

his yacht. It appears he was elected, recently, house-surgeon at the hospital in that place on the east coast he went to, and he got scarlet fever whilst there; and now he's convalescent and is taking a holiday, as they have ordered him change of air."

"Good gracious, child, but he's not coming here with scarlet fever?"

"Oh, no! mother dear. It was more than a month ago since he recovered. But he says, he met this Lord Esme at some lodge or other, and his lordship noticed how pale and thin he was looking, and persuaded him to come yachting with him. They are going to Cowes regatta, and perhaps they may be in time for ours."

"And who is Lord Esme?"

"I don't know, mother. It looks like Gordon, and yet it is not Gordon. Why do doctors write so wretchedly?"

"Do they?"

"Why, yes, mother; at least, I suppose they all do, as Harry does, but really I don't know."

Mrs. Penhaligon opens her eyes very wide, in a curious way she has, and one notices that they are very fine eyes, by the way, and says:

"Henry seems to have written you rather a long letter."

"Yes; would you like to see it, mamma?" the young girl says, as slightly blushing she offers it, not perhaps very readily, to her mother.

"No, my dear. I can trust you, I am sure, with your cousin, and I don't want to read his love letters."

"Love letters, mother! he has never spoken a word of love to me in his life."

(To be Continued.)

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

The Proceedings of the late Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine have just been received, and as so much interest has existed in regard to what M. W. P. G. M. Drum-

mond, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, would say, especially concerning Grand Lodge Sovereignty, and the Quebec-England question, we make the following extracts from his admirable report, which we think is one of the best ever presented:—

RE G. L. SOVEREIGNTY.

The law upon this subject has been so long and fully settled, that we are surprised that any question should be raised. When a settler goes into a new country where there is no government, he understands fully that others have equal right to go there, and that when they do come, a government must be established, and he must obey the will of the majority, or leave. So when a lodge is formed in new territory, it is equally well known that other lodges may be formed there, and when numerous enough, the majority may set up a Grand Lodge, not for their government merely, but for the territory: the minority must submit to the majority, or leave. There is no more hardship in the one case than in the other. That there is no need of surrendering or recalling charters, is shown by the fact that the lodges which formed the Grand Lodge of Maine, are working to-day under their original charters, not even endorsed by the Grand Lodge. The corporations chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts did not surrender their charters and take new ones from the Legislature of Maine, but have kept along about their business save when they have been taken away under the laws of Maine. The American doctrine is that when a Grand Lodge charts a lodge, it creates an artificial being, so to speak, which exists and acts for itself, subject to the government of the Grand Lodge on whose territory it is situate.

He says, *re* CANADA and QUEBEC:—Canada has a disturbing element in the shape of an illegal Grand Lodge