

which, if he is a Mason, will forbid him to enter that lodge, and over which reasons Grand Lodge cannot have any control, nor ever will pretend to exercise any.

If for instance the cause of the suspension was for unmasonic conduct, by which a brother or several brethren of that particular lodge were grossly insulted or injured, so that they felt and continued to feel even after the removal of that suspension, that they could not consistently sit with the offending brother in one and the same lodge, without violating their duty; until that brother had made the proper amends by apology or otherwise; and such offending brother, knowing that within the lodge which he is about to enter, there is a brother or there brethren with whom he is at variance; he *cannot* because he *dare* not enter that lodge, until that difference is removed. And should he attempt to enter, in disregard of his duty, it devolves upon the Worshipful Master, as a faithful Craftsman "to admonish with friendship," which he will do through his Deacon reminding the brother thus attempting to enter the lodge, of the solemn duty he took upon himself when first "clothed"; and earnestly recommending him to act accordingly. If after such admonition the offending brother declines to endeavor to settle the difference between himself and the brother or brethren, and the Worshipful Master knowing that the business of the lodge cannot be properly proceeded with without the presence and assistance of that brother or those brethren then being in the lodge, and who are or feel themselves at variance with the brother seeking admission—then the Worshipful Master, who is to be the judge of what is requisite to maintain the harmony of the lodge, is fully justified in refusing admittance to that brother. It would be a most erroneous idea to suppose that the Grand Lodge arrogates to itself the power of dictating to an individual brother, how he shall feel towards another brother by whom he feels himself offended. A suspension, among other penalties, deprives the suspended brother of the privilege, abstractly considered, of visiting or attending *any* lodge; the removal of that suspension restores that privilege and discontinues the other penalties. The suspension forbids every Worshipful Master to admit to his lodge such suspended brother, the removal of the suspension *permits* every Worshipful Master to grant admission to his lodge to the brother from whom such suspension has been removed; but that removal does by no means *compel* every Worshipful Master to grant such admission. If such were the case, the removal of a suspension would give an individual brother greater privileges than he ever before possessed, and would be an infringement on the prerogatives of the Worshipful Master, which most assuredly the Grand Lodge will never attempt to abrogate. A Worshipful Master who conscientiously and for good reasons, refuses admission to a member of his lodge under certain circumstances as above instanced, will no doubt be upheld in his action by the highest masonic authority. Unfortunately it will occasionally happen, even among Masons, that two brethren of the same lodge get at variance with each other, and that they fail to arrange that difference amicably. In such instances it is not uncommon, that though both remain members of the same lodge, they abstain from jointly attending their lodge meetings, if the one, on looking over the list of brethren present, finds the name of the other already entered, he will abstain from asking for admission, because he knows his duty as a Mason, and he voluntarily foregoes the pleasures and profits of the