

nized unless it acknowledges the Grand Lodge of the territory in which it works. This is, to a certain extent at least, territorial jurisdiction, for if they are working in territory legally occupied by a Grand Lodge, they are infringing upon the "territorial jurisdiction" of that Grand Lodge.

We think we have conclusively shown, from our contemporary itself, that according to English practice, usage and custom, lodges working without a charter from the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction within which such lodge works, is illegitimate and illegal. This we believe to be sound Masonic law. Once we admit that such a lodge possesses inalienable rights, we admit the right of an individual lodge to destroy the harmony of a whole Grand Lodge jurisdiction. We know that when such lodges existed within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada they were a constant source of annoyance, defying our rules and regulations, and at times accepting our rejected material. If our contemporary admits that this is not for the welfare of the Craft or the interests of Masonry, we can say no more. Bro. Graham's position we look upon as unassailable, and we trust that wise counsels will prevail in the Grand Lodge of England, so that at an early date those lodges in Montreal will be advised to unite with the Grand Lodge of Quebec. As it is they are growing weaker and weaker every year, and their determination to stand aloof is, we are afraid, merely a disposition to show their independence rather than to exhibit their love for the Order.

Electioneering.

It is really most pitiful to note the tendency of some men, calling themselves Masons, to electioneer for office in both Lodge and Grand Lodge. We remember some years ago seeing a printed circular issued by a gentleman of high standing in the Craft, asking the party to whom it was addressed to use his influence to secure his (the writer's) election to the position of District Deputy Grand Master. It is impossible to conceive of a brother so demeaning himself; and such an one, though perhaps not committing a high Masonic misdemeanor, is at least infringing upon the unwritten law of the Craft. We cannot, of course, prevent the friends of any Mason from using their best endeavors to elect the brother of their choice; that is and ever will be done, but we think the less of it is done the better. It causes cliques, sets, and rings in the Grand Lodge, which should have no place in that august assembly. We dislike those caucuses in Masonry, which amount to simply "You vote for our man and we'll vote for yours," and too often result in a compromise which, as our American cousins say, causes the triumphant return of "the dark horse."

It may be said, and said with truth, that those who have occupied the throne of the Grand Lodges of Canada (Ontario) and Quebec have been and are men of unsullied reputation and high honor. We admit it; but, on the other hand, we fear it will not always be so if the system of "rings" which some are gradually introducing is to be continued. It seems to us that there is a want of principle in