

how it is to be done. In the case before us, the Grand Master, with the Grand Officers and several Past Grand Masters, visited the lodge whose name is given, and there exercised this high prerogative as Grand Master, as he says, 'under the authority conferred upon us by the 'Ahiman Rezon,' or Constitution of the Grand Lodge.' This is the first time that we ever heard of a Grand Master claiming authority to make Masons at sight under the authority of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and that, too, of a youth not twenty-one years of age. It is not said that the subordinate lodge was opened either in form or ample form, or that it was opened at all. That which was done was not the work of a subordinate lodge, but of the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Officers. By the conferring of the degrees in this manner by the Grand Master the youth was made a Mason, but did not become a member of that lodge. He had no lodge membership, never had any, and the only one who could claim the right to give a certificate of the fact that the youth was a Mason, is the Grand Master. Now, is the right to give such certificate inherent in the Grand Master, or does it accompany this high prerogative of making Masons at sight? How, then, does the youth get to be a member of the lodge? Here is how it is told us:—'He has since become a member of the lodge by petition and ballot.' This whole proceeding looks like a display of what Bro. Vincil said of the acts of a Grand Master in another Grand Jurisdiction:—'By the high power in me vested.'"

We beg to inform Bro. Barkley, and similar criticizing brethren, of the following facts in the above case:—The "Ahiman Rezon" of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, expressly confirms the inherent right and prerogative of a Grand Master "to cause Masons to be made in his presence,

at any time and at any place, a lodge being opened by him for that purpose." The making of a youth under age a Mason, is also an ancient prerogative of the Grand Master, and is in like manner expressly confirmed by the usages and customs of Pennsylvania. The subordinate lodge in which the work above referred to was done, was Harmony Lodge, No. 52, of Philadelphia, at a stated meeting thereof, and the candidate so initiated immediately after petitioned for membership in Harmony Lodge, and was in due course elected. Of course, if the Grand Master may make a Mason, he may give a certificate, and on this the holder can apply for membership in any lodge. In the case of Bishop Perry, of Iowa, who was made a Mason here (after obtaining the consent of the Grand Master of Iowa), the Grand Master convened a Grand Lodge of Emergency, and conferred the three degrees at sight upon the applicant. The initiate afterwards petitioned for membership to one of our Philadelphia lodges, was elected, and afterwards resigned and obtained a dimit, and petitioned and was elected to membership in an Iowa lodge. All the proceedings in both cases were regular, direct, and not in any degree open to just criticism.—*Keystone.*

#### GRAND LODGE JURISDICTION.

Reviewing the Proceedings of Louisiana, in the London *Freemason*, Bro. Hughan says:—

"On the question of the 'American Doctrine of Exclusive Jurisdiction,' Bro. Pinckard, Grand Representative of England, observed:—'When a new Grand Lodge springs into existence, the Grand Lodge of England advises all her constituent lodges, in that particular territorial jurisdiction, to become identified with the new Grand Body, if the body has been established by something approaching to unanimity; if, however, one or more lodges prefer retaining their original