

mas are determined to remain under the allegiance of the Grand Lodge of England? To us the idea is preposterous, and however much we may advocate unanimity and glory in peace both may be purchased at too dear a cost.

We who enjoy the privileges of a Grand Lodge of our own, and have peace and unanimity within our borders, have no right to say to the Masons of another jurisdiction that they shall not have control over their own local affairs, or set up a government of their own, because, forsooth, one malcontent and possibly insignificant lodge says "No." Once admit that, and our new and rising territories would become a garden for Masonic bickerings, jealousies and disputes. Wherever there is concurrent jurisdiction there is invariably discord and dissension. There are different forms of work, different laws and jurisprudence, and a natural tendency to run opposition tickets to each other. Rivalry usurps the place of emulation, and strife reigns upon the throne of harmony and peace.

Fortunately, however, as we before stated, peace now reigns supreme in the various jurisdictions to the south of us, and we rejoice most heartily in the same. There is still unfortunately a cloud the size of a man's hand, on the horizon of our sister jurisdiction of Quebec, but we trust and believe our English brethren there will soon see the wisdom of allying themselves with the flourishing and prosperous Grand Lodge over which our erudite brother, Dr. Graham, presides. If they do not, it may yet cause trouble and disturbance in that jurisdiction; but when we consider with what leni-

ency and courtesy our English brethren have been there treated, we cannot think they will pursue such a suicidal course as to isolate themselves from their brethren of Quebec.

Quebec vs. England.

The veteran Masonic historian and numismatician, William James Hughan, than whom no one can more authoritatively set forth the facts and fallacies adhered to by the Grand Lodge of England in its unwise policy towards new Grand Lodges in various dependencies of the Empire, has published a third letter having special reference to the relations of Quebec vs. England; and while tenaciously adhering (without good constitutional reasons) to the so-called right of English lodges abroad to a continuance at will, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, he at the same time gives utterance to the following, among other significant sentences:—An English lodge "is entitled to the support of its *alma mater* as long as it obeys the laws" (and of course, on his theory, not a day longer). Again: "My impression is that when a Grand Lodge has been formed for several years, and has such a fine future before it of usefulness and prosperity as the Grand Lodge of Quebec has, all subordinate lodges would do well to 'fall into line,' according to the prayer of the learned and talented Grand Master of that energetic Grand Body," "and any way, so far as we can judge, it is but a question of time; for in time it is not at all likely that lodges which prefer their isolation will last, as the brethren generally will naturally pre-