

Here are two verses which should be sung at the opening of every Lodge and Chapter:

"Supreme Grand Master, God of Power,
Be with us in this solemn hour,
Smile on our work, our plans approve,
Fill every heart with joy and love.

"Let each discordant thought be gone,
And love unite our hearts in one,
May we in union strong combine,
In work and worship so divine."

I have recently noticed that one of the early English lodges in which Frenchmen took a definite part met at the "Crown and Sceptres," St. Martin's-lane, in 1725. (It was numbered 27 in 1725, and erased in 1745.) The first edition of the Engraved List for 1725 describes the lodge as meeting on the "Second Saterd, French, last Monday, English." This notification does not appear in the second edition. An examination of the names of the members of this lodge in 1725, as well as in 1731-2, shows that about one-third of them were Frenchmen. The reference in the Engraved List to a specific day for working in French (for I assume that to be the correct signification), is the earliest of the kind I have met with.—*Bro. John Lane, in The Freemason.*

He—You're always growling about the lodge.

She—Oh, no! The lodge is well enough.

He—Well, my late hours, then.

She—I don't care about that even; but it does annoy me to get up to let you in and find the milk-man at the door. It's rather embarrassing.

The Mason who seeks the ante-room to smoke and chat when work is going on is like to the seeds sown on rocky ground. The only trouble is that the wind won't carry him away—although he has plenty of it.

Visiting brethren, especially P. M.'s, should know and remember that no jewels of a degree higher than R. A., can be worn in a Blue Lodge. Leave all the rest in your overcoat.—*Sydney Freemason.*

The Duke of Wellington was a Freemason and his father, Garrett, the first Earl of Mornington, was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1777.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

The following subscriptions have been received since our last issue, and we shall be obliged if our brethren will favor us with notice of any omissions that may occur:

W. R. Cuthbert, \$1.00; John McTaggart, \$1.00; N. G. S. Reynolds, \$2.00; W. G. Eakins, \$1.00; Jas. Adams, \$1.00; C. Armstrong, \$1.00; A. W. McLachlan, \$1.00; Dr. T. Millman, \$1.00; F. H. Anderson, \$1.00; John Wilson, \$1.00; Jas. Aylsworth, \$1.00; W. T. Canning, \$3.00; David Spencer, \$1.00; C. W. Postlewaite, \$1.00; Geo. Gott, \$1.00; T. B. Pearson, \$1.00; E. R. Johnson, \$1.00; Union Lodge, \$1.00; Thistle Lodge, \$2.50; G. E. Patterson, \$1.00; E. W. D. Hall, \$1.00; Lewis Corbett, \$1.00; W. J. O'Brien, \$1.00; W. L. Blair, \$1.00; A. McBean, \$1.00.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

1.—A Postmaster is required to give notice by Letter (returning a paper does not answer the law), when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2.—Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3.—If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher must continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4.—If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5.—The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.