

the light of revelation shines forever it is never consumed, and we, as Royal Arch Masons, should remember to keep the holy flame alive—burning on; burning ever, but never consuming. And further be impressed with the awful glory of the holy name, and pay it that reverence with which it was received by our ancient brethren. "The priests could not enter the house of the Lord, for the glory of God filled the house, and they bowed down and exclaimed, 'He is good; His mercy endureth forever!'"—*The Freemason*.

THE LAMBSKIN APRON.

There is no one of the many symbols of speculative Masonry so interesting to the initiate than the lambskin or white leather apron. It is the first tangible evidence that he has been admitted into the Craft. It is an emblem he never parts with, however high he may ascend. The form and its decorations may change, but the meaning remains, and should ever remind him of that purity of life and rectitude of conduct which is so essential to his gaining admission into the celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe forever presides. It is more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle, and more honorable than the Star and Garter. All the ancient statutes of India, Egypt, Persia, are decorated with this emblem. The royal standard of Persia was originally an apron. This emblem was worn by the Levites and Egyptian priesthood. —*Masonic Record*.

The P.M.'s drop out inside of two years, as a general thing, but we hear of a P.D.G.M. who lost all interest in Craft work the moment his successor was elected. There must be something wrong with the Institution when prominent brethren refuse to take an active interest in its affairs once they have attained the height of their ambition. Perhaps office was what they "jined" for.

Dermott, the great Masonic historian, calls the Holy Royal Arch "the root, heart and marrow of Masonry." Oliver says it is "indescribably more august, sublime and important, than any which precedes it, and is, in fact, the summit and perfection of ancient Masonry."

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. H. Woodstock, \$1.00 ; George Tait, \$3.00 ; Thos. McCracken, \$3.00 ; Joseph King, \$2.00 ; W. Duncan, \$1.00 ; J. H. Farr, \$1.00 ; A. H. Smith, 75c. ; W. C. Wilkinson, \$1.00 ; R. W. Doan, \$1.00 ; A. A. Stevenson, \$1.00 ; John Stephenson, \$1.00 ; Wm. Gray, \$1.00 ; Harry Stratford, \$1.00 ; Benj. Gourlay, \$1.00 ; B. H. Elliott, \$1.00 ; Wm. Fitzpatrick, \$1.00 ; W. H. Chittick, \$1.00 ; Thos. C. McNab, \$1.00 ; Rev. Dr. Battisby, \$1.00 ; Shuniah Lodge, \$1.50 ; C. Arthur Jacques, \$2.50 ; W. H. Holt, \$1.00 ; W. H. Maclean, \$2.00 ; Wm. Mills, \$3.00.

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.