

jurisdiction, it would be well ; but as it is, there seem more difficulties in the way of a man who has been rejected in another jurisdiction being made a mason, than there is in an expelled mason's being restored. There should be some correspondence between the punishment and the crime. There is a feeling quite prevalent in some quarters that territory is assigned for pecuniary benefit only. A case has come to my knowledge where a lodge voted to waive jurisdiction in one case for twenty dollars. Another lodge, for invasion of jurisdiction, asks the Grand Master to require the offending lodge to pay to them the fees that had been collected. In my opinion, this is all wrong. I believe that it is for the interest of the whole fraternity that good men should join us, and it is of little consequence what particular lodge they join. We never think or care with what lodge our most esteemed brethren are affiliated ; we only know that they belong to us, and that is sufficient. A good mason glorifies our whole fraternity ; but a bad one—yes, my brethren, a bad one—injures every one of us. Let us not be influenced by mercenary motives ; let us not be particular who extends the right hand, but let us be very particular that the hand taken is a clean hand, and the heart a pure heart."

We gave our views on this subject last year and will not repeat them.

A RESIDENT OF A COUNTRY MADE IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Freeman says : "A person who while absent in a foreign country received the degrees, upon his return to this jurisdiction desired to visit a lodge. I decided that he could not be allowed to visit, and that the brethren must not hold masonic intercourse with him. Afterwards he desired to affiliate with the lodge, and I authorized the Master, if he was satisfied that the person referred to was ignorant of our regulations, and innocent of any attempt to contravene them, to examine him and if he was satisfied that he had been made in a regular lodge and had the proper vouchers, to receive his application for membership in the usual way, and admit him upon a unanimous ballot, and the payment of the regular fee.

JOINT OCCUPANCY.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1881.—Grand Master Faulkner repeats a former decision : "It is not proper or expedient for Masons to hold joint occupancy of lodge rooms, with Odd Fellows or any similar society."

LOUISIANA, 1882.—Grand Master Whitaker says : "Our law positively forbids lodges holding their sessions in rooms occupied by other secret societies. * * * I suggest that the rule be so modified as to recognize the right of the Grand Master to permit joint occupancy, where the interests of the craft, in his opinion, may require it."

UTAH, 1882.—Grand Master Emerson says : "The joint occupancy of masonic halls, with other than masonic bodies, should never be allowed, except upon the most urgent necessity, and then only as a temporary expedient, and with the consent of the Grand Master."