets to the Episcopal church lottery were purchased. But, alas! they proved to be blanks.

"In 1779 a vote appears authorizing the purchase of 'a 1½-gallon or 2-gallon stone jug for the use of the lodge.' One brother was charged with the duty of filling the jug. The names of the brethren who assisted in emptying the jug are not recorded. Probably the jug contained only milk from the lodge cow, although I confess that this charitable conclusion is a little beclouded by a vote of the lodge accepting a bid of one of the brothers to supply the lodge with liquors at prime cost."

—[*Masonic Standard.*]

THE DAYS GONE BY.

Oh the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The apples in the orchard and the pathway through the rye;
The chirrup of the robin and the whistle of the quail,
As he piped across the meadows, sweet as any nightingale,
When the bloom was on the clover and the blue was in the sky,
And my happy heart brimmed over, in the days gone by.

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped
By the honeysuckle's tangles where the water lilies dipped,
And the ripples of the river lipped the moss along the brink,
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink,
And the ti ting snipe stood fearless of the truant's wayward cry,
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The music of the laughing lip, the lustre of the eye!
The childish faith in fairies and Aladdin's magic ring,
The simple, soul reposing, glad belief in everything!
When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the golden, olden glory of the days gone by.
—[*James Whitcomb Riley.*]

THE SUMMER DAMOSEL.

The blessed Summer Girl leaned out
As the stage drew near at even;
Her lovely face was bright with smiles,
Her eyes were blue as heaven;
She had six rings on either hand
And the combs in her hair were seven.

Her outing skirt, from belt to hem,
Was stiff and rather short;
Her tie and shirtwaist were correct
And savored of the sport;
Her stockings were of silken plaid,
With boots of the right sort.

It seems that she had been a week
A guest at that hotel,
And not a man had yet appeared
Within its doors to dwell—
Albeit to those she left at home
She counted as a belle.

"I wish some men would come up here;
I fear th-y won't," she said.
"Have I not written twice a day
To Harry, Tom and Ned?
To Will and Jack and Reginald,
To Roger, Dick and Fred?"

I saw her smile. The creaking stage
Was music to her ears.
But not a man arrived in it
To set at rest her fears!
She raised her kerchief to her eyes
And wept—I heard her tears.

—[Town Topics.]

NEW CHAPTER.—In accordance with the order of the Grand Chapter, Grand High Priest Redlon has issued a dispensation to 13 companions to form a chapter at Castine to be called Castine Chapter.

High Priest—Willis A. Ricker.
King—William A. Walker.
Scribe—John F. Rea.

It will meet on the first Wednesday of each month.

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.

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, 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? | |

MASSACHUSETTS. As the Egyptian Rite is advertised in Massachusetts as having a man named Davis as Grand Secretary, the Craft are notified that the Grand Secretary of the legitimate Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is Thomas W. Davis, Masonic Temple, Boston.

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, 2.

Chapter—1873, 79 to 84, 91, 1900, 1, 2.
Council—1874, 5, 7, 8, 9, 80, 82, 3.
Commandery—1874, 5, 6, 9, 82, 3, 4, 5, 8, 93, 4, 7, 1900 to 4.

ARKANSAS.—Lodge—1877, 8, 81, 5 to 82, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 1900, 2.
Council—1873.
Commandery—1884, 87 to 94, 6, 1900 to 4, 6, 01.

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

Chapter—1893, 1900.
Commandery—1893, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1900.

CALIFORNIA.—Lodge—1876.
Chapter—1902.
Council—1877, 8, 9, 02.
Commandery—1874, 80, 2, 4, 9, 91, 3, 4, 5, 1900, 1.

Consistory—1887, 90, 3.

CANADA.—Lodge—1872, 8, 9, 87, 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—1886, 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.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Lodge—1862, 93, 5, 7, 8, 9.

Commandery—1896.

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

Chapter—1872-3, 4, 86, 8, 9.
Commandery—1896.

GEORGIA.—Lodge—74, 93, 5, 8, 1900, 3.
Chapter—1895, 7, 8.
Commandery—1884, 7, 8.

IDAHO.—Lodge—90, 91, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 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, 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.

† 'E 'z '1061 '66 01 '48 '48 01 '4 '5
'E '14 : '400q '400 '85-'4581-'4581-'4581

Chapter—1879, 81, 2, 4.
Council—1875, 8.
Commandery—1876, 8, 9, 80, 1, 2, 7, 91, 3.
INDIAN TERRITORY.—Lodge—1891, 3, 4, 1903.

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, 92, 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—92-94, in one book; 95, 6, one book; 97-99, one book.
Commandery—1885, 6, 9, 91 to 97.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Lodge—Annual, Quarterly, Special and Stated, 1880, 1. Quarterly and Special, 82. Quarterly, Special and Stated, 88, 9, 90. Quarterly and Special, 91, 2. Quarterly and Stated, 93, 4, 5, 6. Quarterly and Special, 97 to 1902.

Chapter—1885, 8, 92, 94.
Commandery—1882, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 2, 3.
Council—1873, 5, 6, 8, 9, 81 to 84, 86, 91.

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 to 98, 1900, 1, 2, 4, 5.

MISSOURI.—Lodge—74, 5, 6, 82, 91.
Chapter—1874, 5, 8, 87, 92, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1900, 1, 2.

Council—93, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Commandery—1885, 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; 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—1873, 5.
 Commandery—1876, 80, 2, 7, 8, 92, 3, 4,
 5, 6, 7, 1900, 3, 4.

Our Thanks.

ALABAMA. Gr. Com. May 12, 1909,
 from Geo. A. Beauchamp, Montgomery,
 Gr. Rec. Charles R. Patterson, Birming-
 ham, Gr. Com. 18 commanderies, 1,085
 members, 122 knighted.

GEORGIA. Gr. Com. May 12, 1909, from
 Wm. S. Rockwell, Savannah, Gr. Rec.
 Alpheus B. Simmons, Savannah, Gr. Com.
 25 commanderies, 2,303 members, 253
 knighted.

LOUISIANA. Gr. Lodge Feb. 1, 1909,
 from Richard Lambert, New Orleans, Gr.
 Sec. Lee E. Thomas, Gr. Master. 193
 lodges, 12,414 members, 993 initiates.

Gr. Chapter Feb. 2, 1909, from Richard
 Lambert, Gr. Sec. Gus. D. Levy, New
 Orleans, Gr. H. P. 30 chapters, 2,700
 members, 267 exalted.

Gr. Council 1908, and Feb. 4, 1909, from
 Richard Lambert, Gr. Rec. J. L. Weaver,
 Natchitoches, Gr. H. P. 9 councils, 511
 members, 75 candidates.

Gr. Com. Feb. 4, 1909, from Richard
 Lambert, Grand Rec. Joseph T. Young,
 Baton Rouge, Gr. Com. 9 commanderies,
 718 members, 81 knighted.

MASSACHUSETTS. Gr. Lodge Dec. 20,
 1908, from Thomas W. Davis, Boston, Gr.
 Sec. Dana J. Flanders, Malden, Gr. M.
 54,431 members, 3,082 initiates.

MICHIGAN. Gr. Lodge May 25, 1909,
 from Lou B. Winsor, Reed City, Gr. Sec.
 Arthur M. Hume, Owosso, Gr. M. 456
 lodges, 60,699 members, 3,313 raised.

MINNESOTA. Gr. Commandery April 28,
 1909, from John Fishel, St. Paul, Gr. Rec.
 James R. Smith, Faribault, Gr. Com. 30
 commanderies, 3,934 members, 294 knight-
 ed.

MISSISSIPPI. Gr. Lodge Feb. 16, 1909,
 from Fred Speed, Vicksburg, Gr. Sec.
 Wiley H. Clifton, Aberdeen, Gr. M. 338
 lodges, 16,449 members, 1,459 raised.

MISSOURI. Gr. Chapter April 27, 1909,

from Robert F. Stevenson, St. Louis, Gr.
 Sec. Van Fremont Boor, Kansas City,
 G. H. P. 129 chapters, 11,428 members,
 941 exalted.

Gr. Council April 27, 1909, from Robert
 F. Stevenson, Gr. Rec. Wm. R. Brock,
 St. Louis, Gr. M. 16 councils, 1,823 mem-
 bers, 225 candidates.

Gr. Commandery May 25, 1909, from
 Robert F. Stevenson, Gr. Rec. Arthur M.
 Hough, Jefferson City, Gr. Com. 60 com-
 manderies, 5,962 members, 310 knighted.

MONTANA. Gr. Lodge Sept. 16, 1908,
 from Cornelius Hedges, Jr., Helena, Gr.
 Sec. Cornelius B. Nolan, Helena, Gr. M.
 70 lodges, 5,091 members, 460 initiates.

NEBRASKA. Gr. Commandery April 22,
 1909, from Francis E. White, Omaha, Gr.
 Rec. Robert McConaughy, York, Gr.
 Com. 26 commanderies, 2,337 members,
 120 knighted.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gr. Lodge 1908, from
 Wm. A. Sinn, Philadelphia, Gr. Sec. Geo.
 B. Orlady, Philadelphia, G. M. 475 lodges,
 88,126 members, 5,401 initiates.

TEXAS.—Gr. Commandery April 21, 1909,
 from John C. Kidd, Houston, G. Recorder.
 Harry A. Carpenter, El Paso, G. Command-
 er. 52 commanderies, 4,635 members, 433
 knighted.

UTAH.—Grand Lodge Jan. 19, 1909, from
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, Gr. Sec.
 Fred C. Schramm, Salt Lake City, G. M.
 14 lodges, 1,525 members, 108 initiates.

VERMONT.—Council of Deliberation June
 7, 1909, from Henry H. Ross, Burlington,
 G. Sec. Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor, Depu-
 ty. 7 lodges, 832 members, 46 initiates.

VIRGINIA.—Gr. Lodge Feb. 9, 1909, from
 Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond, Gr. Sec.
 Joseph W. Eggleston, Richmond, G. M.
 294 lodges, 19,589 members, 1,333 raised.

DIED.

IRVING E. HILL, in Portland, May 12, aged 46.
 A member of Somerset Lodge, Norwich, Conn.

EDWARD A. NEWMAN, in Portland May 20,
 aged 56. He was the manager of the Portland
 Street Railroad and was a member of Deering
 Lodge, Portland Commandery, Maine Consistory
 and other bodies.

CHARLES W. PIERCE, in Bangor May 24. A
 member of Atlantic Lodge, Portland.

S. CLIFFORD BELCHER, in Farmington June
 10, aged 70. (See editorial.)

E. HOWARD VOSE, in Calais June 27, aged 70.
 (See editorial.)

JOHN N. LADNER, in Portland July 7, aged 78.
 A charter member of Deering Lodge and mem-
 ber of Greenleaf Chapter.

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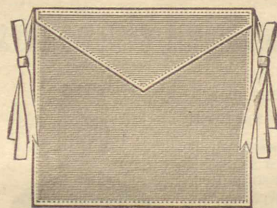
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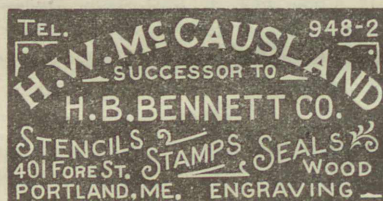
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