

## PERPETUAL JURISDICTION.

In November last, I addressed the following question to the Grand Masters of the several Grand Jurisdictions with which we are in correspondence: "Does your Grand Lodge maintain the perpetual jurisdiction theory or doctrine, that is, when a lodge has once acquired jurisdiction over a profane and has acted thereon, does it always retain jurisdiction until voluntarily surrendered by the lodge?" And have received answers from a number of them. The following States maintain it tenaciously: Kentucky, Connecticut, New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Indian Territory, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Mississippi. The others, so far as heard from, hold as follows: Maryland, so long as the candidate lives in the State. Idaho has wholly abandoned the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. Maine holds it for five years. Dakota so long as the candidate lives in its Territory, if rejected there, but if elsewhere it judges for itself. Indiana adheres to the doctrine "with very slight modifications." Virginia, Montana, Canada, Colorado, Arizona, and Quebec do not adhere to the perpetual jurisdiction doctrine, but no reasons have been stated for the departure from the Landmark of the Fraternity. Prince Edward Island holds only for twelve months.—*Bro. R. H. Gove, Grand Master of Minnesota.*

## GRAND MASTERS OF IRELAND.

- 1726, Colonel the Hon. James O'Brien, M.P.  
 1729, James, 4th Baron Kingston, also Grand Master of England.  
 1730, Colonel William Maynard.  
 1732, Nicholas, 5th Viscount Netterville.  
 1733, Henry, 4th Viscount Kingsland.  
 1736, Marcus, 1st Viscount Tyrone.  
 1738, William, 3rd Viscount Mountjoy, subsequently 1st Earl of Blessington.  
 1740, Arthur, 3rd Viscount Doneraile.  
 1741, Charles, 2nd Baron Tullamore.  
 1743, Thomas, 2nd Baron Southwell.  
 1744, John, 3rd Viscount Allen.  
 1747, Sir Marmaduke Wyville, 6th Baronet.  
 1749, Robert, 1st Baron Kingsborough.  
 1753, Hon. Thomas Southwell.

- 1757, Brinsley, Lord Newtonbutler, subsequently 2nd Earl of Lanesborough.  
 1758, Charles, 6th Earl of Drogheda, K. St. P.  
 1761, Sir Edward King, Bart., subsequently 1st Earl of Kingston, and again Grand Master.  
 1764, Thomas, 6th Earl of Westmeath, K. St. P.  
 1768, Ford, 5th Earl of Cavan.  
 1771, William, Marquess of Kildare (first time).  
 1773, Randall, Viscount Dunluce, subsequently 6th Earl of Antrim (first time).  
 1777, Garrett, 1st Earl of Mornington, father of the Duke of Wellington.  
 1778, William, 2nd Duke of Leinster, K. St. P. (second time).  
 1779, Randall, 6th Earl and subsequently Marquess of Antrim (second time); also Grand Master of England.  
 1782, Richard, 2nd Earl of Mornington, K. G., K. St. P., subsequently, when Marquess of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
 1783, Robert, 1st Baron Muskerry.  
 1785, Arthur, Viscount Kilwarlin, subsequently 2nd Marquess of Downshire.  
 1787, Francis, 2nd Viscount Glerawley.  
 1789, General Richard, 2nd Baron, and subsequently 1st Earl of Donoughmore.  
 1813, Augustus, 3rd Duke of Leinster.  
 1874, James, 1st Duke of Abercorn.

According to the philosophy of the Ancient Egyptians, the sun was the great fecundator (begetter) of Nature. This power was by them ascribed to the sun after they had observed that the light and heat of the sun were necessary to the life and propagation of both vegetable and animal life, and as the sun appeared to rise in the East, and was all-powerful in nature, the East subsequently became known as the place of *potency* (power). Then the sun, or the East, symbolically, and hence Masonically, is the place of power and control over the body.—*Masonic World.*

The first motion in the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, at the annual meeting in June last, was that the "Grand Tyler purchase one gross of fans for the use of the members of the Grand Lodge." This, undoubtedly, created quite a breeze in the Grand Lodge.—*Masonic Advocate.*