No one would think of bringing pressure to bear to retain them against their will in the Chain of Union, whatever regret their estrangement would cause us.

To fight the good fight we do not want lukewarm comrades seized with discouragement before the struggle, without a firm faith in victory, and who would like to reap without labour, and triumph without having fought.

To the Convent of Lausanne have adhered since that time those Supreme Councils whose high influence was most important to success, that is, those whom public opinion places really in the first rank; we may mention England, France, Belgium, &c.

With these powerful elements of strength and prosperity we can without presumption trust in the future of the Scottish Association, and expect with confidence that, better convinced by experience, those who doubt to-day will arrive at a more just appreciation of periodical meetings of Supreme Councils. They will all wish to add by their knowledge, to the *eclat* of the Convent of 1879; and those who might be separated from their valley with the resolution to oppose it will rally under the Federal Banner. This is our prayer.

In the meantime the Executive Authority should raise itself with force against the assertion that Convents are unfavorable to the progress of Scottish Masonry, to the harmony in its midst.

Ah! the Clericals do not judge this of them. The Supreme Council of Switzerland does not know to what grave conflicts between actual members of the Alliance Peru makes allusion. It has not received any communication on this subject, and if in the meantime a serious difference had arisen on some part of the Earth between Confederates, would it not have been their first duty to inform us of it in order to intervene with a view to conciliation, or to prepare a report on the question for the next Congress, and to enquire upon whom the responsibility of this trouble should rest.

Should it not be rather to the Scottish Authorities still outside of the Alliance, or those preoccupied with having certain religions adopted without the great principles proclaimed at Lausanne, that the quarrels vaguely hinted at in the circular of Peru, should be attributed, instead of imputing them a priori without examination or proof to the Congress of 1875?

Up to this day we have only heard in the midst of the Confederation, the isolated voice of Peru crying out about deception, and pretending that there is not a single Confederate Council which submits to the resolutions of Lausanne.

We do not know any of them who may have violated their plighted faith; but if there were any who might consider the Treaty of Alliance a dead letter, they should be judged.

Before risking such an affirmation, should not the Supreme Council of Lima point out to us plainly these conflicts, indicate their cause, and name the authorities in conflict?

1878.]

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