

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 5.

PORTLAND, ME., JULY 15, 1913.

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

In Lotus-Land.

Last night the fairy boatman came
To waft me o'er the Slumber Sea.
The firefly lit his lamp of flame
And all the winds slept peacefully,
And swift and far across the deep
To Dreamland sped the fairy barque,
Where the faint lotus-flowers of Sleep
Unfold their petals in the dark.

And sweet the dreams in that dim land,
Rare odors float from magic flowers,
Blossoms by softest breezes fanned
Sway lightly in the dusky hours,
And music never heard before
Steals through the dewy gardens sweet,
And on a dim and shadowy shore
The whispering wavelets softly beat.

There blooms the mystic asphodel,
That rare and wondrous flower, unseen
By mortal eyes which poets tell
In heaven uplifts its silvery sheen;
And pale, pure lilies there unclose
Their blossoms in the fragrant dusk,
And breath of jasmine and of rose
Blends with the orange and the musk

O fairyland of rest and sleep,
That lies beyond the gates of Day,
Where youth and love their visions keep,
And pleasure holds its gentle sway,
Your magic music soothes the brain
Worn with the daily stress and strife;
Your lotus-blossoms ease the pain
That comes from all the thorns of life.

—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

St. John's Day.

Portland Commandery went to Lewiston where they were entertained by Lewiston Commandery.

St. Alban of Portland received Palestine of Chelsea, Mass., and took them to Bridgton.

Palestine remained over Wednesday in Portland.

Dunlap of Bath went to Portsmouth on the 23d, where they met Haverhill Commandery and went with them to the Hotel Wentworth at Newcastle. On the 24th they went to Lowell, returning as far as Biddeford, where they were entertained by Bradford Commandery, and returned to Bath 25th.

Cyprus Commandery of Hyde Park, Mass., came to Portland and spent the day at Peaks Island, returning by boat to Boston at night.

St. John's of Bangor went to Guilford 22d and attended church services there.

Trinity of Augusta and St. Omer of Waterville went to Skowhegan, where they were entertained by De Molay.

Eastern Star.

The Grand Chapter met in Lewiston May 27th, with Mt. Olivet Chapter.

Officers elected were: Gr. Matron, Mrs. Mary B. Price, Richmond; Grand Patron, Josiah F. Cobb, South Portland; Associate Grand Matron, Mrs. Adelaide Meserve, Waterville; Associate Grand Patron, Frank E. Dill, Gardiner; Grand Secretary, Mrs. Annette H. Hooper, Biddeford; Grand Conductress, Mrs. Lillian M. Paine, Farmington; Associate Grand Conductress, Mrs. Emma C. Dickens, Camden.

Portland Commandery is to have an excursion to Washington and other cities from Aug. 30th to Sept. 5th, and St. Alban will have a similar trip to Canada.

Red Cross of Constantine.

Maine Council May 29th elected
M. P. Sov.—Elmer A. Doten.
Viceroy—Albert W. Meserve.
Sen. Gen.—Llewellyn Carleton.
Jun. Gen.—Frank C. Allen.
High Prel.—Geo. D. Loring.
Treas.—Fred C. Tolman.
Rec.—Samuel F. Bearce.
Prel.—Warren C. King.
Herald—George W. Sturgis.
Stan. Bear.—Edward H. Sargent.
Sent.—Winslow E. Howell.
Prior—Francis E. Chase.
Capt. Guard—Frank L. R. Gould.
Lient.—Herbert W. Robinson.
Verger—Charles A. Neal
Harb.—George G. Austin.
Warder—George A. Milliken.

Maine Consistory held its Triennial rendezvous at Portland May 23d. There was a large attendance and a big class of candidates received the degrees.

The following officers were elected:

Com.-in-Chief—Ralph W. Crockett, Lewiston.

1st Lieut. Com.—Albert W. Meserve, Kennebunk.

2d Lieut. Com.—Harry R. Virgin, Portland.

Orator—Charles I. Riggs, Portland.

Chancellor—George D. Loring, Portland.

Treasurer—Elmer A. Doten, Portland.

Secretary—Albro E. Chase, Portland.

Trustee, 3 years—Samuel F. Bearce, Portland.

Books, Papers, etc.

On account of the death on April 17th of Bro. E. L. Hawken of St. Leonards-on-Sea, England, the publication of *Miscellanea Latomorum* will be stopped. The second year had just been completed.

A Legend of St. Ronan.

Most English people are familiar with the legend of St. Dunstan and the devil, the valorous saint vanquishing the arch-enemy by taking him by the nose with red-hot tongs. A less known story is that of St. Ronan, a Scottish saint. According to the legend, he is said, by the dexterous use of his crozier, to have "cleekit the deil by his hint leg," and so to have overcome him. The members of St. Ronan's Lodge, Inverleithen, have a curious ceremony associated with the legend. They assemble at the runic cross of Celtic origin, and water having been brought from St. Ronan's well (rendered famous by the pen of Sir Walter Scott), one of the brethren, addressing the Master of the Lodge, says:—"As the Fraternal Brotherhood of Freemasons attached to Lodge St. Ronan's, cherishing the sentiment pertaining to the history of this stone, we ask you, in order to impress the occasion of your coming here, to relinquish the staff you now hold and extend your hands. May the water of the ancient well of St. Ronan's thus poured upon your open hands remind you of the many blessings vouchsafed to you in the beginning of your day. (The representative of St. Ronan drinks of the water from St. Ronan's well, after which it is laved on his outstretched hands by the I. P. M.) May the healing virtues that lie hidden behind the bitterness of this mystic medicinal spring teach you that health, joy, and moral strength are rarefied by the experience of pain. As a symbol of the ample freedom to which you have come, as a token of that purity of character to which you may attain, and the viewless altitude to which by the exercise of your intellect you may soar, we ask you to liberate these doves. (At this point are liberated doves.) May peace, truth, liberty, and the love of men fire and fortify you and all who succeed in your office of honor."—[Staffordshire Advertiser.]

The Mason's Widow and the King.

Prussian officers and especially those who are Freemasons, never tire of relating anecdotes setting forth the brighter and better qualities of their revered Monarch, Frederick the Great. The following touching incident was told to me by an aged German officer, whose true, warm and enduring friendship I enjoyed a score of years ago. We were both masons, and conversing upon the subject of masonic charities, when the anecdote was brought to his mind, and he gave me his word that he had seen the Jewel in question, in possession at the time, of a grandson of the original owner.

One day, close upon evening, a middle aged woman, poorly clad, but neatly, entered the shop of a respectable jeweler in Potsdam, and having called the master aside, she exhibited to him a trinket upon the pledge of which she wished him to loan her a crown. The article was of silver, its design being a pin representing a Trowel and common Gavel, crossed and suspended thereto, by three triangular links, the Square and Compasses. It was the insignia of one who had presided over a duly constituted Lodge of Freemasons—in short a proper Past Master's Jewel, of the age and country.

The Jeweler examined the jewel, calculating that the silver it contained would not weigh more than a crown demanded, while the single crystal set within the Square and Compasses, was comparatively valueless. He shook his head dubiously.

"Why do you come to me?" he asked her, not in the best of humor. "Do you know that such business belongs to the pawn-brokers?"

"Ah, Meinherr," she replied, sadly, but earnestly, "I know what you say is true, but I do not know one of those usurers who is a mason. I have a sick child at home, and I need the sum I mentioned very much. They told me you were a Freemason, and I thought, perhaps, you would be able to recognize a value in this jewel greater than its intrinsic worth and treat me accordingly. It was that which led me hither. I have a son now away in the army who will redeem it for me with good interest when he comes home."

The jeweler was not of the greathearted order. He had probably joined the Masonic Fraternity from interested motives. And, moreover, he evidently did not relish the idea of a poor woman instructing him in the line of his duty.

He gave her back the jewel, and told her that he did not wish to risk his name and reputation by engaging in such business. If people should hear of it, they would class him with the pawn-broking Jews.

The woman had taken the trinket, and was turning away, when an elderly gentleman, who had entered unperceived by the master, stepped forward and stopped her. His appearance was not prepossessing; and when the poor widow saw the master of the shop suddenly turned pale, and trembled, she was herself alarmed.

The stranger was a man of three-score or more, wearing a long, ill-fitting, snuff-colored coat, a dirty, yellow waistcoat; breeches of frayed woolen stuff, with stockings to match and a pair of heavy army shoes, ornamented with enormous iron buckles. His wig was unkempt and awry, and his three-cornered cocked-hat might have descended to him from his great grandfather. In his hand he carried a heavy oaken or hickory staff, which had more the appearance of a war-club, than a gentleman's walking stick.

"Ho! My good woman, what is that sil-

ver bauble in your hand?" he demanded in tones gruff peremptory.

She trembling answered him that it was a badge which had once been her husband's.

"Where is your husband?"

"He has been dead for more than a year, Sir."

"And you are trying to sell this thing?"

"No, Meinherr, I asked this man to accept it as a pledge."

"For how much?"

"For a crown."

"So—I will give you a crown for it."

"Pardon Meinherr; I do not wish to sell it."

"It was your husband's, and he gave it to you?"

"Yes."

"How came he by it?"

"It was given to him by a Society of Brethren over whom he presided for a term of three years."

"Ahem!—Yes—And what was your husband's name?"

"Martin Writ."

"I knew him. I will give you two crowns for his jewel."

The woman shook her head.

The strange old man then went on increasing his offer, until it had reached twelve crowns. Here the poor woman burst into tears.

"Oh, good sir! If you could but loan me half of that sum, and let me have the treasure back when my son returns to me, I would bless you always."

"But my dear woman, that bit of silver cannot be such a treasure as that!"

"Ah! Meinherr," she replied, looking up through her tears. "It is not the intrinsic value that endears it to me. I hold it in memory of my husband—a good man—and I should be false to every principle of honor and faith, if I could part with it for hire. I would be like selling the memory of the sainted dead."

A tear started from the eye of the old man, and rolled down his cheek. He put his hand in his pocket, but found nothing there.

"Good woman—widow of the mason!" he said—"keep the jewel sacredly and seek no more to pledge it. Come to me to-morrow at eight o'clock, and I will have something for you."

"But, good sire, where shall I find you?"

"O—ah—I forgot. You may come to Sans souci, and inquire for Frederick!"

"Mercy! Is it—O sire, I did not know you!" And she would have gone down on her knees, but the king would not let her. He made her promise to come to the palace as he had provided, and then he turned to the jeweler.

"False man!" he cried, shaking his ponderous staff over the culprit's head, "thou art not worthy to enter the Lodge again. And with a terrible oath he added, "I have a strong mind to make charge against thee!"

But the miserable man begged so hard, and promised such good things for the future, that the king let him off, deeming that he had already suffered sufficiently.

On the following morning the widow went to the royal palace, where she was at once admitted to the presence of the king, who, straightway added her to his long list of blessed beneficiaries, and bade her, should she ever find herself in need of more than the pension he had allowed would supply, that she would not hesitate to apply to one who would never turn away empty the widow or the orphan of a true Freemason!

Freemasons of Prussia love to tell these stories of the old Masonic Monarch; and from his known benevolence; though often

oddly bestowed, we may believe that many, if not all of them, are true.—[*The Key-stone, Dublin.*]

Six Months for Fake Mason.

On February 6, 1913, one Geo. E. Holt, charged with the crime of obtaining money under false pretenses, appeared in the police court of the city and county of San Francisco and pleaded "guilty."

The offence charged against him was "obtaining money from one Howard E. Murray, on the pretense that he, the said Holt, would and did confer the degrees of Masonry in a legitimate manner upon the said Murray."

The court, after taking Holt's plea of "guilty as charged," suspended sentence on him at the request of the prosecuting officer (who is a mason), and of the masons, in consideration of the fact that the criminal had a wife and three small children dependent upon him. But on the 13th of February, 1913, the court, because ten other similar charges could, and probably would, have been made against the fake degree peddler, changed its order to "confinement in the county jail for six months."

George E. Holt was acting as "proxy" for J. F. Furniss, Grand Master of the clandestine Grand Lodge of Ohio, under a written authority. This document was alluded to by Bro. Louis Block, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. In his address to the Grand Lodge, delivered June 11, 1912, Bro. Block said:

"One morning, some time after this, a gentleman claiming to be a mason called at my office and told me a story of want and distress, and solicited aid and assistance of our Davenport masons. In evidence of the regularity of his membership he exhibited to me a letter signed by one John F. Furniss, as 'Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio,' having an office in the 'Masonic cathedral, 186 South Third Street, Columbus, Ohio, authorizing him to institute Blue lodges throughout the United States. The fact that this letter contained such an authorization at once aroused my suspicion, and I told the gentlemen that I suspected his regularity, that I would at once investigate his credentials, and that if I found him to be regular he should not suffer. I notified him to call again in the afternoon, and in the meantime, I called up our Grand Secretary at Cedar Rapids on the long distance telephone, and very soon learned from him that Mr. John Furniss was the Grand Master of the clandestine 'Cerneau' Grand Lodge of Ohio. The gentleman who had called in the morning returned in the afternoon, and I informed him that as far as Iowa Masonry was concerned neither he nor his organization were regular, and that we could neither recognize him nor do anything for him.

"I cite this as an instance to show that we cannot be too careful in investigating the character and standing of all visiting masons who apply to us for assistance."

In making his plea of guilty, Holt filed the following document:

"Sir: I, George E. Holt (sometimes known as George Holt and George W. Holt) of the city and county of San Francisco, having been charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, as follows, to wit: Obtaining the sum of twenty dollars from Howard E. Murray, on the representation that the purported degrees of alleged Masonry that I conferred upon him entitled him to visit any lodge of A. F. & A. M., outside of the state of California, which representation was false and untrue. I am

not a member of any regularly constituted lodge of masons, nor am I authorized by any regularly constituted and recognized body of masons in the United States of America to confer any masonic degree or degrees. I now renounce and abjure any and all right and claim I now have or ever claimed to have had to confer any alleged masonic degree or degrees upon any person whatsoever, and I hereby agree for the future, if your Honor will be lenient with me, and give me a chance to earn an honest living in order to support myself and three children, to never again engage in any business relating to Masonry, notwithstanding my record of dealing in bogus degrees.

"I also apologize to your Honor for my hasty remarks concerning the action of this court in ordering me into custody, and after due reflection I believe your Honor was fully justified in the stand you took in the matter.

"I hereby deliver to your Honor all the alleged masonic printed matter that I have in my possession, in order that you may see that it is destroyed.

GEORGE E. HOLT."

The court thereupon called Mrs. Holt to the stand, and after ascertaining that she shared the plea that her husband be placed on probation which had been made by the Hon. H. M. Owens, a member of the masonic fraternity (it appearing to the court that he was a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons of California), the following proceedings were had:

The Court (to defendant)—This is one of the most vicious forms of obtaining money by false pretences. It is bad enough to victimize a man out of his money; but when in addition to that you hold him up to the contempt and ridicule of the whole community, it is a thousand times worse. Think of a man who, really believing himself to be a bona fide member of the masonic order, going around wearing the insignia of that order, he then becomes the laughing stock of masons and the general public, who know that he is only a spurious mason—when he is in fact not a member of it. This complainant actually believed the representations made by you to him, that not only was he invested with the proper degrees of Masonry, but that you had authority to make him an agent to go out in the by-ways and confer degrees in your name—and you took his money not only for these spurious degrees, but, not satisfied with that, you took more money for making him an agent. A man that parts with his money, believing the story you tell, is imbued with the idea that the organization he seeks to join is well worth joining and desiring to identify himself with it and acting upon the representations you make to him, believes in good faith he has become a legitimate member of the masonic fraternity. And what does he really get? Nothing but ridicule and contempt of the members of that order and all good citizens. It is one of the most pernicious forms of crime brought to my attention since I have been on the police bench, and I will do my utmost to stop it, not only with the Masons, but the Elks, Eagles, or any other legitimate organization.

If it were not for the fact that you have a wife and three small children, and also that special counsel for the people, Mr. Henry M. Owens, who I understand is a member of the masonic order, and who requests that you be put on probation with the understanding that you shall not engage in that line of business, and further that you turn over to Mr. Nicholl, the probation officer, all paraphernalia now in your possession, I would have no qualms of conscience in sending you to jail. A man that

has the experience you had of ten months in jail in Massachusetts, where you are said to have engaged in illegitimate Masonry, and resorts to this kind of business, is entitled to no clemency whatever.

Council for the people has said here in court that the masons of this city do not desire your family to suffer, but I am not sure that your family would not be better off without you. I will continue this case for one week, and meantime you may be released from custody and in charge of the probation officer. If by that time you show an honest disposition to regenerate and go to work as an honest man, I will further consider your case. You may go now.

Thursday, Feb. 13, 1913, Holt was again arraigned in court, when the judge pronounced the following sentence:

"Holt, I have here a letter signed by ten people who have objected to me granting you probation. Each one of them claims that you have defrauded them out of from \$10 to \$20. In these cases each of these ten men would be entitled to swear to a warrant for your arrest, and as you have pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences for conferring fake masonic degrees, under such circumstances that court would be duty bound to find you guilty on all ten charges. Therefore, under the circumstances, I do not believe I am justified in granting the motion of Mr. Owens that you shall be placed on probation. It is therefore the order of this court that you be confined in the county jail of the city and county of San Francisco for the period of six months."

The other correspondence of the man Holt, who has been engaged in this "vicious form of obtaining money by false pretences," would make interesting reading for regular masons and perhaps for some of the irregulars.—[*New Age*.]

Temples Reported Found in the Sphinx.

Repeated reports received in England from Egypt in regard to investigations being made by Prof. G. A. Reisner, of the Harvard University, indicate that the head of the Sphinx is the ante-chamber of a great series of temples. A depression in the head of the Sphinx had been observed by many travelers in the last hundred years, but no systematic attempt at excavation had been made. According to the latest reports, on the removal of the sand and blocks that had been placed across the opening, Professor Reisner found himself in a chamber 60 feet long and 14 feet wide, forming a small but complete temple. This temple is said to be connected to a second temple at a lower level, and through a tunnel running down the neck, with a far more spacious temple occupying the entire body of the Sphinx. These temples are all dedicated to the sun, the great deity of the ancient Egyptians. Professor Reisner is also quoted as saying that other tunnels lead to a great subterranean city, which probably was once inhabited.

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.

Our Masonic Exchanges.

American Freemason, Storm Lake, Iowa, monthly \$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.
Gavel, The, Portland, Ore., mo. octavo \$1.50
Globe, The, Gravette, Ark., mo., 25 cents.
Long Island Masonic News, Brooklyn, N. York, semi-monthly, \$1.
Masonic Advocate, Pendleton, Ind., mo. \$1.
Masonic Bibliophile, Cincinnati, O., mo. \$1.
Masonic Chronicler, Chicago, Ill., w'kly, \$1
Masonic Herald, Kansas City, Mo., mo., \$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.
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.
Scottish Rite Herald, Dallas, Tex., mo. 50c.
South Western Freemason, Los Angeles, Cal., monthly, \$1.
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.
Wh at Cheer Trestleboard, Providence, R. I., monthly, 50 cents.

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 ?	

MASONIC . TOKEN,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

STEPHEN BERRY CO., PUBLISHERS.

TEN YEARS IN A VOLUME.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1867.

47TH 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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37 Plum Street, Portland, Maine.

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.

York Lodge Centennial.

York Lodge, No. 22, of Kennebunk, celebrated its 100th anniversary June 18, with appropriate exercises. Services were held in the First Parish Church on Sunday, the 15th. A large number were present from all over the county, and Grand Master Elmer P. Spofford, Senior Gr. Warden Fred C. Chalmers, Junior Grand Warden Geo. A. Gilpatric, Grand Treasurer Millard F. Hicks, and Past Grand Master Albion E. Chase represented the Grand Lodge.

On Monday evening the third degree was given by Past Masters, headed by J. G. W. Geo. A. Gilpatric, succeeded by a banquet.

On Wednesday morning, the 18th, a procession, escorted by St. Amand Commandery, received the grand officers and visitors. Ocean Lodge of Wells and Arundel Lodge of Kennebunkport were in the procession. After a somewhat long march, the grand officers riding in an automobile, they pro-

ceeded to Stone Haven at Cape Porpoise, where a shore dinner was served. In the meantime Madonna Chapter of the Eastern Star entertained the visiting ladies with a dinner at Masonic Hall. The party returned at 3 o'clock, and at 3:30 exercises were held in Mousam Opera House. An interesting historical address was delivered by J. G. W. George A. Gilpatric.

A silver mounted loving cup was then presented to York Lodge by Arundel Lodge of Kennebunkport.

The grand officers were entertained at supper and in the evening the Eastern Stars gave a reception and concert.

It was very gratifying that Bro. Gilpatric should be Junior Grand Warden this year of the centennial.

Freeport Lodge is the next to have a centennial, Sept. 13, 1914, and they have Past Grand Master Edmund B. Mallet in their membership.

MASONIC HOMES. All New York masons are to be assessed \$7 each for the Masonic Home, and all Massachusetts masons \$5 each for the maintenance of theirs.

A committee has been organized for the celebration of the Centennial of Maine as a state in 1920, of which Bro. Fred E. Boothby of Portland is chairman. Under his management it will be effective.

John Sutton Russell, 33°,

died in Portland June 26th, aged 76 years. He was for many years the Secretary of Ancient Landmark Lodge, Mount Vernon Chapter and Portland Commandery, was a member of the Supreme Council and was one of the best known masons. He was a carriage builder by trade, and had been City Clerk and held other civil offices. He was much esteemed by his brethren and will be long remembered.

Alpheus G. Rogers,

died in Portland June 14th, aged 70. He succeeded Bro. Alfred M. Burton as Secretary of Atlantic Lodge in 1870, and continued in that office until 1878. He also succeeded him as Treasurer of the Maine Savings Bank after the death of Bro. Burton in 1877, and continued until his death, 35 years, during which time the deposits increased from three millions to sixteen millions, the bank becoming the greatest in Maine.

He was married twice, first in 1865 to Anna S. Fernald and in 1909 to Mrs. Lorraine Josselyn, who survives him.

He was genial and popular.

DEACONS AND STEWARDS. In his report of the 15th District, on page 262 of the 1913 proceedings, District Deputy Ernest C. Butler speaks of the importance of the impression made upon the candidate by the officers

who receive him into the lodge. If the officers are dignified the impression is excellent. Although it is 58 years ago, we distinctly remember how dignified the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge appeared when we were initiated, and as the Grand Master, the venerable "Father Miller" was present and presided, the impression was made all the stronger.

An appeal has been issued on behalf of the widow and children of the late Bro. Senor Piuo Suarez, Vice-President of the Republic of Mexico. He was killed at the same time President Madero was assassinated, and leaves a widow and six children in destitute circumstances. Her appeal is indorsed by Ill. James D. Richardson, Gr. Commander of the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction, A. A. S. R., and Ill. George F. Moore, Lieutenant Gr. Commander. Mme. Pino Suarez is represented by Bro. L. B. Spyer, 33°, and any donation for her sent to him will reach her. He may be addressed in care of *The New Age*, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

Obituaries.

GEORGE GIBSON, Grand Commander of the District of Columbia in 1901, and Grand Treasurer 1909-1913, died in Washington May 19th.

HERBERT BROWN, Gr. Master of Arizona in 1906, died at Tucson May 12th, aged 65. Born in Winchester, Va., March 6, 1848. He was a newspaper man.

CHARLES THOMAS WATSON, Grand Commander of Georgia in 1887, died in the Spa Sanatorium, Balston Spa, N. Y., May 9th. He was born in Castine, Maine, April 28, 1839. He enlisted in the 3d Maine infantry in the civil war and came out a brevet major. He remained in Georgia and held many civil offices. Buried at Bath, Me.

REV. CHARLES M. STOCK, Grand Commander of Pennsylvania in 1903, died in York June 4th, aged 58. He was born in New Oxford March 16, 1855, and was a Lutheran Minister and was one of the Correspondence Committee of the Grand Commandery.

GENERAL GRAND LODGE. The Grand Lodge of Oregon now proposes a General Grand Lodge to be organized in San Francisco in 1915. Fifty years ago Cyril Pearl, Correspondent for Maine, was very earnest for the establishment of one, but Drummond, who succeeded him opposed it, and we have heard not a word since in favor of it in this jurisdiction.

In Sierra Leone on the West Coast of Africa, forty members of the Leopard Society have been hanged and sixty deported. The Society existed among the Mendi tribe, and obliged every native to submit to its

rules or be killed and eaten. It is as arbitrary as a Trade Union.

The Celebration of the First One-Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Every person, especially Freemasons, should be interested in the celebration of a century of peace between the two great nations of the world, Great Britain and the United States.

Freemasonry is in principle the greatest peace society on the globe, and no doubt this truth will sometime be recognized and proclaimed by masons everywhere. If all the actions of the human family were regulated by masonic principle the world would be like heaven in its harmony. There would be no more war. Ignorance, vice and poverty would be removed, and with these most physical ailments, for they are often, if not always, the outcome of violations of nature's laws.

The following circular regarding the celebration of peace between the two countries mentioned has been sent out by "The American Association of International Conciliation."

—Editor.

Representatives of Great Britain, of Newfoundland, of the United States, of the Dominion of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, and of the Municipality of Ghent, having been in conference concerning an appropriate celebration of the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked the end of the last international war between the British and American peoples, unite in offering to the governments and to the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the one hundred years of peace that it commemorates.

We invite such co-operation to the end that it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere that the time has come when international rivalries and differences, though numerous and severe, may be settled without the carnage and the horrors of war. Although it would be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstanding have been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication. We are, therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and the arts, of commerce, industry and finance, of mutual knowledge, trust and good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

Great Britain has been a colonizing nation, and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from under different flags. Therefore, a century of peace between Great Britain and her dominions beyond the sea on the one hand, and the United States on the other, touches directly both the interest and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every nation from which the present-day population of the United States has been drawn. Such a celebration will not only mark the close of a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an

example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in the years to come. What nations have done nations can do.

We respectfully request His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State of the United States to transmit this invitation, through the proper official channels, to the governments of the world, in order that both by the participation of governments and by the co-operation of men of good will in every land, this celebration may be so carried out as to mark not merely the close of the first one hundred years of peace between English-speaking peoples, but the opening of what we sincerely trust will be a fresh era of peace and good will between all the nations of the world.

New York, May 10, 1913. [—*New England Craftsman*.]

**The Grand Master's Special Train.
The Denver Conclave in August.**

Probably the finest train that will go to the Triennial Conclave of the Knights Templar at Denver in August next, will be the Grand Master's special train. This train will be composed of the finest equipment in the country, consisting of seven Pullman palace cars, two of them containing compartments and drawing rooms only, while two dining cars will provide for the inner man in the most sumptuous manner. The Grand Master and the officials of the Grand Encampment, and a large number of the members of that body, together with their ladies, will constitute the party. The train will leave Chicago on the night of Wednesday, August 6, and two days will be spent at Colorado Springs, Manitou, and the many attractions at these points. The official arrival of the Grand Master and his party at Denver will be on the afternoon of Saturday, August 9, where the party will be met by one thousand Colorado Templars, who will escort the Grand Master, and his official family, to the Brown Palace Hotel.

At the close of the Conclave week, the special train will journey on to the Yellow Stone Park, and after six days' tour of the park the party will visit Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, and make a special tour through the mountains of Colorado, returning to Chicago on August 25.

The business arrangements of the train are in the hands of Charles H. Gates, tourist manager, of Toledo, Ohio, and the party will be in charge of R. E. Sir Wm. H. Norris, of Manchester, Iowa, chairman of the Gr. Encampment Triennial Conclave Committee.

A limited number of Knights Templar can join this party, if desired, by addressing either one of the above Sir Knights. The party will be limited to 150 people. Grand Master Melish is in receipt of information that the Sovereign Great Priory of Canada will be represented at Denver by the Supreme Grand Master of Canada and his official staff, consisting of six Past Supreme Grand Masters of the Dominion, accompanied by their ladies. Delegations are also expected from England, Scotland and Ireland. [—*The Masonic Bibliophile*.]

Our Thanks.

ALABAMA.—Grand Commandery May 14, 1913, from George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery, Gr. Rec. Chas. P. Martin, Woodstock, Gr. Com. 21 commanderies, 1,473 members, 165 knighted.

ILLINOIS.—Red Cross of Constantine, Empire of the West, 1913, from Geo. W. Waverle, Chicago, Grand Rec. Van Fremont Boor, Kansas City, Gr. Sovereign. 24 conclaves, 708 members, 70 candidates.

MINNESOTA.—Gr. Lodge Jan. 22, 1913, from John Fishel, St. Paul, G. Sec. Owen Morris, St. Paul, Gr. Master. 253 lodges, 27,446 members, 1665 raised.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gr. Commandery May 27, 1913, from Oliver L. McKay, Meridian, Gr. Rec. Joseph J. Brooks, Boyle, Gr. Commander. 28 commanderies, 2024 members, 189 knighted.

MISSOURI.—Gr. Chapter April 22, 1913, from Robert F. Stevenson, St. Louis, Gr. Sec. Wm. F. Johnson, Boonville, G. H. P. 106 chapters, 13,658 members, 1028 exalted.

Gr. Council April 22, 1913, from Robert F. Stevenson, Gr. Rec. Walter R. Anthony, Kansas City, Gr. M. 13 councils, 2358 members, 300 candidates.

Grand Commandery May 27, 1913, from Robert F. Stevenson, Gr. Rec. Wm. H. Glancy, St. Louis, G. Com. 61 commanderies, 6825 members, 353 knighted.

NEBRASKA.—Gr. Commandery April 3, 1913, from Francis E. White, Omaha, Gr. Rec. Frederick J. Schaufelberger, Hastings, Gr. Com. 29 commanderies, 2683 members, 146 knighted.

NEW YORK.—Grand Lodge May 6, 1913, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, N. York, Gr. Sec. Charles Smith, Oneonta, G. M. 820 lodges, 179,927 members, 10,645 initiates.

OKLAHOMA.—Gr. Lodge Feb. 12, 1913, from Wm. M. Anderson, Oklahoma City, Gr. Sec. Chas. L. Reeder, Tulsa, G. M.

TEXAS.—Gr. Commandery April 9, 1913, from John C. Kidd, Houston, Gr. Rec. J. Jefferson Davis, Galveston, Gr. Com. 57 commanderies, 5839 members, 458 knighted.

**Warren's Address at Bunker Hill.
(June 16-17, 1775.)**

Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!
Will ye give it up to slaves?
Will ye look for greener graves?
Hope ye mercy still?
What's the mercy despots feel?
Hear it in that battle-peal!
Lead it on yon bristling steel!
Ask it—ye who will.

Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you! they're afire!
And, before you, see
Who have done it! From the vale
On they come—and will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail
Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may—and die we must;
But, oh, where can dust to dust
Be consigned so well,
As where heaven its dew shall shed
On the martyred patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head,
Of his deeds to tell?

—[John Pierpont.]

The Bride of the Sea.

The ocean old,
Centuries old,
Strong as youth, and as uncontrolled,
Paces restless to and fro,
Up and down the sands of gold.
His beating heart is not at rest;
And far and wide,
With ceaseless flow,
His beard of snow
Heaves with the heaving of his breast.
He waits impatient for his bride,
There she stands,
With her foot upon the sands,
Decked with flags and streamers gay,
In honor of her marriage day,
Her snow white signals fluttering, blending,
Round her like a veil descending,
Ready to be
The bride of the gray old sea.

—[Longfellow.]

An Interesting Discovery.

In Belfast, Ireland, a well known brother has made an interesting discovery, in the finding of two old masonic lodge banners, one of Lodge No. 205, and another of Lodge No. 465; on the rolls of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the banner of Lodge No. 205 is dated February 7, 1749, and bears upon it the symbols of the Craft, Royal Arch, Knights Templar and Rose Croix 18°.

In the year 1749, Lodge No. 205 was with the 35th Regiment and was transferred to Moy, County of Tyrone, in 1790, where it met until, 1814; they met in Newry, County of Down, from 1818 to 1830, and was transferred to Enniskillen in 1841, where it still continues.

The banner of Lodge No. 465 is dated 1769, and is painted on both sides. Photographs of both banners are being prepared and will be interesting to masonic antiquarians. The finding of the banner of Lodge No. 205 will show that the Irish lodges worked the Templar degrees, like those of the Arch degree, the earliest of any masonic bodies in the British Isles.

The date of the Royal Arch being 1743, in Lodge No. 21, of Youghall, County Cork, and Lodge No. 205, in the 35th Regiment, now of Enniskillen, the Templar degree in 1749. Both were degrees of Stuart Masonry, and were brought to Ireland from France and to America by the Irish lodges, as was also the Rose Croix 18°.

The Rose Croix degrees were introduced into Ireland about 1765, by a French Professor named Zimmerman and his assistant was named Laurens.

They founded a chapter in Dublin and it was from this Dublin chapter that John Mitchell received authority to work the Rose Croix and Templar degrees at Charleston, S. C., about 1770, or a little later.

The Irish lodges that were most prominent in spreading these degrees in America were No. 227, in the 46th Regiment, No. 351 in the 18th Regiment, No. 322 in the 29th Regiment, and No. 243 in the 59th. In Philadelphia they founded a Royal Arch Lodge, and in Boston in 1769 they assisted in founding St. Andrew's Royal Arch Lodge, whose officers were from Irish Lodge No. 322, in the 29th Regiment. W. G. Davis. [World.]

The Newly Made Master Mason.

The newly raised Master Mason stands before us, the embodiment of spiritual perfection, from which the vices and immoralities of common life have been extracted and cleared away. He grasps the hand not of a man, but of mankind—he becomes one with and a part of the suffering mass as the pledges of fellowship are unfolded to him and his footsteps, his prayers and the sympathies of his heart are consecrated to the service of his brother.

As a rule, the new Master Mason grasps the vigor and beauty of this consummation. He realizes as he looks hastily, perhaps, vaguely, back over the various journeys he has made from his first surprise to this final climax, that a new and broader view of his own being has developed into consciousness. He is, perhaps, dazzled in the revelation that has come to him—in the beauties of a system which contains hidden in its simple and innocent formalities the whole problem of life, aye, and of death and immortality!

He feels, in a breath, his weakness and his strength; his dependence and his sovereignty; his mortality and his divine hope. He bows in a sense of humility before the grandeur of the new light by which his spirit sees, and dedicates himself in silent worship to the realization of its deep suggestions.

He is suddenly impressed with the sublime truth that the best part of our lives is that which we live for and in others. Truly the mason is first made in the heart. This is the theory of Freemasonry; the abstract philosophy; that which it professes to be and reach; and according to its grand designs we should revere and appreciate it—and our plain duty is to justify its existence and vindicate its high pretensions by making ourselves what it inculcates.

Charles F. Buck, P. G. M., Louisiana.

Masonic Antiquity.

The description of the form of a lodge, the covering of a lodge, the supports of a lodge, the lights or north side of a lodge; the situation due east and west of a lodge, as found in the ordinary text book are in themselves a condensed statement of the theory of the form of the world held by the people of the earth until a very recent date. The descriptions being only slightly changed to suit the needs of the work of the lodge.

The form of a lodge, as given in the text books, is a statement of the belief of our ancient brethren as to the form of earth, viz: an oblong, or a parallelogram, in the northern part of which there was a big mountain behind which the sun retired each day, thus producing night.

What was once knowledge has passed away from the world of to-day and aside from the masonic ritual and curious books or research, has almost disappeared from the earth, and now that science has so filled our minds with different conceptions, the part of the third section under consideration has a meaningless sound to many who hear it. It is a source of regret that many lodges fail to have this third section fully recited to the newly initiated brother. It is the hope that a clearer conception of what it represented in the past as the belief of the "Fathers," and represents now as a beautiful allegory of the universality of Masonry, will arouse fresh interest in this interesting feature of masonic ritual.—[Tennessee Mason.]

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.—The writer has spent a great portion of his life fighting the damnable traffic in intoxicants and expects to continue the warfare as long as life and strength continue. Nevertheless, we believe such legislation is a departure from the original plan of Masonry, and that each lodge should determine for itself as to the fitness of those knocking at its door for admission. The trouble is that it is practically impossible to draw any line of demarkation on a practical working basis that will enable lodges to know just who is and who is not debarred by such regulations. In one Grand Jurisdiction, legislation of this character has been carried to such an extent as to exclude a stockholder in a railroad com-

pany on whose lines buffet cars were run, from petitioning for the degrees, and yet, absurd as is this decision, the Grand Lodge was led up to it step by step, until the decision must logically follow from its previous rulings.—[Aldro Jenks, Wisconsin.]

STORY OF THISTLE.—The Order of the Thistle, of which Lord Haldame, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, is to be made a knight, dates only from the last day of 1703. Centuries earlier, however, the thistle was the national badge of Scotland, and the origin of its emblematic use is ascribed by tradition to the Danish invasion of Scotland. The invaders planned a night attack, and, marching barefoot, had contrived to keep close up to the Scottish forces unobserved, when one of them stepped on a thistle and uttered a cry of pain. The alarm was given, and the attack failed. Out of gratitude the thistle was adopted as the insignia of Scotland.—[Masonic Sun.]

BUSINESS IN THIRD DEGREE. Brother Gorrell refers to the "pernicious practice of our own jurisdiction as well as many others of carrying on the business of a lodge in the Master's degree"; continuing he says, "In olden times, no change of procedure and no business could be transacted unless submitted to every member of the lodge, even the youngest Apprentice, but some wise guy evolved the idea that no one should transact business but a Master Mason in spite of the fact that the E. A. pays his money and is subject to discipline. Grand Lodges are much like sheep in following their leaders; consequently the practice has spread until it has become fairly universal, but to our mind decidedly wrong."—[Schultz, Maryland.]

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, 8-90 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—
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.

DIED.

CHARLES J. WARDLEY in Bangor May 20, aged 74. Past presiding officer in all the York rite bodies.
FORREST GOODWIN, M. C., of Skowhegan, in Portland May 28, aged 51. Born June 14, 1862. Member of Congress from 3d district. Member of all masonic bodies of Skowhegan.
WILLIAM T. BALLARD in Portland June 4, aged 54. A member of Portland Lodge.
JOHN S. RUSSELL in Portland June 26, aged 76. (See editorial.)

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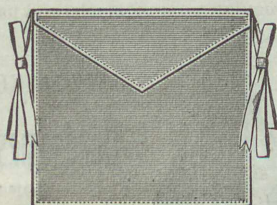
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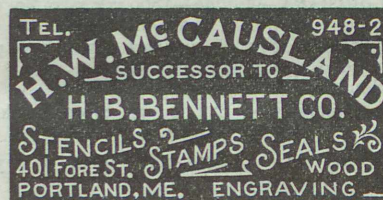
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