

MASONIC TOKEN.

WHEREBY ONE BROTHER MAY KNOW ANOTHER.

VOLUME 5.

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

Back Home.

I'd like to take a week's-end off
And get back to the farm,
With griddle cake and sausages
And other things that charm.

I'd like to tumble in a bed
Of feathers soft and warm—
Secure beneath the old roof-tree
From trouble, fret and storm.

I'd like to hear my mother's voice
Come up the entry hall;
"It's six o'clock, you sleepy head!
And this is my last call."

I'd like to hear the dishes clip
Together down below,
Where she fixed up the breakfast things
Helped by Melinda Snow.

I'd like to rustle up the hair
Of my dog, Towser, now—
The best friend that a boy e'er had!
So close to me, somehow.

Through all the days that come and go,
No matter where I roam,
I'd like to hear his welcome bark
When I go drifting home.

I'd like to take a week's-end off—
And so would you; once more
Go back to lift the latch again
Upon the dear old door.

There snuggle close up to the folks
In pleasant firelight:
There hear the mother-voice again
Give you her fond "Goodnight."
—[New York Times.]

MASONRY IN MAINE.

Lodge Elections.

St. Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Arthur H Baker, m; Edward C Cook, sw; Everett F Davis, jw; Willie W Cuzner, sec.

Mt. Abram, 204, Kingfield. Lavella A Norton, m; G Dane Vose, sw; Earl L Wing, jw; Arthur C Woodard, sec.

Vassalboro, 54, North Vassalboro. C Maurice Wyman, m; George L Hunt, sw; Merle R Wyman, jw; Melvin E Hutchinson, sec.

Wilton, 156, Wilton. Harry J Trefethen, m; Charles W Sharkey, sw; Charles A Cousins, jw; Fred E Trefethen, sec.

Mt. Bigelow, 202, Flagstaff. Maurice E Sampson, Stratton, m; Elmer A Sampson, Dead River, sw; Philander M Taylor, jw; Walter E Hinds, sec.

MorningStar, 41, Litchfield. Henry Tay-

lor, m; Wm E Tarr, sw; Wm M Drummond, jw; Roscoe S Bosworth, sec.

Davis, 191, Strong. Diah Sweet, m; Charles E Richards, sw; William E Smith, jw; Charles B Richardson, sec.

Temple, 25, Winthrop. Edwin T Clifford, m; L D French, sw; G C Adams, jw; L Elwood Jones, sec.

Asylum, 133, Wayne. Thurlow B Tarbox, m; Frederick L Chenery, Jr., sw; Albert W Riggs, jw; Frederick L Chenery, sec.

Maine, 20, Farmington. Henry E Knapp, m; Colby L Merrill, sw; Frank O Fales, jw; George B Cragin, sec.

Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. J Webster Bennett, m; George C Simpson, sw; Ned P Willis, jw; Frank L Lowell, sec.

Rural, 53, Sidney. Edmund P Williams, m; Clyde G Blake, sw; Charles S Taylor, jw; Arthur W Hammond, R F D 7, Augusta, sec.

Oxford, 18, Norway. Wiggin L Merrill, m; Fred E Smith, sw; Raymond H Eastman, jw; Howard D Smith, sec.

Whitney, 167, Canton. Arthur M Packard, m; Orletus C Fuller, sw; Almon L Poland, jw; Alphonso F Russell, Jr., sec.

Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Thos Bond, m; Albert J Shepard, sw; J Harold Mitchell, jw; Harold C Moulton, sec.

Chapter Elections.

Teconnet, 52, Waterville. Everett C Wardwell, hp; Roscoe J Bowler, k; Herbert M Fuller, sc; Charles B Davis, sec.

Commandery Elections.

Portland, 2, Portland. George D Loring, com; Convers E Leach, geno; David E Moulton, capt gen; Frank W York, rec.

Brethren who write the Gr. Lecturer for advanced information in regard to Schools of Instruction must not be disappointed if they receive no answer. He sends out notices to 325 lodges, Grand Officers and members the instant the dates are fixed, and being overwhelmed with letters it is impossible for him to also personally write each who asks.

Supreme Council, N. M. J.

The Supreme Council met in Chicago Sept. 15th. Statistics showed a membership of 79,707, a gain of 5,000. The membership of the 14th degree is 87,205. A class of 68 received the 33°.

Maine was represented by William C. Mason, Deputy, Albro E. Chase, Dr. F. C. Thayer and William Freeman Lord. Dr. Thayer was made an active member in place of the late Millard F. Hicks.

Grand Chapter.

The leading officers of the Grand Chapter met at Riverton (near Portland) Sept 19th, and went over the work preparatory to commencing their visits of inspection of the 63 chapters. It was a very pleasant day and the meeting was socially agreeable as well as beneficial.

Dedication.

This hall of Mount Olivet Lodge, No. 203, was dedicated Sept. 2d by Grand Master Thomas H. Bodge, assisted by Dep. Grand Master Waldo Pettengill, Grand Wardens Isaac A. Clough and Clifford J. Pattee, Gr. Marshal L. Elwood Jones, Gr. Sen. Deacon George F. Giddings, Gr. Tyler Winslow E. Howell, with local brethren filling the other offices, including Leander M. Kenniston of Camden as Gr. Jun. Deacon. A very large attendance of regular officers.

The third degree was worked in the evening.

Centennial.

On Wednesday, August 26th, Freeport Lodge, No. 23, at Freeport, celebrated its Centennial. The Grand Lodge was represented by Grand Master Bodge, by the Grand Secretary, by Monroe V. Curtis, D. D. G. M. 14th District, a member of Freeport Lodge, by Wm. R. G. Estes, Senior Past Grand Master, made in Freeport Lodge in 1853, and by Past Grand Master Edmund B. Mallet, who delivered a historical address. The services were interesting, commencing with a lunch, then addresses by the Master and Grand Officers, a roll call of the lodge, historical address, speeches, and then special work by the Past Masters. In the evening there was a banquet at Town Hall, more speeches, and finally dancing.

The next lodge to celebrate its Centennial will be Phoenix, No. 24, at Belfast, Sept. 9, 1916. A good time of the year, and we hope for an invitation as it is 50 years since we have been there.

Templars at Eastport.

In accord with the order of the Gr. Commandery Gr. Commander Ralph W. Crockett, accompanied by Gr. Capt. Gen. Frank R. Redlon, and Military Instructor Anderson, and by a detachment from St. Alban and Portland Commanderies, went to Eastport to exemplify the Orders for the benefit

of the Eastern Commanderies July 28th. Blanquefort Commandery of Ellsworth, Hugh de Payens of Calais, St. Elmo of Machias, St. Aldemar of Houlton, and St. Stephen Encampment of St. Stephen, N. B., were there and were received by St. Bernard of Eastport. The work of the Orders was much appreciated. There was also a parade with 250 in line, lunches, a shore dinner, a banquet, and a reception. Eastport citizens made a gala day of it, and it was certainly a joyous occasion.

Constitution.

Limestone Lodge, No. 214, at Limestone, on the New Brunswick border near the Grand Falls of the St. John River, was constituted Aug. 12th by Grand Master Thomas H. Bodge, assisted by Grand Marshal L. Elwood Jones, Grand Tyler Winslow E. Howell, and local brethren filling the other stations.

It was a very pleasant trip and an agreeable occasion.

Conventions.

SABATTUS, October 7, 1914.

Lodges of Instruction will be held this year as follows:

At Kittery, Wednesday, October 28, 1914, at 10.00 o'clock A. M.

At Pittsfield, Friday, November 6, 1914, at 10.00 o'clock A. M.

Instruction will be given at forenoon and afternoon sessions, and in the evening work will be performed and the local lodges inspected by their Dist. Dep. Gr. Masters.

It is expected of every Dist. Dep. Grand Master that he shall attend at least one of these Lodges of Instruction.

All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

Fraternally,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Lecturer.

Benjamin H. Cushman, Secretary of Rising Star Lodge at Penobscot has died and Dr. Melvin A. Wardwell has been chosen to fill his place.

Masonry in the Military Service

Address given before Army Chapter, Rose Croix, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Col. Ezra B. Fuller, W. M.

As to the subject assigned me, I have found little or nothing as regards the Scottish Rite in the military services of this or other countries. In fact, there is but one reference, and that in Gould's History of Military Lodges, where he states that at the time—1804—Scottish Rite Masonry flourished in France, the Count de Grasse was at the head of that Rite in that country, and that many of the French Army were of that Rite. Furthermore, Gould does not mention in any part of his work that any Scottish Rite Lodges have ever existed in any foreign army. I am, therefore, constrained to believe that the Army Scottish Rite Bodies here at Fort Leavenworth have the unique distinction of being the only mil-

itary bodies of that Rite that have ever existed.

Considering the peculiar conditions under which our Scottish Rite Bodies work with their ever shifting membership, its growth has been phenomenal. It is but a little over six years since the Army Chapter of Rose Croix was instituted in the adjoining room with twenty-one charter members, two of whom only are now stationed at Fort Leavenworth. We now have over 225 members who are scattered almost all over the world. Then, our jurisdiction was confined to the narrow limits of the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth, while now it includes every person in the military service of the United States—be he soldier or civilian—and wherever he may be stationed.

However, Ancient Craft Masonry has flourished in every army of every civilized country with very few exceptions ever since it first became a speculative art. Even in Italy, Austria and Russia, where Masonry is now proscribed, military lodges at one time existed. The written history of Masonry shows that many soldiers of the armies of England, France and Germany were patrons of the art and that the high officials of Masonry in those countries were frequently, and in England, almost invariably, in the military service at one time or another. On the formation of the First Grand Lodge of England in 1717, there were two generals, ten colonels, four other field officers and twenty-four of lower rank that were present and took part in its organization.

The brief time at my disposal does not permit going into the details as to the many military masonic lodges that have existed in this and foreign countries or to mention but a few of the famous soldiers who were masons. The first military lodge, as far as is known, was established at Gibraltar in 1728. This was a stationary or garrison lodge, in contradistinction to the ambulatory or regimental lodges which were afterwards formed. Later, in 1813, there were in the British Army 220 regimental lodges in the infantry, 68 in the militia, 46 in the cavalry, 28 in the artillery, 3 in the engineers, 7 in the royal marines, then a part of their army, and 30 in the auxiliary arms, a total of over 400 military lodges. In several instances there were two and even more lodges in a single regiment, generally, however, when the batallions of the regiments were serving at different stations. In one case, there were three lodges in one batallion, each working under a charter granted by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland. The English Grand Lodge code at that time provided that "No military lodge shall initiate into Masonry any inhabitant or sojourner in any town or place at which its members may be stationed or through which they may be marching, nor any person who does not belong at the time to the military profession, nor any military person below the rank of corporal, except as serving brothers, etc."

In France, military lodges existed as early as 1773 and probably at an earlier date as the records of the Grand Orient show that over 200 regimental lodges were granted charters prior to 1787.

In Germany, field or camp lodges are now merely adjuncts of regular or stationary lodges and only exist in time of war. The first traveling military lodge in Prussia was organized in 1768. It was known as "The Flaming Star Lodge" and late, in 1779, became a stationary lodge at Berlin and exists as such at the present time, its membership being composed entirely of military men. Twelve field lodges, as they call them, were organized in Germany between 1778 and the time of the battle of Waterloo. Five others

were formed before 1820 and two others since that year. All of these field or garrison lodges are now extinct.

During the reign of Emperor Francis of Austria, Masonry flourished, to a limited extent only in that country. After his death in 1765, the edict for the suppression of Freemasonry was carried out relentlessly.

Military lodges formerly existed in Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Russia and Poland, but so far as can be learned none were ever instituted in Spain or Portugal.

In the armies of the United States, there have been military field lodges during every war that it has had. In the Revolutionary War, there were ten regularly constituted lodges acting under warrants from various sources. Other so-called "Convention Lodges" were often formed at the winter camps such as at West Point, Newburg and Valley Forge, which were merely assemblages of masons brought together for social or other purposes and which were without power to work. It is said, however, that Lafayette was made a mason by the Valley Forge Lodge; Gould states that he was raised by the American Union Lodge at Norristown.

This American Union Lodge became noted as the first one to propose that a General Grand Master should be elected for the United States and that Washington should be such General Grand Master. This lodge worked under a warrant given by the British Provisional Grand Master of North America and at the close of the war its Master took the charter with him to Marietta, Ohio. Two other lodges now existing in the United States were formerly military lodges, they having left their charters when moved to other stations. One is now No. 3 of Troy, N. Y., and the other is a lodge at Detroit, number unknown.

The Grand Lodges of but two states issued charters for military lodges during the late war with Spain, those being Kentucky and North Dakota.

It is impossible to note here but a very few of the many hundred masonic brethren who became distinguished as soldiers in the armies of the world. To mention a few, there were in the British Army, Wellington, Sir John Moore, Wolseley, Roberts, Kitchener, Sir Charles Napier, Edward Gibbon, the historian and Sir Walter Scott, the eminent man of letters, both of whom served in the earlier days as officers in the British Service for many years.

Among illustrious soldiers of France who were masons was Napoleon, who was reported to have been made a mason at Malta in 1798, Joseph Bonaparte who was Grand Master of France and the following Marshals of France whose names are familiar to all students of military history: Augereau, Bernadotte, Kellerman, Massena, Murat and others of lesser distinction. Prince Eugene was also a mason. Bernadotte was Grand Master of Sweden prior to and after his accession to the throne.

In Germany, none of the more noted soldiers were reported as having been masons, with the single exception of Blucher. However, every king of Prussia, since the time of Frederick the Great, with the exception of Frederick William IV and the present German Emperor, were masons. Frederick the Great was Master of his Lodge, Grand Master of Prussia and at the head of Scottish Rite Masonry of that country.

There is a long list of distinguished American soldiers who were masons, the greatest being the Father of our country. Major General Joseph Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill, was Grand Master of Massachusetts. Of his death it has been written:

"This was the first grand offering of American Masonry at the altar of liberty and the ground floor of her temple was blood-stained at its eastern gate." Other of the Revolutionary War heroes who were masons are "Light Horse Harry" Lee, the father of General Robert E. Lee; Israel Putnam, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, Baron de Kalb and Lafayette.

General Jackson was the only noted mason of the War of 1812, as far as I can learn. He was afterwards Grand Master of Tennessee. Sam Houston and Stephen Austin, the liberators of Texas, were masons as was also the noted David Crockett, Worth and Quitman, leaders in the Mexican War, were masons, the latter having been a Grand Master of Mississippi.

The following are but a few of the masons who became distinguished during the Civil War: McClellan, Hancock, after whom our Mother Lodge is named; Banks, Rawlins, McClelland, Logan, Pickett, Robert Anderson of Fort Sumpter fame; Garfield, McKinley, Albert Pike, Miles, and last but not least, General John Corson Smith of my native state. This celebrated mason and masonic writer served in every grade from Private to Brigadier General and later became Lieutenant Governor and Grand Master of Illinois.

There are numerous instances on record where in time of war, masons have helped, aided and assisted their masonic brethren who were their foes in arms. There is one noted in the last issue of the Fort Leavenworth News, which, if true, is as remarkable as any that has come to my notice. This is a case of a Union soldier who had received his first and second degree only in his home lodge in New York. Later he was captured and sent to a southern prison. While a prisoner there, the third degree was conferred upon him by a local lodge at the request of the home lodge in New York. Not long after receiving his third degree this prisoner escaped in some manner which he has always refused to disclose.

Gould reports many other cases of a similar nature where masons were assisted while captives. While I believe it is proper and right for a mason to furnish a brother with the comforts and necessities of life while a prisoner, to aid him while sick or wounded, or to carry out as far as is in his lawful power, his dying requests, as has often been done, yet I fail to see how a soldier can lawfully or rightly aid him in making his escape. A soldier's first duty is to his country and a mason cannot and should not commit any act which conflicts with his duty to God or his country.

Of the numerous reported instances where a mason has made himself known on the field of battle, there is one which I have heard from two different sources. In a recent work on the battle of Gettysburg it is reported that General Armistead of the Confederate service fell mortally wounded in Pickett's charge just as they were being driven back. According to this report a Sergeant of Cushing's battery reported to an officer of the battery that a wounded General lay nearly in front of the battery who had said something which to him was unintelligible but which the officer recognized as a masonic appeal for help. They carried the General to the rear, cared for him as best they could and later carried out his dying request. The late General Carle A. Woodruff, beloved by all of us as the father of Hancock Lodge and of our Lodge of Perfection, related this same incident to me several years ago but stated that the Sergeant recognized the appeal and had the general carried to the rear, where he, Gen-

eral Woodruff, had him attended to and complied with his dying requests.

One thing more and I am through. Since I have been an officer and a mason, I have but known two officers who believed, and so expressed themselves, that Masonry in the army where officers and the enlisted men met on an equality, was subversive of military discipline.

During the over forty years that I have been an officer and a mason I have yet to know of a single instance where an enlisted man took advantage of the fact that we were both masons to overstep the strict requirements of military courtesy in our communications before the outside world.

To quote from an address from a distinguished mason and surgeon of the British Army:

"I have ever fancied Masonry as a sort of rosy wreath that might be entwined round the iron pillar of military discipline, imparting a grace and beauty to its form, without impairing its integrity of strength; since it is a system utterly abhorrent of oppression and insubordination, encouraging attachment to the officer, and even devotion, should he be a brother, at the same time that it enhances the self-respect of the soldier by making him feel that in consequence of his moral worth, there is a point at which he and his military superior may be on a level, where the good qualities of both may become prominently known to each, and where neither would obtain a place unless under the tongue of good report, well vouched for and true."

—[Square and Compass.]

Masonic Sign Saves Fifty Citizens' Lives.

Ostend, Belgium (via London), Sept. 23. The power of Freemasonry is illustrated by a story told here by a citizen of Louvain, who, with the masonic sign, says he saved fifty of his fellow citizens from being shot to death by German troops.

This group of citizens, according to the recital of the Belgian mason, had been lined up for execution. The German firing party had their rifles at "present arms," when the narrator gave a masonic sign. The German officer commanding the firing squad happened to belong to the craft. He recognized a brother mason and ordered the Louvain mason to leave the ranks. This meant sparing his life. The Louvain citizen, however, refused, saying:

"My fellow citizens are no more guilty than I am. If you are going to kill them, I shall be killed with them."

The German officer thereupon ordered the release of the entire party. —[Louisville Post.]

The Tabernacle.

There is no direct allusion in the Bible or in Josephus to the "Tabernacle erected by our ancient brethren near the ruins of King Solomon's Temple." It is entirely a masonic tradition, and yet like all tradition it must have had some basis upon which it was built.

When Cyrus liberated the Jews, they returned to Jerusalem with Zerubbabel and

began immediately to rebuild the Temple and City, and Ezra tells us that upon their arrival, they "built the altar of burnt offering and offered sacrifice," yet, this in itself would not necessitate a building or tent for in both Tabernacle and Temple the altar of sacrifice was always in the open court; yet as the priests and Levites were there and "all the religious ordinances of Moses were observed" it is not at all unlikely that a "ohel" or tent was erected for worship. —[Ark Temple Bulletin.]

Our Masonic Exchanges.

American Freemason, Storm Lake, Iowa, monthly \$2.
 Craftsman, Newark, N. J., monthly, \$1.00.
 Crescent, The, St. Paul, Minn., mo., \$1.50.
 Duluth Masonic Calendar, 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.
 Illinois Masonic Review, Arcola, Ill., mo., \$1.00
 Kansas City Freemason, weekly, \$1.
 Long Island Masonic News, Brooklyn, N. York, semi-monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Bibliophile, Cincinnati, O., mo. \$1.
 Masonic Chronicler, Chicago, Ill., w'kly, \$1
 Masonic Home Journal, Louisville, Ky., bi-monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Journal, Richmond, Va., mo. \$1.
 Masonic Monthly, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1.
 Masonic News, Peoria, Ill., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Observer, Minneapolis, w'kly, \$1.
 Masonic Review, Tacoma, Wash., quarterly.
 Masonic Standard, New York, N. Y., wky, \$2.
 Masonic Sun, Toronto, Ont., monthly, \$1.
 Masonic Tidings, Milwaukee, Wis., mo. \$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, Owosso, Mich., mo., \$1.
 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.

MASONIC . TOKEN,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

STEPHEN BERRY CO., PUBLISHERS.

TEN YEARS IN A VOLUME.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1867.

48TH YEAR.

Volume 5 commenced July 15, 1907.

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.

BELGRADE is being shattered by Austrian guns. We wonder if the Masonic Temple, which the Belgradians appealed to the world to build, will be destroyed.

We appreciate an invitation to the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Gr. Lodge of Illinois in Chicago Oct. 13th at Medinah Temple, which will have been a notable occasion.

Bro. Ora E. Chapin of Chicago announces that on account of the war the project of building a masonic edifice for the Panama fair at San Francisco is given up. As \$750 was the amount Maine was called upon to furnish that will be quite a saving for charity.

As we have said before, Stated Meetings should be on or before the full moon and not after it, because the moon rises too late after the full and with the high tides there

is apt to be rain, while just before the full the moon is at its best and the neap tides bring fair weather.

Dr. Bial F. Bradbury, of Norway, is surgeon in charge of the Red Cross steamer which sailed from New York Sept. 5th. He is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Council and was in the Spanish War.

The Royal Order of Scotland

Met in Chicago Sept. 14th, Leon M. Abbott of Massachusetts presiding. A resolution was adopted requesting the Gr. Lodge at Edinburgh to appoint Bro. Abbott as Provincial Grand Master to succeed James D. Richardson, deceased. The banquet was an elaborate function and distinguished orators spoke. Maine was represented by Wm. C. Mason and Frederick C. Thayer.

Summer Visitors.

John A. Perry, Gr. Secretary of Pennsylvania, called on us July 20th on his way to Quebec.

Walter H. Young, of Brooklyn, N. Y., called July 29th. He was visiting Orr's Island and brought five boys with him this year to give them an outing.

Charles C. Hunt, Editor of the New York Standard and Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of New York, gave us a pleasant call Monday morning, Aug. 3d. He was leaving for home with his family.

Sept. 17th brought David K. Reed, the genial Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of West Virginia, who was attending the general Convention of the Red Men, of which he is the general grand treasurer, or Great Keeper of Wampum. The weather was charming and he said they had enjoyed their meeting here.

Obituaries.

WILLIAM SPRIGGS, Grand Commander of North Dakota in 1911, died at Grand Forks June 10th. Born at Elyria, Ohio, July 3, 1863. He was Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge and Grand Scribe of the Grand Chapter.

LLEWELLYN CLAY MARSHALL, G. H. P. of Oregon, died in Albany June 14th, aged 71. Born near Springfield, Ill., Oct. 12, 1843. He was Grand Commander in 1897.

GEORGE C. JOHNSTONE, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania in 1881, died at Pittsburg June 15th, aged 76. Born in Whitehaven, England, July 3, 1838.

CHARLES LORD FILED, Grand Commander of California in 1907, died at his country home near Atherton June 17th. He was Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1887. He was Grand Representative of the Grand Council of Maine, and was made in Temple Lodge, Westbrook, Me., March 30, 1867.

GEORGE P. McMAHON, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Michigan in 1896, died

in Detroit June 11th. Born in Manchester April 10, 1856.

CHARLES BRUERTON JACK, Grand Master of Utah in 1910, died in Salt Lake City June 4th. He was born in Albany, Ohio, April 21, 1854, and was a lawyer. He was Grand Secretary in 1913, and was Correspondent in Lodge and Commandery, and a brilliant one.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council, died at his country home in Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 24th, aged 71 yrs. 4 mos. 14 days. He was born in Rutherford Co., Tenn., March 10, 1843, and was a lawyer. He served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He held important offices, and was twenty years in Congress and was a democratic leader. He was Grand Master and Grand High Priest of Tennessee. He was the head of the Royal Order of Scotland in the U. S.

FRED WASHBON, P. G. M., P. G. H. P., and P. G. C. Gen. of Kansas, died at Harper July 12th, aged 47.

ENOCH MOORE, Grand Master of Delaware in 1911, Deputy Grand High Priest in 1890-01, died July 26th, aged 72.

ALFRED L. PALMER, Senior Past Grand Commander of Washington (1888), died at Seattle Aug. 19th. Born in Mina, N. Y., June 11, 1835. He was a lawyer and was a lieutenant in the 12th Iowa Infantry in the Civil War.

WILLIAM A. ALEXANDER, Grand Commander of Alabama in 1890, died in Mobile May 13th. Born in London, England, Dec. 21, 1837. He was the first to build a practical submarine boat.

AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE, Grand Master of South Carolina in 1878, died at Flat Rock, N. C., June 24th. Born in Charleston Oct. 5, 1842, and was a lawyer after serving in the Confederate Army through the Civil War. He was the Senior Past Grand High Priest.

GEORGE B. FRANCE, Grand Master of Nebraska in 1888, died at York Aug. 16th. Born in Ohio Jan. 10, 1837, and served in the Federal Army in the Civil War.

HENRY BOSTWICK, Grand High Priest of Kentucky in 1870, died in Covington Aug. 20th, aged 87, having been born at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 14, 1827. He served through the Civil War as Orderly Sergeant in the 41st Kentucky Infantry. He was also Grand Master in 1874, Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1874 and Grand Commander in 1873. In 1880 he was elected General Grand Scribe of the General Grand Chapter U. S., and in 1877 was appointed Grand Captain Guard of the Grand Encampment.

JOHN CRAMER RHELDaffer, Grand Commander of West Virginia in 1896, died in

Charleston Aug. 8th, aged 57. He was born in Wheeling Nov. 29, 1857. He was Grand High Priest in 1897.

WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, Grand High Priest of Nebraska in 1905, died at Beatrice Sept. 11th. He was born in Monroville, Ohio, April 8, 1857.

WILBUR S. COMSTOCK, Grand Master of Connecticut in 1913, died in East Haddam Sept. 10th, aged 65. He was born in East Haddam Aug. 16, 1849, and was an insurance agent.

REV. JAMES C. W. COXE, Past Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment U. S., died at Los Angeles, Cal., July 28th, aged 77 years, 19 days. He was Templar Correspondent of Iowa from 1893 to 1902.

CLARK VARNUM, Grand Commander of Iowa in 1887 and '88, died in Hart, Mich., Aug. 22, aged 68.

DERRICK BROWN, Gr. High Priest of New York in 1906, died in Poughkeepsie Aug. 31st, aged 76. Born Dec. 3, 1838. Served in the 128 N. Y. throughout the Civil War. He was a newspaper man.

The Grand Lodge of South Australia is about to erect a temple in Adelaide and in laying the corner-stone proposes to have a setting maul composed of wood from all quarters of the world, for which purpose it has asked contributions from all its correspondents. From Maine we have sent them a piece of mast-pine, from a tree such as appears in our State Seal, Bro. Eugene C. Smith of Portland kindly getting out the little slab from a piece of wood which he sent 150 miles for.

The San Francisco Board of Relief reports for 1914 paid \$147.29 for Maine lodges and received back \$85.

P. G. M. Elmer P. Spofford, who went to Boston for radium treatment, has gained by it in strength and weight, and is going home to Deer Isle for a month for the benefit of his native air, when he will resume the treatment.

The Los Angeles Board of Relief report for 1914 gives as paid for relief to masons from all jurisdictions \$18,801.92. Received from all jurisdictions \$10,862.06. They paid for Maine \$70.00 and received back \$32.00, of which \$22.00 was from St. George Lodge, Warren, and \$10.00 from Rural Lodge, Sidney.

The masons of Iowa have formed a society for Masonic Research to be National in its scope, and seek the co-operation of all masonic students. The dues will be \$1.50 for charter membership, and the subscriber will receive the magazine of the society.

Address George L. Schoonover, Anamosa, Iowa.

Records of the Past.

In *Records of the Past* for January-February, 1914, Dr. Flinders Petrie gives an account of the excavations at Tarkhan, a site entirely free from modern plundering, being unsuspected by the dealers. Tarkhan, which the Egyptian Research Account acquired, lies about two hours' railway journey above Cairo. Fifteen hundred graves have been opened and over six hundred skeletons measured. The age is just before and after the beginning of the 1st dynasty. Yet—

Altogether this population at the beginning of the history of Egypt was apparently well-to-do, and possessed better things than are made in Egypt to-day. So far from being an age of dim barbarism the people were well off, with much taste, and owning ornaments that are still beautiful to the taste of men 7000 years later. From the Palermo stone we also know that they had precise historical reckoning, and a register of the annual Nile flood; while from the historical mace-head we see that a complete numerical system was used with special signs up to millions.

This record of high civilization, art, and culture, 7000 years ago (if no older—but archaeologists are continually putting back their dates) tends to negative favorite theories of the derivation of the human race and to confirm the teachings of Theosophy. Such a single fact as this about Egypt might not of itself invalidate the anthropological theories; but such facts accumulate more and more, and all tend in the same direction. According to the writer these tombs belong to a time when new arrivals were settling in Egypt and inaugurating what he calls the dynastic period. An examination of the bones leads him to the conclusion that the arrivals were mainly men, the female skeletons being those of the former inhabitants of the region. These arrivals evidently brought with them their culture, but whence? Egypt was probably the home of many different civilizations, perhaps as miscellaneous as those which occupy the earth to-day, and its history introduces us to the study of an ancient cycle of humanity on a large scale, and not to anything like a primitive state.

Dr. Petrie gives us an account of the careful method of tabulating finds and results employed by the excavators, and describes the graves, of which some were merely covered with a mound, others crowned with a *mastaba*. Alabaster vessels and ornaments were among the objects, as also vases of green glazed pottery, bead necklaces, amulets, etc. Remains of wooden architecture were found, and it is but natural to suppose that buildings so superb in their stone-work would be fitted interiorly on a corresponding scale of excellence.

An archaeologist who confines his attention to Egypt or any one corner of the earth is likely to suffer from a lack of sidelights and a comprehensive view. The same number of this magazine contains an article on the ruins of a Guatemalan site, namely Nakum, in the most important center of Maya culture. The main group of ruins is about 1350 feet, from north to south, and 1000 feet, from east to west. As is well known to students of Theosophy, these American remains have to be considered in connexion with the African, Asiatic, and other vestiges of humanity's past, if we are to arrive at a just conception of history.—[*The Theosophical Path*.]

The Story of Five Dollars.

Bro. Smith worked for it and earned it, along with a good many more. He did not actually need it, so when he met Bro. Jones and three little children at Christmas time and discovered that Bro. Jones was too poor to indulge his babies in presents that year, the five dollars went for joy-bringers to the Jones family.

Later, Bro. Jones got work and insisted on paying the money back to Smith. The latter looked at him quizzically and said:

"Bro. Jones, since you insist on paying me that money to ease your conscience, and I don't want it and won't have it, I will make a bargain with you that will satisfy both of us. Instead of paying me the five dollars, I authorize you to pay it to the first person you find who needs it, as you did when I paid it to you."

It was agreed that this should be a settlement of the debt Bro. Jones insisted he owed Bro. Smith. Some time afterwards a stranger in distress asked Bro. Jones for aid, and after ascertaining that his needs were genuine, the five dollars were turned over to him.

"Stranger," said Bro. Jones, "I owe this five dollars to another man, who has instructed me to pay it to you. When you are through with it, I ask that you do likewise. Give it to the first person who needs it as you need it now."

The stranger went his way, and in due time paid his debt to another in distress with the same injunction to give it to another. In this way that five dollars is still traveling around the world doing good. It has fed the starving, clothed the naked, encouraged the despairing and brought sunshine into the lives of hundreds. Smith or somebody was a millionaire when that five dollars was first started on its journey of love. It has purchased a million dollars' worth of pleasure for others, though Smith has been dead these many years. Perhaps a few hundreds or thousands of souls may some day tell him the whole history of the money.—[*Masonic Home Journal*.]

The Fringed Gentian.

In thee, bright mirror of the autumn skies,
Is heaven's dear blue betrayed to downcast eyes.
Earth wears thee as a queen her sapphire crown,
When, royal still, she lays her sceptre down,
Nature's last gift thou art. How fair, how dear!
Dropped from the chill hand of the fading year.

The sun, beloved of the passionate rose,
Sought all in vain to break thy calm repose;
The soft south winds carressed thee, and the
showers

Wooded thee with tears to join the world of flowers;
Vainly did Summer all her glories give;
Only the frost's first touch could make thee live.

Ah, there are lives that never bloom aright
While e'er the sun of happiness shines bright,
No summer joy fulfills their highest need,
Nor shows the way life's deeper meanings lead.
Only at Sorrow's touch their souls unfold,
Revealing all the sweetness that they hold.

—[Susan Marr Spaulding.]

PREMIUMS.—Any brother who will procure subscribers for us, remitting not less than \$1 at a time, may retain one-fourth of the money for his services. Those who wish to assist us, without caring for the premium, can gratify some indigent brother by sending him a paper free. It is better to take subscriptions for two years.

☞ The following lodges pay \$1, \$2 or \$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
McKinley Lodge, McKinley,	11

What lodge shall be next added?

Birthplace Eastern Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1801, at Eastport.

EASTPORT, Oct. 9. — Built more than 113 years ago on Todds Head, the most easterly point of land of this extreme easterly city of the state, and yet in an excellent state of preservation, the old Masonic House (known as the Bucknam House) was where Eastern Lodge of F. & A. Masons of Eastport was instituted on Aug. 11, 1801, and the records of more than a century ago are preserved and are of considerable interest to masons. It was originally called Mantuan Hall, and among the original petitioners for a charter were the following men who took leading parts in the early history of Moose Island, later called Eastport: Daniel Putnam Up-ton was the first lawyer of Eastport; Oliver Shead was the first representative to the general court; Frederick Delesderner was the first postmaster as also first collector of United States customs of Passamaquoddy

district; General John Brewer of Robbins-ton, 15 miles away, was the first command-er of a revenue cutter on this station.

The masons have to-day one of the finest brick blocks in this section, and are having a new steam heater installed, new plumb-ing, steel ceilings, and painters and carpen-ters are at work on the interior this month.

—[Express-Advertiser..]

Books, Papers, etc.

The Illinois Masonic Review is a new 8 page paper published at Arcola, Illinois, commencing Sept. 1, 1914, monthly at \$1.

IOWA GRAND LECTURERS.—The Iowa cor-respondent, Charles C. Clark, has the fol-lowing to say about teaching the ritual, un-der Georgia:

"The committee reported against a Com-mittee on Work and a Grand Lecturer. Some such scheme is indispensable if the best results esoterically are to be attained. Without such aids, the average brother is too apt to seek knowledge in the pernicious cipher, and in some respects is not to be blamed. A Grand Lodge owes to its mem-berhip the means of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the secret work. In Iowa such work is in charge of a Board of three Custodians, who examine ambitious breth-eren and commission such as are found thor-oughly qualified. These brethren are styled 'District Lecturers.' Such a system in use for about twelve years has produced about eighty brethren who are sources of informa-tion and inspiration. Since the system was adopted we have never been troubled with the suggestion of a cipher, while before that it constantly cropped out."

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT. — The "Big Brother" movement is a direct outgrowth of the juvenile courts, and your committee desires at this time to call attention to this grand body and through it the attention of individual masons of North Dakota, to this concrete opportunity of carrying into vital effect the fundamental idea of brotherhood.

There is not one of the one hundred seven cities and villages in this state in which our particular lodges are located which does not present many opportunities for this splen-did work. Numberless homes there are in North Dakota where a brutal, careless or indifferent father is creating conditions which must ultimately drive his boy to do some criminal act. Ours is the opportunity to aid that father to see his duty to himself and to his family. Ours is the opportunity to throw around those boys the influence for good which will combat and defeat the forces for wrong which are driving these boys into the yawning doors of our penal institutions. Are we taking advantage of these opportunities? Are we doing our duty as men and as masons in pointing the way to the vicious parents or to the delin-quent boy?

The boy of to-day is the man of to-mor-row is a very trite saying, yet few of us realize how true it is. How many of us

who are not fathers or brothers take an active interest in the boys of the neighbor-hood? Do we realize our solemn duty to the rising generation, the great privilege of winning the confidence and love of some boy who will make of us his hero, be happy in our society, and come to us with his joys and his sorrows? Do we appreciate the in-fluence on our own lives that such a com-panionship would produce? How it would turn back the hands on the dial of time, compel from us more circumspect conduct and speech in order to fit us as worthy ex-amples and companions for our adopted brothers.

We could be of incalculable good to the world if we would seek out some boy or group of boys and be to them in very truth "Big Brothers," bringing into practical use the splendid teachings of our Order and helping in a practical way to solve one of the greatest problems of the times—the boy problem.

Our splendid organization of one hun-dred and seven lodges and more than nine thousand masons should be utilized for this splendid work. Your committee would sug-gest that this idea of Brotherhood to the boys of North Dakota be adopted by the masons of this grand jurisdiction as a prac-tical working idea, and that this grand body end its hearty support to the movement.—
[Report Committee Good of Order North Dakota, from Library Bulletin.]

The Old Boys.

By John Whicher.

To my mind, there is no more endearing term than that of "The Old Boys." They have passed through much that the young men have yet to learn by painful experience. That "Charity," that comes only with long experience with the world and the trials and temptations of life, is theirs by right of conquest. A clean life, an open mind, a pure heart, an eager intellect, an enlight-ened perception, a brotherliness for one another, a readiness to give and receive in-struction, a courageous, patient and toler-ant opinion, a brave declaration of princi-ples, a defence of all those unjustly at-tacked, a constant, steadfast eye and pur-pose to the grand ideal of human life and its unfoldment as taught only in the great school of experience—these are the golden stairs, up the shining steps of which the feet of the younger boys have been guided by the "Old Boys," into the innermost sanctu-ary of the "Temple of Wisdom." The young boy is prone to look upon the world and all that in it is, as a constant "strug-gle"—to gain advantage over his fellows. A friend of mine, some years ago, uttered these words: "I believe that there is a higher purpose in life than the constant struggle for wealth and place and power—

that he who scatters flowers in the pathway of his fellow-man and lets into the dark places of life the sunshine of human sympathy, is following in the footsteps of the 'Master.' I believe that a smile is better than a frown, sunshine better than clouds; that laughter is the sweetest music in the world and life without it a dreary waste. I believe in good fellowship and that it is our duty to turn aside, now and then, from the cares and anxieties of life, to sip the honey from the flowers of pleasure." The "Old Boy" is a growth—and necessarily a slow growth. He reminds me of the most beautiful product of nature I ever beheld. It was a magnificent magnolia tree, in the gorgeousness of full bloom. At the apex of its pyramid of dark green foliage there grew a blossom—pure, white, perfect. As I stood and drank in the beauty of this masterpiece I thought of the complete and harmonious working—the unity of the forces of nature; which, taken together, had culminated in the beautiful bloom. I noted that the blossom rested upon a twig, and the twig upon a limb, the limb upon the trunk of the tree, and this in turn upon a great black root, burrowing down deep in the earth, away from the sunlight and beauty of lawn and sky. I thought of the little hair-like tendrils which shot off from the roots out into the soil, and of their gathering from the bosom of "Mother Earth" the sustenance which nurtured into growth and bloom this splendid tree. Roots, trunk, limbs, foliage, twigs and blossoms were in reality all one—a unity of effort that produced completeness of expression. "The Old Boy" is much like the tree—and he is a product, not of a day, but of years. He is an inspiration to the younger generation to march "eyes right," with heart and mind ever fixed on the goal of right-doing. The good deeds of the "Old Boys" are like fragrant flowers in the desert and bloom perpetually. The lesson of their lives is a tower of strength, and the brightness it recalls is as a lode-star in the heavens, guiding the "Young Boys" through the storms and tempests and temptations, and pointing to the path of duty as men and as citizens.—[*Trestle Board.*]

Our Thanks.

IOWA.—Grand Lodge June 9, 1914, from Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, Gr. Sec. Charles W. Walton, Dubuque, G. M. 602 lodges, 49,550 members, 3266 initiates.

KENTUCKY.—Gr. Commandery May 20, 1914, from Alfred H. Bryant, Covington, Gr. Rec. Mason P. Brown, Frankfort Gr. Com. 33 commanderies, 4987 members, 320 knighted.

MARYLAND.—High Priesthood 1914, from John H. Miller, Sec'y. John M. Carter, Baltimore, President.

NEBRASKA.—Grand Lodge June 9, 1914,

from Francis E. White, Omaha, Gr. Sec. Thomas M. Davis, Beaver City, G. M. 262 lodges, 21,122 members, 1646 initiates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Grand Lodge May 20, 1914, from Harry M. Cheney, Concord, Gr. Sec. Stephen S. Jewett, Laconia, G. M. 79 lodges, 10,782 members, 465 initiates.

Gr. Chapter May 19, 1914, from Harry M. Cheney, Gr. Sec. Joseph E. Knight, Exeter, G. H. P. 26 chapters, 4512 members, 219 exalted.

Gr. Council May 18, 1914, from Harry M. Cheney, Gr. Rec. John F. Webster, Concord, G. M. 15 councils, 2593 members, 117 candidates.

NEW YORK.—Grand Lodge May 5, 1914, from Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York, Gr. Sec. Geo. Freifield, Brooklyn, G. M. 826 lodges, 186,179 members.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Grand Commandery April 21, 1914, from Walter L. Stockwell, Fargo, Gr. Rec. John W. Carroll, Lisbon, Gr. Com. 14 commanderies, 1548 members, 152 knighted.

VERMONT.—Grand Lodge June 10, 1914, from Henry H. Ross, Burlington, Gr. Sec. Chas. H. Darling, Burlington, G. M. 103 lodges, 13,874 members, 577 initiates.

Grand Council June 9, 1914, from Henry H. Ross, Burlington, Gr. Rec. Ferris R. Vaughan, Brattleboro, G. M. 16 councils, 1537 members, 63 candidates.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Gr. Commandery May 20, 1914, from Francis E. Nichols, Fairmont, Gr. Rec. J. Talman Waters, Charleston, Gr. Com. 21 commanderies, 3922 members, 295 knighted.

WISCONSIN.—Grand Lodge June 9, 1914, from Wm. W. Perry, Milwaukee, Gr. Sec. Bernard F. Keeler, La Crosse, G. M. 303 lodges, 29,243 members, 1888 initiated.

DIED.

JOHN SCULLY in Portland July 27, aged 69. A member of Portland Lodge and other bodies.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON in Augusta July 30, aged 45.

EDWARD A. WALDRON in Boston Aug. 28, aged 63.

FRED J. WHITING in Old Town Sept. 8, aged 65. Secretary of Star in the East Lodge.

JOHN BURR in Freeport Sept. 21, aged 78. A member of Freeport Lodge, Cumberland Chapter, Mt. Vernon Council, St. Alban Commandery and Maine Consistory. A valuable mason and citizen.

ERNEST F. CROCKETT in Portland Sept. 29, aged 25. A member of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge.

CHARLES F. LONGMAN in Bangor Sept. 30, aged 62. Member of Waterville Lodge, Past High Priest of Teconnet Chapter, member of St. Omer Commandery.

OREN T. DESPEAUX in Brunswick Oct. 13, aged 65. Former Sheriff of Cumberland County. A member of United Lodge, St. Paul's Chapter and Dunlap Commandery.

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