

We feel that we are safe in saying that eight out of ten who wear them do not know their significance, and would be unable to give an intelligent answer to the simplest question in our catechism. Our advice to the brethren is then, steer clear of those persons who make a lavish display of Masonic jewellery; give them a wide berth, for you will derive no benefit by communicating with them, and you may be better off in pocket. The emblems of Masonry were never assigned for trading purposes, and the less they are worn the better we may distinguish the true craftsman from the impostor.—*Loomis' Musical and Masonic Journal.*

EFFECT OF A BLACKBALL.

A brother who resided in Pennsylvania, and is interested in Masonic jurisprudence, has written us as follows:—"A question has been discussed by some of the brethren here, and, as there is a difference of opinion, I thought I would ask you to decide it, knowing you to be an authority on Masonic law. The question is this: Suppose a man should be blackballed in a lodge in Pennsylvania, who is worthy in every respect to be made a Mason, and it could be proven that the blackball had been cast out of spite, could he be initiated in another jurisdiction, say Illinois or Missouri, while he still resides in the first State named? And, supposing that he should be initiated in another jurisdiction, and that the attention of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should be called to it, could he be expelled from the fraternity simply because he had been blackballed in its jurisdiction, providing there could be no charges brought against him, and it was shown that he was an honest and honorable man?" The brother intends all this as one question, and thus makes it a knotty one. We answer: 1. The ballot is inviolably secret, and when a candidate is declared rejected, no matter how worthy

he may be to be made a Mason, the cause of his rejection is not a subject of inquiry, and no one has a right to charge that the blackball was cast out of spite, much less attempt to prove it. 2. A candidate so blackballed can not be initiated in any other Grand Jurisdiction while he still resides in the jurisdiction of the lodge and Grand Lodge that rejected him. 3. It is not supposable that such a candidate will be initiated in another jurisdiction, as the laws of the institution forbid it. But if he should, by deception, obtain initiation elsewhere, and the attention of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania should be called to it, he could be expelled from the fraternity for his false representations. 4. In no jurisdiction will a rejected candidate of another jurisdiction be initiated ere he has acquired a legal residence, and not then until all the usual requirements have been met. Some jurisdictions still adhere to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, and in no one of them would or could a candidate rejected as stated above be initiated ere the consent of the lodge rejecting him had been obtained. In other jurisdictions a rejection holds but one year, and a rejected candidate, no matter where he was rejected, having gained a lawful residence therein, could petition for the degrees, and, if accepted, could receive them. If he were the supposed rejected candidate of Pennsylvania, and he returned there, the Masonic law of that jurisdiction would apply to him, each Grand Lodge being supreme in its own territory.—*Ex.*

TOO MUCH WORK.

Three degrees in a night! How many a brother has been kept from his lodge, by seeing in the lodge summons, the intention to work the three degrees in one evening. The W. M., newly-installed into the chair, may be burning to give the degrees, and, being himself "full of work," supposes