

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 5.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 15, 1912.

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

"The Piper."

I will take my pipes and go now, for the bees upon the sill
Are singing of the summer that is coming from the stars.
I will take my pipes and go now, for the little mountain rill
Is pleading with the bagpipes in tender, crooning bars.
I will go o'er the hills and valleys, and through fields of ripening rye,
And the linnet and the thrush and the bitterns in the sedge
Will hush their throats and listen as the piper passes by.
On the great long road of silver that ends at the world's edge.
I will take my pipes and go now, for the sand-flower on the dunes
Is a-weary of the sobbing of the great white sea, and is asking for the piper, with his basketful of tunes
To play the merry lilting that sets all hearts free.
I will take my pipes and go now, and God go with you all,
And keep all sorrow from you and the dark heart's load.
I will take my pipes and go now, for I hear the summer call,
And you'll hear the pipes a-singing as I pass along the road.

—[Donn Byrne in *Harpers*.]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Temple Convention.

A mass meeting of the lodge members was held May 31st, to receive the report of the building committee of the Portland Masonic Temple.

The report was read by A. G. Schlotterbeck, the chairman of the building committee. It was very full and complete, giving a complete history of the Temple building from the start. The total cost of the building as it stands to-day, finished and furnished, is about \$475,000. Only about one-fifth of the members of the fraternity in the city are as yet shareholders in the building and efforts are to be made to enlist the interest and support of the others. It is very important that more money should be raised to pay off the floating debt, and it is hoped that the subscriptions will continue.

After the conclusion of the convention the

three lodges all met separately and accepted the report and severally discharged their members of the building committee with thanks for their faithful services.

St. John's Day.

Kennebec Lodge, 5, Hallowell, attended church 23d. Bethlehem and Augusta Lodges attended church 23d.

Portland Commandery started at 6 o'clock Monday, 24th, for Haverhill, Mass., to pass the day at Newcastle, N. H., as the guests of Haverhill Commandery. They returned Tuesday evening.

St. John's Commandery of Bangor was entertained by Palestine of Belfast.

Bradford Commandery, No. 4, of Biddeford, made an excursion to Biddeford Pool in the Steamer Pilgrim of Portland.

DeWitt Clinton Commandery of Portsmouth, N. H., and St. Paul's of Dover, passed through Portland 22d, on their way to Naples Inn and returned Monday.

Boston Commandery arrived at noon 22d, and were met by Portland Commandery, which escorted them to Masonic Temple, gave them a lunch, then escorted them to the Cushing's Island boat to stop at the Ottawa. On Sunday, Portland Commandery, with ladies, took them for a trip about the bay, and later were their guests at dinner at the Ottawa. Boston returned Monday.

Trinity, No. 7, of Augusta, were the guests of Palestine, No. 14, at Belfast.

St. Alban Commandery, left at 8 o'clock Sunday, 23d, for a two days visit to Chelsea, Mass., arriving back at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Claremont Commandery of Rockland, visited Hugh de Paynes of Melrose, Mass., going Saturday and returning Monday night by boat.

Palestine Commandery of Belfast entertained St. John's of Bangor and Trinity of Augusta. There was a shore dinner at Penobscot Park, a theatrical entertainment, a lunch, and escorted them to the train at 10 P. M.

The Scottish Rite held its Annual Rendezvous in the new Masonic Temple at Portland June 14th. The new hall was found very commodious and the new scen-

ery was admirable. A large class was received into the Consistory.

Presumpscot Lodge of North Windham had a brilliant Past Master's night on June 29th, with a large attendance and many distinguished visitors.

KNIGHTS OF CONSTANTINE.—M. P. Silas B. Adams; Viceroy Harmon C. Crocker; Sen. Gen. Albert W. Meserve, Kennebunk; Jun. Gen. Llewellyn Carleton; Rec. Samuel F. Bearce.

Eastern Star.

The Grand Chapter of Maine met in Portland May 28th, and elected

Grand Matron—Mary A. Sears, Lewiston.
Grand Patron—Daniel W. Maxfield, Bangor.

Associate Grand Matron—Mary B. Price, Richmond.

Associate Grand Patron—Josiah F. Cobb, South Portland.

Grand Conductor—Adelaide Meserve, No. Vassalboro.

Grand Secretary—Annette H. Hooper, Biddeford.

Grand Treasurer—Emma V. Bodge, Augusta.

Chapters 153; members 17,726; gain 739. Balance in treasury \$6,000.

STEPHEN D. MORRELL. By the returns we find that Bro. Stephen D. Morrell of Calais died March 29th. We had not heard of it before, so that it escaped notice in our May issue. He had been long the Secretary of the masonic bodies in Calais, and was a very efficient officer and we judge a most valuable citizen. His loss will certainly be felt by the masons of Calais.

Books, Papers, etc.

History of Masonry in Portugal, 1735-1912, by Bro. Manuel Borges Grainha, Professor of the Lycée Central of Lisbon. Paper, 12 mo., 224 pp. Bro. Grainha is the author of several other works, particularly on the Jesuits, and seems qualified to make an excellent history of Masonry in Portugal, which this seems to be. It is especially valuable as giving the struggles with the Church, and the connection of Masonry with the several revolutions. There is also an interesting chapter on the Cabonaria. We regret that we are too little familiar with the

Portuguese language to give a just review of the book, but we can see that it is strong and valuable.

Manual of Kentucky, by J. N. Saunders, of Stanford, Ky. 16 mo., 109 pp. A neat little monitor, varying from ours, but with many interesting things introduced.

Origin of Freemasonry, by Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore. A very interesting paper of 20 octavo pages, discussing the value of masonic traditions, and giving much weight to them.

Maine Register 1911-1912.—It is rather late to receive the register for the current year, but it is always welcome, and desirable to keep the set full. It is always growing having now 1051 pages of text. The index of contents is long, and the easiest way to describe it would be to give a list of the things not included. It is very valuable and may be had of Grenville M. Donham, 390 Congress St., Portland.

On Getting Acquainted.

The spirit of a lodge can be judged more quickly and more surely by the way strangers are received by the brethren than almost any other means. We recently visited two lodges in the same city on the same day. In one the perfunctory welcome was given from the east, but not a single member made an effort to make his lodge a home for the stranger. In the other lodge at the first opportunity we were made acquainted with every member present, and immediately felt as much a part of the body as in our own lodge. No doubt every mason who travels has had the same experiences. The spirit of the lodge is hard to define, but it is as real and as material as if it could be felt or seen. The welcoming smile and hearty handclasp are the visible tokens of the spirit of brotherhood. Under their genial influence the most diffident nature and the most conservative training will thaw and expand to the proportions of fraternity. When a stranger is in your midst, get acquainted.—[*Masonic News*.]

The Ritual Modernized.

In a lecture delivered to the Mid-Kent Lodge, England, recently, Bro. the Rev. M. Rosenbaum, said that it is beyond all doubt that modern Freemasonry was not the creation of the founders of the Grand Lodge of 1717. There were masons before that year, and these would certainly have objected to a new system being foisted upon them. Some of the symbolism of the degrees was evidently not understood at that time, and this itself presupposes its existence long anterior to the beginning of the 18th century. The ritual was doubtless modernized, but in all essentials it was identical with that used by the brethren of the preceding century, who would have inherited it from earlier generations of masons. The lecturer referred to Elias Ashmole's diary respecting his admission into Freemasonry in 1646, and his visit to a Lodge held at Masons' Hall, London, in 1682; the statements of Dr. Plot in 1686, and his mention of "secret signs"; those of Randle Holme, himself a "member of that society called Free Masons," in 1688; of John Aubrey in 1691, and Steele's allusion in 1709 to "signs and tokens like Free Masons."—[*The Mail in Glasgow News*.]

The Strength of Italian Masonry.

From the New York Freeman's Journal, a Catholic paper, we learn of some interesting details of Italian Masonry, which shows the virility of the Craft in that country. The report is as follows:

"Representatives of all the Freemason Lodges of Italy met this week in the national headquarters in the Palazzo Giustiniani in Rome to elect the Grand Master and to discuss the work done and to be done by the organization. The Honorary Grand Master, Ernesto Nathan, Mayor of Rome, directed the proceedings, Ettore Ferrari was re-elected Grand Master, and to help him a Deputy Grand Master was chosen in the person of Gustavo Canti, who is the Municipal Assessor of the Public Schools of the Eternal City. These facts give a sufficiently adequate picture of the deplorable state of civic Rome. It is literally in the hands of the Freemasons. The most recent statistics show that there are in Italy 345 Freemason Lodges, with a membership of about 15,000. The organization is run by a little clique of Ferraris, Nathans and Cantis, and yet it is all-powerful in politics, municipal life, social movements. A few years ago Italian statesmen, fearing its powers and pernicious influence in the army, endeavored to pass a law forbidding army and navy officers to belong to it. The Freemasons were too strong for them. Two years ago the Socialist leaders, recognizing that Freemasonry was rapidly getting hold of their movement for its own purposes, tried to pass a resolution making simultaneous membership in both organizations incompatible. The Freemasons were too strong for them. Freemasonry has caught in its tentacles important societies like the Dante Alighieri and the Corda Frates; it has its members and agents in every important newspaper in Italy: it is represented in most of the municipalities; the Minister of Public Instruction in Italy is always a Freemason, no matter what party may be in power. And yet there are only 15,000 of them in the whole country."

If the facts recorded are true, it is difficult to understand why they should be quoted so extensively by the church papers. It is no credit to the church that a little band of 15,000 men should so dominate the confidence of the Italian people that in spite of the constant and bitter opposition of the church, they should be able to regulate the terms of national education, a field wherein the church in all countries tried to carry out its propaganda.

The most striking lesson to be learned from the report is the manifest weakening of the hold of the Catholic Hierarchy in Italy. It was recently reported that a novel, written from the "modernist" standpoint and which was immediately put upon the "Index" by the Curia, within three months was the best seller in Italy. These facts all point to a possible reason for the extension of Catholic power in America through the appointment of new Cardinals.—[*The Tyler-Keystone*.]

Believes Women Can Keep A Secret.

Rev. Dr. Cobb, of England, has founded the Honorable Fraternity of Ancient Masonry, to which he admits women.

From London, England, comes the following report: There is nothing in Masonry, says the Rev. Dr. Cobb, founder of the Honorable Fraternity of Ancient Masonry, that forbids the inclusion of women, and he adds that they are quite as capable of preserving the secrets of the society as the men. So women are admitted to his fraternity—and the rest of the masonic world is laughing.

Dr. Cobb is the vicar of St. Ethelburga's, a tiny, picturesque, ancient church in the heart of the old city of London, and it was here I found him.

"I belonged to the Grand Lodge of England for many years," he said, "but I saw that few people took it seriously. Though, of course, they keep up a large number of charitable institutions, they do little else but eat dinners. Originally Masonry was a religious movement, which insisted that spiritual life was the most important. In the process of time, the spiritual side of Masonry has been lost to sight, and it has become too materialistic. Some years ago I was attracted to a form of Masonry practiced by Annie Besant, and becoming interested in it, I joined. But I found her too autocratic altogether. All members were bound in obedience to her, and this seemed inconsistent with the spirit of Masonry as I understood it. So I left her society and some time after I and a few friends—we were five in all—decided to found a lodge of our own. Now we number 150."

"The aim of our fraternity and the aim of the Church are identical. I take it that aim is to deepen the spiritual life. This being so, there is no argument that can be brought forward to uphold exclusion of women. The term 'brotherhood' is a contradiction if it does not include them."

"There are a large number of unattached masons who, like myself, take no part in lodge activities, owing to the failure of English Masonry to satisfy their spiritual needs. Our order should meet their requirements, and in addition it enables the mason to bring his wife and daughter into his masonic life."

"What does the Grand Lodge of England say to your innovation?"

"Of course, they have called us to book severely about it. But I maintain that I have done nothing to violate the ancient traditions of Masonry. According to the rules, I took an oath to reveal the secrets of Masonry to none but masons, and this I have kept. The members are duly initiated and all the proper ceremonies are reverently carried out. The objection raised by the Grand Lodge of England, that no one is at liberty to establish a lodge without its consent is an old one. It is the plea that whatever is right and that all attempt to reform is wrong. Such objections have been raised through all ages, dating from the time when the Pharisees objected to the preaching of Christ in Palestine."

"Furthermore, the feminist movement cannot be ignored. Looking back on the events of the last few years it can be seen how disastrous has been the absence of a policy as regards this movement, and the result has been a course of events of which no nation can be proud. Such a position is not one that Masonry can afford to risk. To exclude woman as a sex is to court early disaster, so let us be beforehand and welcome her gladly."

"And you find that women keep the great secret perfectly?"

"Perfectly," replied Dr. Cobb. "The secrets of Masonry cannot be told."—[*The Masonic Sun*.]

Birth of the Alphabet.

Prof. Petrie finds that it Occurred as far Back as B. C. 7000.

In a lecture at the Royal Institute in London Prof. Flinders Petrie has attacked the long-accepted theory that the origin of the alphabet is to be found in Phoenicia, whence it came from Egyptian hieroglyphics.

According to Prof. Petrie the researches

of the last 20 years have shown that signs were earlier than pictures and that it was the sign that survived to become the alpha and beta of one civilization and the A B C of another.

Just as the philologist has discovered one entire system of languages, so the alphabetarian has discovered in the diversity of alphabets an original prototype of all. In Prof. Petrie's words: "The Phoenicians are people of yesterday compared with those who wrote the signs that are origin of all alphabets."

It was to pottery, said the professor, that Egyptologists and others were indebted for these signs, and their development was worked out on these lines. Flatnose made a pot and put a mark on it to show that it was his. In time, because it was his mark, the sign stood for Flatnose himself, and then the sign became attached to a sound irrespective of the thing itself. Gradually, the wearing down went on until the sign stood, not for a sound, but a syllable, and then for a letter.

The signs, of course, were not an alphabet; that did not arrive until perhaps 1000 B. C., whereas signs were found in nearly prehistoric Egypt, probably 7000 B. C. Proofs of this common origin were plentiful, for the signs spread by trade far north and south, and appeared similarly in Runic, Iberian and Karian, and yet were unknown in Phoenician.—[*The Masonic Sun*.]

For Freemasons Attending International Congress of Medicine in London, England.

The International Congress of Medicine will meet in London, England, next month, and a lodge meeting of medical Freemasons who are members of the Congress will be held on Monday, August 11, 1913, in the Grand Temple at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W. C. The Most Worshipful, the Pro Grand Master, the Right Hon. Lord Amptill, G. C. S. L., G. C. I. E., will open the lodge at 5 p. m. and close it at 6 p. m. A reception will be held at 4 p. m. in the Connaught Rooms, adjoining Freemasons' Hall. It is to be hoped that all brethren who wish to be present will communicate with V. W. Bro. R. J. Probyn-Williams, M. D., P. G. D., Hon. Secretary, 13 Welbeck St., Cavendish Square, London, W., England.—[*The Masonic Sun*.]

The Grand Lodge of Scotland is planting the seeds of discord on the Isthmus, if it be true, as stated, that that Grand Lodge has issued dispensations for two new lodges at Panama, one for white and the other for colored masons.—[*Masonic Standard*.]

The following lodges pay \$1, \$2 or \$4 a year, receiving 11, 22 and 44 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,	44
St. Aspinquid Lodge, York Village,	11
Olive Branch Lodge, Charleston,	11
Hiram Lodge, South Portland,	11
Casco Lodge, Yarmouth,	11
Somerset Lodge, Skowhegan,	11

What lodge shall be next added?

Our Masonic Exchanges.

American Freemason, Storm Lake, Iowa, monthly \$2.
 Ashlar, Detroit, Michigan, monthly, 25 c.
 Corner Stone, N. York City, weekly, \$2.
 Crescent, The, St. Paul, Minn., mo., \$1.50.
 Duluth Masonic Calender, Duluth, Minn., monthly, octavo, 20 pp.
 Eastern Star, Indianapolis, Ind., mo., \$1.
 Freemason, The, Toronto, Ont., Canada, monthly, 50 cents.
 Globe, The, Gravette, Ark., mo., 25 cents.
 Long Island Masonic News, Brooklyn, N. York, semi-monthly, \$1.
 Los Angeles Freemason, Los Angeles, Cal., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Advocate, Pendleton, Ind., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Bibliophile, Cincinnati, O., mo. \$1.
 Masonic Chronicler, Chicago, Ill., w'kly, \$1.
 Masonic Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1.
 Masonic News, Peoria, Ill., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Observer, Minneapolis, Minnesota weekly \$1.
 Masonic Review, Tacoma, Wash., quarterly.
 Masonic Standard, New York, N. Y., weekly, \$2.
 Masonic Sun, Toronto, Ont., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Voice-Review, Chicago, Ill., mo., \$1.50.
 Masonic World, Kansas City, Mo., mo., \$1.
 Missouri Freemason, St. Louis, weekly, \$1.
 New England Craftsman, Boston, Mass., monthly, \$2.
 New Zealand Craftsman, Wellington, New Zealand, monthly, 10s. = \$2.50.
 Scottish Rite Bulletin, Louisville, Kentucky, monthly, 50 cents.
 Square and Compass, Denver, Col., mo., \$1.
 Square and Compasses, New Orleans, La., monthly, \$1.
 Tennessee Mason, Nashville, Tenn., mo., \$1.
 Texas Freemason, San Antonio, Texas, monthly, \$1.
 Trestle Board, San Francisco, Cal., mo., \$1.
 Tyler-Keystone, Ann Arbor, Mich., semi-monthly, \$2.
 Victorian Freemason, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, bi-monthly, 10 s. 6d., \$2.64.
 Virginia Masonic Journal, Richmond, Virginia, monthly, \$1.
 What Cheer Trestleboard, Providence, R. I., monthly, 50 cents.

Masons Buy Carson Home.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New Mexico, held at Roswell in October, the sum of \$1,500 was raised for the purchase of the old home of Kit Carson, at Taos, New Mexico. Arrangements for the purchase have now been completed, and the preservation of this interesting landmark of pioneer days is now assured. Kit Carson, the famous scout, Indian fighter and frontiersman, who acted as guide to Gen. John C. Fremont on his several expeditions to California, and who carried to Washington the dispatches that announced the conquest of California by the American troops, was a member of the Montezuma Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Santa Fe. For this reason the Masonic Order has been active in keeping his memory green, and is desirous of pre-

serving the house in which he lived for nearly thirty years as a historic monument. For several years past the house has been used as a hay and feed warehouse. It is still well preserved, but was beginning to show signs of approaching decay and dilapidation. That it is about to pass into hands in which it will be secure from vandalism, and by which it will be protected as far as possible from the ravages of time and the elements, is good cause for rejoicing on the part of all who are interested in the days of the pioneers. Carson's body is buried in the cemetery only a short distance from the house. Two or three years ago the Masonic Order removed the dilapidated wooden fence that surrounded his grave and that of his wife, and replaced it with a handsome and durable iron fence.—[*Pennsylvania Grit*, December, 1910.]

Grass:

John J. Ingall's Prose-Poem.

One of the most exquisite prose painters which American public life has ever produced was the late Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas. Whenever it was known that the brilliant Kansan was to speak the galleries of the Senate chamber were invariably packed. Usually he was caustic and vindictive—in fact something of a wasp, whose sting was the dread and terror of his adversaries in debate, but sometimes he indulged his exuberant fancy painting the most poetic pictures. The following apostrophe to grass is an inspiration. Said he:

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the severe frosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by the wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the nude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitudes of the deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates and determines the history, character and the destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfares and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the sense with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."—[*Square and Compass*.]

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.

MASONIC . TOKEN,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

STEPHEN BERRY CO., PUBLISHERS.

TEN YEARS IN A VOLUME.

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46TH YEAR.

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MAINE MASONIC TEXT BOOK.

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

Sixth Edition,

Revised by HERBERT HARRIS, P. S. G. W.

A new edition, bringing the decisions up to 1910, and incorporating them in the Digest. The first part is unchanged, but all after page 252 has been reset, including the index, so that it is the most convenient way to study the law.

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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, Council or Commandery can obtain the Constitutions of those bodies in the same way.

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

A Masonic Home.

The question of a Maine Masonic Home will come up at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge and be reported upon by the Committee of Finance, and the subject must be considered in the lodges and the delegates must be prepared to act upon it. It is not a matter to be left to the judgment of the lodge officers, for each member of the fraternity is interested personally, because it means an additional dollar a year assessment for every member, to maintain it, after the building is erected and paid for.

The natural expectation will be that the Charity Fund will be taken to pay for the building; but it will not be sufficient; at least one-third more would be needed, for it will not do to incur a debt with constant interest to be raised and maintenance to be provided.

But the Charity Fund should not be taken. It will still be needed. But a por-

tion of the beneficiaries can be cared for in the Home. There are an average of seventy applicants each year, with their children in addition; say 200 individuals. Many of these it will not be desirable to send to the Home. It costs from five to six dollars a week to support them in the Home, say \$250 a year, while a tenth of that sum or a fifth, in cash, will enable the family to tide along and keep a home of their own among their friends. Then there are those ill with temporary sickness, who must be aided, but cannot be taken to the Home. Then there are the consumptives and the paralytics and other hopeless cases who cannot be admitted, but who must be aided, and the lodges must care for them, and the Grand Lodge fund will be called upon to aid even more earnestly when the lodge is paying from \$100 to \$200 or more a year for the Home. We see how this works in Massachusetts where they have had to cut off outside beneficiaries. Two cases were this year referred to Maine. One widow was found to have no claim because her husband had lost his membership many years before death; while the other's husband had belonged to a chapter in Nova Scotia. Both cases were doubtless worthy and needy, but they had no claim upon the Grand Lodge of Maine. Our fund should therefore be kept intact and even increased, for the income will always be needed for the Home, and will constantly be called upon for increased accommodation.

The wisest plan will be to lay an assessment of \$1.00 a head on all members of lodges, and let it accumulate say three years for a building fund, then continue it for maintenance. Call upon the lodges for offers of building lots and accept the most desirable. There will be much competition for such an institution, and very flattering propositions will be made.

In the three years of waiting we can see how the tax affects the lodges. Some members will, of course, drop out. Those opposed to the tax will quietly dimitt when they find the majority too strong for them, especially the old members who find the dues a growing burden.

But the real test will come with the question of maintenance. Many who now get along with the aid of a few dollars a year will see a happy release from trouble in getting into an asylum for life, as the old soldiers do who get into Soldiers' Homes, and will turn their thoughts that way at once. One Grand Lodge meets this by requiring each lodge to pay half the cost of maintenance for each candidate. A lodge paying \$100 already, will look wisely upon a case before increasing its tax \$125 a year more, when \$10 to \$20 a year to the relatives will save it. Without this provision, of course, it gets relieved of the beneficiary and saves the lesser sum.

Of course the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery will be called upon to aid in maintaining the Home, for such is the case in all the jurisdictions where there are Homes, but the needs seem to increase faster than the supply, and they are reaching out in all directions for more funds.

This is mostly due to the difference between aiding the beneficiary and of supporting him. Many a charitable man who aids a destitute family, would hesitate if asked to maintain it. We can point out prosperous families whose widowed mothers were aided by lodges while the children were young, and we feel satisfied that it was better for them than an asylum bringing up would have been, and much more happy for the self-reliant and honored mother.

Let us be wise then and begin aright. We are happy now in a trifling assessment which supplies our wants and takes care of our charity applications satisfactorily. If a dollar assessment proves unobjectionable and we raise money enough to build without a debt, its continuance will maintain it for some time before it is needful to enlarge. But if we once put on the yoke by creating a debt, we cannot remove it, nor give away the burden, and those who oppose can rightfully upbraid us.

Union Council of R. & S. M. of McAlester, Oklahoma, will have a meeting on the summit of Mount Moriah August 14th, and there confer the Council degrees. The hill is about 200 feet high near McAlester, and 10 acres of the summit is owned by the masons who propose to build a Royal Arch Tabernacle of the rough ashlar found on the ground.

We acknowledge, with thanks, an invitation to be present.

MEETINGS OR COMMUNICATIONS.—The G. Master of Illinois has ordered the use of the word meeting instead of communication, and is criticized for so doing. The fact is that the lodge holds meetings, and the Gr. Lodge uses the word Communication to distinguish its meetings from those of the lodge. The habit of imitation led the lodges to adopt the more dignified word. In the same way Ample form means by the Grand Master, but it is often used instead of full form. We have often wished to protest against using communication for lodges, but it has been so often endorsed by the Gr. Lodge that it was useless to do so.

PENNSYLVANIA.—On May 23d, 700 members welcomed President Taft to an emergent meeting of the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia, and a mason was made at sight. Name not given, but supposed to be Congressman Olmstead of Harrisburg. The President was feasted and received with much attention.

Obituaries.

DANIEL McLAREN MILLER, Gr. Master of Wisconsin in 1902, died in Oconomowoc April 25th, aged 76. He was a physician, and served as surgeon four years in the civil war in the 28th Wisconsin infantry.

THE EARL OF EUSTON, Pro Gr. Master of the Templars and Mark Masters of England and Grand Master of the Gr. Council, died May 10th, aged 62. He was born Nov. 28, 1847, and his name was Henry James Fitz Roy, and he was a son of the Duke of Grafton, a distinguished Crimean soldier.

KING FREDERIK VIII, of Denmark, died May 7th. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Denmark.

CLARK E. SPENCER, Grand High Priest of Michigan, died in Port Huron, May 5, 1912. He was born in Unadilla, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1849, and was a physician.

FRANCIS M. MOORE, Grand Commander of Michigan in 1898, died in Marquette Feb. 11th. He was born in Royal Oak July 6, 1838, and was deputy clerk of the Federal Court. He was also interested in mines and timber.

JOHN R. POPE, Secretary of the Masonic Relief Association of the U. S. and Canada, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 20th, aged 63.

CHARLES K. FRANCIS, Gr. Master Grand Council of Pennsylvania in 1887, died April 7th, aged 70. He was a Union soldier in the civil war.

GEORGE W. PRESCOTT, Grand Master of Minnesota in 1864 and '65, died in California March 21st. He was born in Chesterville, Maine, Oct. 20, 1826, served in the 6th Minnesota as a lieutenant, afterwards was clerk of the U. S. Courts and finally a Baptist clergyman. He was Secretary of the Grand Lodge from 1857 to 1864, first Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter and Grand High Priest in 1863 and '64. He was also Grand Commander in 1865 and '66, and Grand Warder of the Grand Encampment U. S., in 1865-6-7.

GAYLORD J. KLOCK, Grand High Priest of Arkansas in 1903, died in Eureka Springs March 28th. He was born at Hartfield, N. Y., June 8, 1854. He was also Grand Commander in 1903.

EDWARD B. NEWMAN, Grand High Priest of Colorado in 1883, died in Denver April 27th. Born in Maryland Oct. 24, 1833.

HIRAM R. HOWARD, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, died at Point Pleasant May 9th, aged 69. Born in Ohio Feb. 17, 1843. Union soldier in civil war. Grand Master in 1885, Grand High Priest in 1904. President of High Priesthood.

DAVID E. MORGAN, Grand High Priest of North Dakota in 1897, died in Banning,

Cal., May 11th. Born in Coalport, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1849. Chief Justice.

CHARLES J. HAZARD, Grand Commander of New Jersey in 1910, died in Hightstown May 6th. Born in Hancock, Mass. Nov. 3, 1843. Served in 49th Mass. in civil war. Grand Treasurer at time of death.

J. RUSSELL JOHNSTON, Grand Commander of Ohio in 1910, died in Dayton May 23d. He was born in Ayton, Scotland, in 1854.

BENJAMIN G. WHITEHOUSE, for 22 years Grand Treasurer of the Grand Commandery of Oregon, died in Portland May 9, 1912. Born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1834.

GEORGE PENLINGTON, Grand Master of the Grand Council of California in 1894, died in San Francisco April 30th. He was born in Wolverhampton, England, June 3, 1842.

CHARLES E. POSTLEY, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Maryland, died in Washington, D. C., April 7th. He was born in Baltimore March 21, 1847.

WEST VIRGINIA.—John M. Collins of Charleston was appointed Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge to succeed Bros. Hiram R. Howard, deceased, and George W. Atkinson, Correspondent.

It is proposed to form a Grand Royal Arch Chapter in British Columbia.

Ahab's Ivory Palace Found.

Royal Residence of Herod the Great Discovered too on Jordan's Plain.

Prof. Ernest Sellin, the Austrian Egyptologist, reports that he has found in the Lower Jordan plain near the road between Jerusalem and Jericho, remains of a palace which he believes is one of those built by Herod the Great.

The building, asserts Sellin, might easily be reconstructed, after the original plans. The expedition financed by Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, has now brought to light many remarkable ruins in Palestine, of which the Sellin "find" is not the least.

The remains of Israel's ancient capital are to be found, for the most part, on a huge isolated hill, 350 feet in height, six miles northwest of Nablus, otherwise known as Shechem and about twenty miles from the Mediterranean Sea. The Mount is covered with orchards of olives, figs and pomegranates.

The first that is known of this hill in history is when it was bought, about 900 B. C., by Omri, who built a town called Shomeron, afterwards known as Samaria. There Ahab, the son of Omri, built a temple to Baal, and also an ivory palace. In the ivory palace he ruled the northern kingdom down to 722 B. C.—as see the accounts in the Book of Kings in the Old Testament.

AN OLD CITY AND A HISTORY.

When Sargon captured Shomeron (Samaria) he took away 27,000 people into captivity. The population he left in the city was put under the reign of an Assyrian Governor, and the city was colonized by Sargon and Esarhaddon with Babylonians in place of the exiled Israelites. The next conqueror of Samaria was Alexander the Great. The place continued to be occupied

clear on down to the time of Herod. He rebuilt and "improved" the city and named it Sebaste. This was just before the birth of Christ.

Herod had a passion for building cities, and he literally dotted the landscape of his time with temples and palaces. He was cruel notoriously and was poor pay. He made everybody work for him for nothing.

Mr. Schiff's excavators report that they have found most of the palaces of the Israelite kings who dwelt in Samaria, including the "ivory palace" of Ahab. Tablets were discovered in the last named, giving names of persons and places in some new ciphers for numerals, and a few such expressions, as "old wine" and "clarified oil," of which the tablets would indicate King Ahab had an abundant supply in his cellars.

"ASSYRIAN COLOSSUS" LETTER.

Also there were dug up royal notice offerings sent to Ahab from Egypt, and a clay tablet letter to Ahab from a king of Assyria, possibly Assur-nasirpal, known in history as the "Assyrian Colossus." The identification of the letter is not yet complete. Ahab was one of Israel's great kings, says Prof. Reisner, who is in charge of the Samaritan excavations under the Schiff grant.

A number of Roman and Græco-Roman temples and palaces have been uncovered at Samaria, one of the temples having a broad curve like the apse of a church. It is assigned to the Byzantine period. Arabic lamps, Roman roof tiles, Greek and Roman pottery and broken glass have been found along with many remains of ancient Hebrew workmanship, including massive walls and stairways, cisterns and plastered stone drains. Some of the stones in the stairs are a yard long and they are well cut and laid.—[*Masonic Sun*.]

Welcome To The Masonic Members Of The Sousa Band.

The Freemasons of Wellington tendered a welcome to the masonic members of the Sousa Band at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday, 17th August. Bro. Sousa, the Conductor, and quite an array of bandmen brethren were present. The W. M. of N. Z. Pacific—the oldest working lodge in the Dominion—(Bro. Herbert Seaton) offered a warm welcome to the visitors, and then asked the Grand Secretary to say a few words. M. W. Bro. M. Niccol, in his usual happy manner, referred to some important points in connection with American Freemasonry, and explained the "Benevolence" system of the G. L. of New Zealand, concluding by proposing as a sentiment, "Freemasonry Universal." He was followed by M. W. Bro. Williams, who concluded a few brief remarks by proposing the toast of "The Visitors," coupled with the name of Bro. Sousa. Needless to say, the toast was very heartily received. Bro. Sousa, in reply, proved himself a fellow of infinite jest, and literally "entertained" the brethren for some fifteen minutes in a most original and very humorous manner. Each of the visitors was asked to accept a copy of the Proceedings of the G. L. of New Zealand, and W. Bro. Seaton presented each with a small silver spoon, surmounted with a Maori "tiki." The proceedings were of a very cordial and fraternal character, and the visitors were intensely pleased with their reception. Owing to the necessities of the evening performance, the enjoyable gathering terminated shortly after 6 p. m.—[*New Zealand Craftsman*.]

August.

O mellow month and merry month,
Let me make love to you,
And follow you around the world
As knights their ladies do,
I thought your sisters beautiful,
Both May and April, too,
But April she had rainy eyes,
And May had eyes of blue.

And June—I liked the singing
Of her lips and liked her smile—
But all her songs were promises
Of something, after while:
And July's face—the lights and shades
That may not long beguile
With alternations o'er the wheat
The dreamer at the stile.

But you! Ah you are tropical
Your beauty is so rare!
Your eyes are clearer, deeper eyes
Than any, anywhere;
Mysterious, imperious
Deliriously fair,
O listless, Andalusian maid,
With bangles in your hair?

—[James Whitcomb Riley.]

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.

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, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 1900-3.

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.

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

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

Chapter—1879, 81, 2, 4.

Council—1875, 8.

Commandery—1876, 8, 9, 80, 1, 2, 7, 91, 3.

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, Quar-
terly, 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—

Commandery—1882, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 2, 3.

Council—

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.

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, 83, 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—1874, 5.

Commandery—1876, 80, 2, 7, 8, 92, 3, 4,
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.

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 Ann-
ual 1865, 6, 7, in one book; 5, 7, 85, 9, 90,
1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9.

Council—1888, 1904.

Commandery—1874, 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, 1901, 2.
Council—93, 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—1868, 75, 92, 3, 4.
Chapter—1873, 9, 83, 5, 7, 8, 1900, 4.
Council—1868, 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—80, 4, 6, 7, 8, 90, 1, 3, 5, 7.

Commandery—1878, 9, 84, 5, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7.

Our Thanks.

ALABAMA.—Grand Commandery May 8, 1912, from George A. Beauchamp, G. Rec. Louis M. Moseley, Union Springs, G. Commander. 20 commanderies, 1375 members, 128 knighted.

LOUISIANA.—Grand Lodge Feb. 5, 1912, from Richard Lambert, New Orleans, Gr. Sec. E. H. Addington, New Orleans, Gr. Master. 214 lodges, 14,547 members, 1111 raised. Centennial anniversary.

Gr. Chapter Feb. 6, 1912, from Richard Lambert, Gr. Sec. H. F. Rugan, New Orleans, G. H. P. 33 chapters, 3,280 members, 238 exalted.

Grand Commandery Feb. 8, 1912, from Richard Lambert, Gr. Recorder. Rudolph Krause, New Orleans, Gr. Com. 10 commanderies, 974 members, 77 knighted.

MINNESOTA.—Grand Commandery April 24, 1912, from John Fishel, St. Paul, Gr. Rec. George M. Stowe, Wadena, G. Commander. 31 commanderies, 4,317 members, 215 knighted.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gr. Lodge Feb. 20, 1912, from Fred G. Speed, Vicksburg, Gr. Sec. J. Rice Williams, Houston, G. Master. 348 lodges, 18,931 members, 1,321 raised.

Grand Commandery May 29, 1912, from Oliver L. McKay, Meridian, Gr. Recorder. Robert A. Stigler, Lexington, Grand Commander. 27 commanderies, 1,957 members, 168 knighted.

MISSOURI.—Gr. Chapter April 23, 1912, from Robert F. Stevenson, St. Louis, Gr. Sec. Louis E. Vogelsang, St. Louis, G. H. P. 104 chapters, 13,083 members, 926 exalted.

Gr. Council April 23, 1912, from Robert F. Stevenson, St. Louis, Gr. Rec. William H. Herrick, St. Louis, G. M. 13 councils, 2,135 members, 268 candidates.

Grand Commandery May 28, 1912, from Robert F. Stevenson, Gr. Rec. Millard F. Faulkner, Rolla, Gr. Com. 61 commanderies, 6,729 members, 464 knighted.

NEBRASKA.—Gr. Commandery April 18, 1912, from Francis E. White, Omaha, Gr. Rec. James Tyler, Lincoln, Gr. Com. 29 commanderies, 2,632 members, 146 knighted.

NEW YORK.—Gr. Lodge May 7, 1912, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, Gr. Sec. Charles Smith, Oneonta, G. M. 808 lodges, 173,713 members, 9,858 initiates.

OKLAHOMA.—Gr. Lodge Feb. 14, 1912, from Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City, Gr. Sec. Alfred G. Gray, Cheyenne, G. M. 422 lodges.

TEXAS.—Grand Commandery, April 10, 1912, from John C. Kidd, Houston, G. Rec. Judge G. Wooten, Paris, Gr. Com. 54 commanderies, 5554 members, 451 knighted.

UTAH.—Grand Lodge Jan. 16, 1912, from Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, Gr. Sec. Sam Henry Goodwin, Provo, G. M. 17 lodges, 1,984 members, 225 initiates.

VIRGINIA.—Grand Lodge, February 13, 1912, from Geo. W. Carrington, Richmond, Gr. Sec. Wm. L. Andrews, Roanoke, Gr. M. 322 lodges, 22,843 members, 1,276 raised.

In the massacre at Hu-Peh, China, recently, the press dispatches tell us a peculiar test was applied to determine who were Manchus. The rebel Chinese made their captives count, and upon arriving at the number six, which is liushiliu in Chinese, the Manchus could not pronounce it correctly. In that event they were immediately slain.—[Masonic Observer.]

DIED.

SIMEON J. SMITH in Deering May 28, aged 49. A member of Deering Lodge.

JOHN H. EVERETT in Kenduskeag, suddenly, June 27th, of paralysis. He was a soldier in the civil war, and for 12 years Secretary of Kenduskeag Lodge. A faithful Secretary and a valued townsman.

WILLIAM THOMAS KILBORN in Portland July 4, aged 93 yrs. 1 mo. 17 d. A carpet merchant and the oldest member of Oriental Lodge of Bridgton.

HUGH J. CHISHOLM in New York July 8, aged 65. A member of Atlantic Lodge, Mt. Vernon Chapter and Portland Commandery. President of the International Paper Co., and founder of Rumford Falls.

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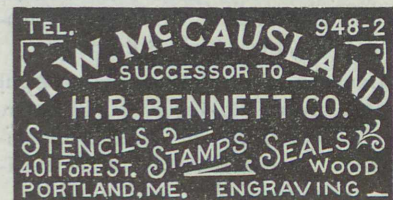
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