

that Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of England, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolution, and the transmission of the same, together with the report, to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Quebec:

*"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Idaho forbids the recognition, as a mason, of any one hailing from any lodge in the province of Quebec, except such lodge shall be under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."*

### JURISPRUDENCE.

THE Committee on Jurisprudence of Mississippi, decided thus on a number of interesting questions:—

Q.—Is it necessary to confer the Past Master's degree upon one who has received the degree of a Past Master in a chapter previous to his installation as Master of his lodge?

A.—As Blue Lodge Masons, we know nothing whatever regarding the chapter degrees, and the fact that the Master elect of a lodge has received the degree called "Past Master," in a chapter, does not exempt him from compliance with all the prerequisites to installation as Master.

Q.—A member would not attend his lodge and made use of unmasonic language in response to a request to do so. Has he rendered himself liable to discipline, and if so, upon what ground?

A.—Yes; and charges should be preferred against him, not for refusing to attend lodge, unless he was summoned, but for unmasonic conduct in using improper language.

Q.—Is a member under charges entitled to vote on a petition for membership?

A.—Yes. A member under charges loses none of his rights or benefits until he is found guilty and the penalty is fixed by vote of the lodge?

Q.—A brother under charges having attacked the motives of one of the Committee on Complaints and Of-

fences, and assailed him with language which is improper, we are asked if he should not be required to retract in open lodge or disciplined for unmasonic conduct?

A.—If the conduct and language was unmasonic, additional charges should be preferred and the offender disciplined. The brother, however, could not be compelled to appear before the lodge and make a retraction, but if he chose to voluntarily appear and make amends for his misconduct, the lodge would be the judge as to whether the ends of Masonic discipline were met by proceeding no further with the matter.

Q.—If a non-affiliate duly summoned to appear and testify at a Masonic trial refuses to obey the summons, what course should be pursued?

A.—Prefer charges and try him, and if found guilty, inflict punishment proportioned to the offending.

Q.—A brother under charges appeared and plead guilty, and was understood by the lodge to retract certain statements which he had made derogatory to the character of a brother, whereupon he was acquitted of the charge, but afterwards he claimed that he had been misunderstood, and did not make a retraction, and what he had said regarding the brother was true, but he was sorry he made the statement, and begged pardon of the lodge for having done so. The time for an appeal having expired, can he be retried by the lodge?

A.—A verdict of acquittal is final, unless appealed from, and the time for an appeal having expired, the case cannot be re-opened. If, however, the accused should persist in repeating slanderous statements regarding the brother, it will constitute a new offence, and for that he may be tried.

There are two English lodges which must be strong, if there is anything in a name—Samson Lodge, No. 1668, and Strong Man Lodge, No. 45, both of London.