

mitted is not one affecting any individual Mason, but the good name of the entire Body of Masonry.

A certified copy of the record of his trial and conviction is evidence of his guilt upon that charge, but not conclusive, unless it appears that he pleaded guilty, in which case it should be considered as conclusive. In any case if any testimony is offered by the accused in mitigation, it should be received.

Slander is a Masonic offense, and when a brother claims that his character has been maligned, he has a right to prefer charges. In no other way can an investigation be had.

There is no law which disqualifies a Mason from presiding at a Masonic trial because of the relationship to the accused or accuser.

A lodge has no right to join in a celebration instituted by citizens, nor can the Grand Master grant a dispensation allowing them to do so.

A lodge cannot divide up its money's between its members for any purpose. Lodge funds are sacred to Masonic uses, and when it seeks to misapply them, Grand Lodge may interfere.

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

The first Senior Grand Wardens of the Grand Lodge of New York was J. Sudholme Brownrigg (this was in 1781.) He was an officer in the British army, stationed in New York at that time, and, as a curious coincident, General Brownrigg, an officer in the British army in Great Britain, and a grandson of New York's first Senior Grand Warden of the same name, is now Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of England.

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.

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.

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:

North Star Lodge, \$1.50; J. R. Croft, \$1.00; W. L. Boardman, \$1.00; John Cawthray, 3.00; Thos. New, \$1.50; T. Sheridan Sparrow, \$1.00; Wm. Ledly \$1.00; Edwin Newell, \$2.50; Captain S. Norris, \$2.50; J. E. Johnston, \$1.00; R. Davaney, \$1.00; R. A. Klock, \$1.50; Jas. T. McDougall, \$1.50; Samuel Douglas, \$1.50.

Two Michigan Lodges, A. F. and A. M., seem to be in a race for the 500 number. Union, No. 3, and Grand River, No. 34. The former in Detroit, reported 495 members, the latter in Grand Rapids, reported 492 members. One year ago, neither reached the seeming goal of their ambition, and we expect to hear from the *Tyler* when either or both, get there.—*Masonic Constellation*.