

to have. His Masonic principles and aspirations are situated in his stomach, and if he cannot find sufficient attraction in this line in the lodge he will leave it and the lodge will be the better for his absence.—*London Masonic Star.*

MARTINISM.

Martinism, or the Rite Martin, seems to represent three phases of existence or development. 1—In its original form it was founded by Martin Paschales, in 1754, and consisted then of nine grades, divided into two classes. First class—1, Apprenti; 2, Compagnon; 3, Maître; 4, Grand Elu; 5, Apprenti Coen. Second Class—6, Compagnon Coen; 7, Maître Coen; 8, Grand Architecte; 9, Chevalier Commandeur. Between about 1770 and 1775 Louis Claude de St. Martin introduced the "Reforme de St. Martin," which consisted of ten grades, divided into two Temples. The first Temple was composed of—1, Apprenti; 2, Compagnon; 3, Maître; 4, Ancien Maître; 5, Elu; 6, Grand Architecte; 7, Macom du Secret. The second Temple included 8, Prince de Jerusalem; 9, Chevalier de la Palestine; 10, Kadosch. There is another modification of this, which Ragon says was "repandu en Allemagne et en Prusse," but which statement is somewhat apocryphal, namely, 1, Apprenti; 2 Compagnon; 3, Maître; 4, Maître Parfait; 5, Elu; 6, Ecossais; 7, Sage. This is called, the "Rite Rectifie de St. Martin," we hold with the "Handbuch" to be identical with that adaptation of the Rite de St. Martin which was adopted at the Convent des Gaules, at Lyons, 1778, and which was incorporated in "L'Ordre des Chevaliers bienfaisans de la Cite Sainte."—*Kenning's Cyclopaedia of Freemasonry.*

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 omission that may occur :

John Haight, \$3.00; Royal Albert Club, \$3.00; N. Picard, \$1.00; W. J. Diamond, \$1.50; Geo. C. Bown, \$2.00; D. McNaughton, \$1.00; J. A. Henderson, \$1.00; T. B. Phepoe, \$1.00; B. Shortly, \$1.00; Wm. Snyder, \$1.00; Benj. Bell, \$1.00; Jas. Mullen, \$1.00; St. George, 243, \$1.00; Jas. Philips, \$1.00; N. T. Lyon, \$1.00; I. H. Stearns, \$1.00; R. Caddick, \$1.00; Jas. W. Staton, \$1.00; W. H. Scott, \$1.00; A. D. Ponton, \$1.00; L. Sievert, \$1.00; John McLean, \$1.50; Chas. C. Vogt, \$1.00; A. D. Fraser, \$2.50; W. J. Hasking, \$1.50; Thos. F. Janes, \$2.50; Lodge of Strict Observance, \$1.00; H. J. Cole, \$1.00; P. A. Allan, \$1.50; Thos. Sargent, \$2.50; David Carlyle, \$1.50; A. McLean, \$2.50; A. G. Smyth, \$2.00; B. Gregory, \$1.00; H. Gummer, \$1.00; Thos. H. Spry, \$1.00; Wm. Gibson, \$1.00; D. R. Salmon, \$1.00; E. B. Mullett, \$1.00; Jas. McLachlan, \$3.00; Wm. McKay, \$1.00; John Morrow, \$2.50; E. J. Carter, \$1.00; E. K. Barnsdale, \$2.50; Alex. McMullen, \$2.50; D. T. Ferguson, \$1.00; W. R. Kent, \$1.00; A. R. Peck, \$1.50; R. A. McKay, \$1.00; R. Allan, \$1.50; Geo. Middleditch, \$1.63; Richard Lambert, \$2.50

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,