

lodge in some adjoining jurisdiction than to any lodge in this State, and have uniformly granted these requests, considering that fraternal comity between adjoining jurisdictions requires that they should be granted. I have had correspondence with the Grand Masters of the District of Columbia and West Virginia, and we have agreed that we would recommend to our respective Grand Lodges the adoption of a general regulation on the subject.

"I recommend the adoption of such a resolution, and if it be brought to the attention of our neighbor Grand Lodges, as it should be, I have no doubt that they will reciprocate."

Is not this interchange of material, without permission in each individual case, an infringement of the doctrine of the exclusive sovereignty of a Grand Lodge over the political territory in which it is situated?

REJECTED MATERIAL.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.—Grand Master Freeman says: "The question was asked, what steps were to be taken to release jurisdiction over a profane that had been rejected more than seven years ago, and who had since moved into an adjoining State?"

"I replied that by section 13, article vii., a subordinate lodge had no jurisdiction whatever over a rejected candidate who had removed from the jurisdiction, after seven years had elapsed from the time of said rejection."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881.—Grand Master Lawrence says: "By a communication received from the Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, it appears that J. H. Richards, who had been rejected as a candidate for the degrees in Paul Revere lodge, in this State, had applied for admission to a lodge in Illinois, by signing a blank petition, which was afterwards filled out by a member of the lodge in question, and which stated that the applicant had not petitioned any other lodge for initiation. On discovery of the falsehood, an investigation was at once ordered, and the new member was indefinitely suspended, and his accomplice expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut has also communicated to me the result of a similar investigation, where Peter V. B. Havens, an applicant rejected in Hampden lodge, of Springfield, received two degrees in Hartford Lodge, of Hartford, under false representation. He also was immediately expelled from the Order.

"I take great pleasure in calling your attention to these prompt vindications of the law of 'personal jurisdiction' by the Grand Lodges of these two States. It goes to prove how thorough a nationality exists in masonry. The comity prevailing between the several jurisdictions is greatly strengthened by such acts of good feeling and mutual respect."

MAINE, 1881.—Grand Master King says: "The subject of jurisdiction, long a troublesome and vexatious question, seems at last to be settled on this continent, upon a reasonably satisfactory basis; but I wish to enter my protest to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. If rejection were proof that a candidate was an unworthy man and could never reform, or that he was still residing within their