C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt of price, $1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, 571 St. Martin street, Montreal; or THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

Wallaceburg, Sept. 8th, 1884.

Received from Francis Brabeau, Secretary Branch 22, C. M. B. A., the sum of two thousand dollars in full of my late husband, Daniel McEvoy's, Beneficiary in said Association,

BRIDGET MCEVOY.

Myles McCarron, President; Rev. Father Ryan, Chancellor, witnesses.

H. W. Deare, Esq., C. M. B. A. Deputy, on 9th inst., organised Branch No. 36 at Port Lambton. He was ably assisted by Mr. Myles McCarron and other members of Branch 22. Rev. Father Ronan, P. P. of Corunna was also present. Mr. Deare gave a brief lecture on the rise, progress and work of the Association, and thoroughly instructed the officers and members of the new Branch in their C. M. B. A. duties. The following are the first officers of this Branch.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. P. J. Colovin.
President—John McCarron.
1st Vice-Pres.—Michael Gollogly.
2nd " " —John Slavin.
Rec. Sec.—Michael O'Leary.
Asst. " —Martin O'Leary.
Fin. " —John P. Conlon.
Treasurer—James O'Leary.
Marshal—William T. Murphy.
Guard—John Downs.
Trustees—Martin Slavin, Alonzo O'Leary, Michael Walsh, John Slavin, and M. Walsh.
Chancellor pro.-tem.—Michael Walsh.

Its meetings will be held on the first and last Wednesday of each month.

SUPREME COUNCIL CONVENTION NOTES.

At the Supreme C. M. B. A. Convention which was held in Detroit on 9th inst., there were 31 members present. The convention lasted four days. On the morning of the 9th the members assembled in the parlors of the Young Men's Catholic Union where Rev. Father Reilly delivered an address welcoming them to Detroit, and assuring them of every attention in the power of their brothers to give. Then the members of the Detroit Branches of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association escorted the delegates to the Holy Trinity Church, where a solemn high mass was held by Father Laffinuer, C. S.S. R., Springwells, celebrant, Father Francis, deacon, Father Wuermer, sub-deacon, Father O'Donovan, master of ceremonies, assisted by Father Frieden, S. J., Father Van Antwerp, Grosse Pointe, and Father Scanlan, of Windsor. The choir was assisted by the Detroit opera house orchestra.

Father Doman delivered an address of welcome. He told them their society represented sociability and love. All men are created for society. They came forth destined for association. If he did not associate with his fellow-man, if he did not use his social faculties he would never have been what he is. From childhood to the grave there are times when all need protection, when sickness comes or when misfortunes pursue one to the grave. Man must of necessity associate with his kind. Even the monk, while the stars are shining above his head communing with God, even he belongs to society. "You, gentlemen," said the preacher, "represent society. In you I recognize the representatives of society—its fundamental principles." Governments get their just rights from the consent of the people. The will of the people is law, and whenever social principles are strong the people are strong. Yet it is only in theory that the will of the people expresses the will of God. "Look around you. You will find in the people almost everything combined, and when compromises take place you say, 'that is the will of the people,' but is it the will of God?" Men do not sacrifice private interests. The representatives in the legislature represent every interest—they represent their passions, but they do not represent religion. Therefore the will of the people is not the will of God.

There are principles of morality and religion behind the Catholic mutual benefit association. The members had heard the voice of the old Catholic church coming down from the ages, "Children be not troubled." The members had recognized the voice, and had taken the teachings of the church for their principles. In the order of the association prejudices were broken, fellowship cultivated, and mutual help took the place of selfishness. The object of the society was the cultivation of benevolence, morality and sobriety. While not always capable of drying the tears of the bereaved, they could keep poverty away. While not always able to keep all their members in the straight way, yet a watchful care over their members was conducive of much good. And while the demon of drunkenness was everywhere, yet the society taught and practiced sobriety.

The church was very elaborately decorated around the altar with tropical and flowering plants, wreaths, arches and mottoes. An arch immediately in front of the altar contained the word "Welcome" in white flowers, while another in the rear contained the word "Jesus." The church was filled with members of the Father Matthew and other Catholic societies. Their banners hung on the pillars that supported the arches running down each side of the church.

Immediately after the mass the council marched down to the Young Men's Catholic rooms and organized for business. A committee on credentials was appointed. At the afternoon session President F. J. Reister read his report. He stated that it was for the supreme council to discuss and see what changes, if any, in the constitution are necessary. He would like to see a full discussion on the advisability of creating a reserve or sinking fund, also on creating a $1,000 beneficiary.

The question as to whether the Canadian branches shall be empowered to form a separate beneficiary requires careful and earnest consideration. He claimed that in this society there should be no difference in nationality, but if the Canadian legislation now pending should compel the branches in that country to do their business within themselves, there must be some action taken by the society in the matter. During his term of office he had received applications from the five branches in Kansas and the five in Ohio to be allowed to form grand councils in each state. The matter will be opened for discussion during the session. The president recommended that a committee be appointed to re-write and re-arrange the different parts of the constitution. He suggested that the supreme council should discuss the advisability of appointing a special legal adviser of the society, as by this action there might be settled complications that otherwise would cost the association much money to have decided in a court of law. Reference was made to the unavoidable absence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, the great mover and patron of the association. The president explained that the duties of the bishop crowded upon him so thick and fast that he found it impossible to attend, but sent his best wishes for the success of the society's deliberations.

THE NEW SUPREME OFFICERS:

President—W. C. Shields, Cory, Pa.
1st Vice-Pres.—C. J. Drescher, Buffalo.
2nd " " —Thomas Coffey, London, Ont.
Secretary—C. J. Hickey, Allegany, N. Y., re-elected.
Treasurer—James M. Walsh, Hornellsville, N. Y., re-elected.
Marshal—J. A. Hickey, Detroit, Mich.
Guard—Charles Fernecorne, Erie, Pa.
Trustees—J. B. Todenbier, Detroit; W. Franklin, Buffalo; Richard Mullholland, Dunkirk, N. Y. The two other trustees remaining in office are Wm. Look, Detroit, and J. S. McGary.

The petition of the Grand Council of Canada for the formation of a Separate Beneficiary jurisdiction was not granted.

Rev. Father Bardou, one of the representatives of Canada Council, was prevented from attending the convention through important business at home, but Messrs. O'Neail, and O'Connor, with vice-president Coffey, attended to the interests of Canada with commendable zeal.

The proposition to form a Reserve Fund was defeated, also the $1,000 beneficiary.

Grand Councils will, hereafter, be allowed to hold their biennial conventions in the month of July, or up to the 1st Tuesday in August.

In the Supreme Council, New York State has *six* C. M. B. A. members in elective office. Pennsylvania has two, Michigan three, and Canada, although having the *second highest membership* and paying the *second largest amount* of beneficiary, has only *one*!

The Detroit Evening News says: "The most startling proposition rejected by the C. M. B. A. Supreme Council was the one to treat Canada as a separate beneficiary. The Canada Grand Council had asked for it by a vote of 22 Branches to 9.

Since the last Supreme Council Convention, Sept., 1882, up to Sept., 1884, $219,130.42 have been paid to the heirs of deceased C. M. B. A. members.

There are now 9000 members on the C. M. B. A. roll books, an increase of 3500 since Sept., 1882. Canada shows the largest per centage of increase, viz., 130 per cent.

The next Supreme Council Convention will be held at London, Ont., Sept., 1886.

We are pleased to hear of the re-election of Supreme Recorder Hickey. He is a thoroughly competent Secretary.

The members of the Detroit Branches made very elaborate preparations for the reception of the Supreme Council, and did everything in their power to make their C. M. B. A. visitors as comfortable as possible; tendered them an excursion on the river which was accepted with many thanks. The ride was up the river around Belle Isle Park to Lake St. Clair and down to Wyandotte. Fort Wayne was inspected on the return trip. Refreshments were served on the boat and the visitors banqueted. After returning to the city the members escorted the visitors to the Griswold House, preceded by the Detroit Opera House Orchestra, which furnished the music on the ride. The local branches turned out 500 strong.

A resolution was unanimously adopted by the Council thanking the Detroit branches for the generous hospitality extended to the visitors and to those who entertained them during the boat ride and the drive through the city.

A banker in Batavia asked permission to pay the assessments of a member who had assigned his policy to him. As the supreme courts of Michigan and New York had already decided similar cases in favor of the association, the request was denied on the ground that the association had no funds to dispose of as anyone pleases, but only for the families of the beneficiaries.

S. R. BROWN.
Grand Secretary.

Prince Henry of Hanau.

Some considerable excitement, according to the London Tablet, was lately caused by the conversion to the Catholic Church of Prince Henry of Hanau, son of the last Elector of Hesse. A Hesse paper states that the cause of this conversion was the anticipated betrothal of the Prince with a daughter of Queen Isabella. The Prince has published the following reply to this report in the *Hessische Blatter*:

"An article entitled 'The Conversion of Prince Henry of Hanau,' which appeared in the *Hessische Zeitung*, gives me the occasion of begging you in the name of truth to insert the following declaration. I have never been advised by my friends in Hesse to change my religion; on the contrary, I had concealed from them my intention of being converted up to the last moment, in order that my heart might not be needlessly pained by the sight of the deep wounds I should thereby inflict upon my friends. I say needlessly, for nothing would have been able to hold me back from returning, like Landgrave Frederick II, to the Church of St. Elizabeth, to which my innermost convictions have driven me, after long study. You will also have the kindness to call the attention of *Hessische Zeitung* to the fact that her Majesty Queen Isabella of Spain has no need of seeking any Princes for her daughters. HENRY, Prince of Hanau."

SIR THOMAS MORE'S FIDELITY.

HE PREFERRED SERVING HIS GOD TO OBEYING HIS KING.

Thomas More was Lord High Chancellor of England in the reign of King Henry VIII. He was a fervent Catholic, and, although zealous in the service of his king, was still more so in the service of God.

When Henry rebelled against the Church, he put into prison, and sometimes even condemned to death, those who would not acknowledge him to be head of the Church in England. When he informed Sir Thomas More of this law which he had made, requiring his subjects to submit to his authority in spiritual things, Sir Thomas at once replied that he, for one, would never obey it, "because," he said, "it is against the law of God."

The king was very much grieved at Thomas's refusal, not only because he himself had a great esteem for him, but also because he knew the influence his example would have over others. So he tried first by promises and then by threats to make him submit. But it was all in vain, for the faithful servant of the King of Heaven firmly declared that he would sooner die than neglect his duty to God. This answer put the king into a great passion, and he ordered him to be immediately cast into prison. "You shall see," he said, "that I am your master, and that you must do what I wish."

"You have indeed power over my life, and over everything I have that passes away with life," replied the intrepid Thomas; "but more than that you have no power over."

The king condemned him to death; but wishing to give him yet an opportunity of saving his life, he went to Margaret, his wife, and persuaded her to go to her husband and try and influence him by those endearing motives which have most effect upon the human heart.

"O my husband!" she said to him, "do obey the command of the king as others have done, and your life will be spared."

"And how long, my dear wife," he answered, "how long do you think I shall live if I do what you ask me?"

"For at least twenty years," she said.

"Well, if you had said twenty thousand years, that would have been something; but it would be indeed a very poor thing to live even that number of years and run the risk of losing my God in eternity! Oh, no, dear wife! I thought you would have spoken more wisely to me than that. I will never consent to disobey my God in that way; I have promised Him over and over again that I would serve Him faithfully all my days, and love Him with my whole heart, and by His grace I will do it."

Sir Thomas More died on the scaffold on the sixth day of July, 1535.

The resolution taken by the Duke Frederick Paul of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to resign his position in the German Army springs from the fact that he has had all his children baptized Catholics. A decree of Frederic William IV. forbade all Protestant officers who married Catholic ladies to give the pledge always demanded by the latter that the children should be brought up in the true Faith. Having disobeyed this stern regulation, the Duke had no alternative but to retire from military life.

MARKET REPORT.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN—Oats, 42c to 44c. Peas, 70c; Spring wheat, 0 90 to $1 00; Fall wheat, 1 00 to $1 10; Scotch, 1 20. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 1 50.

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 15c to 16c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 00c to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 00. Geese, 80 to $1 00 each. Turkeys, $0 00 to $1 50 each.

MEATS—Pork — Mess, per barrel, 15 00 to 16 50; ham, 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 13c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, live weight, 4½c to 5½c. Mutton and lamb, 10c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal.; 35c to 45c a bag. Cabbage, per dozen heads, 50c to 60c. Cucumbers, per doz. 50c. Carrots, per doz. 20c. Hay, 13 00 to 14 00; straw, 4 75 to 5 00. Flour, No. 1, 5 50 to 5 75. Oatmeal, 4 75 per barrel. Provender, 1 40 per cwt. Bran, 90c per cwt. Shorts, 1 30 per cwt. Hides, rough, 5½c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts 400 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, $5 35 to $5 45; extra $5 35 to $5 45; superfine, $4 90 to $4 95; spring extra, $4 25 to $4 30; superfine, $3 25 to $3 25; strong bakers, $4 75 to $5 75; fine, $3 00 to $3 10; middlings, $2 75 to $2 90; pollards, $2 50 to $2 75; Ontario bags, $1 50 to $2 25; city bags, $2 75 to $2 80. GRAIN — Wheat, white winter, $1 13 to 1 14; Can. red winter, 1 16 to 1 17; No. 2 spring, 1 13 to 1 15. Corn, 67½ to 67½c. Peas, 92 to 92½c. Oats, 38 to 40c. Rye, 70 to 71c. Barley, 55 to 65c. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16c; Eastern Townships, 15 to 16c; Western, 12c to 14c. Cheese, 8½c to 8½c. Pork, 19 00 to $20 00. Lard, 10c to 11c. Bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 13c to 14c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, July. 7.—Wheat—Fall, No. 2, 109 to 1 10; No. 3, 1 07 to 1 08; spring, No. 1, 1 09 to 1 10; No. 2, 1 07 to 1 08; No. 3, 1 05 to 1 05. Barley, No. 1, 70 to 70c; No. 2, 65 to 65c; No. 3, extra, 60 to 60c; No. 3, 50 to 52c. Peas, No. 1, 78 to 80c; No. 2, 73 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 40c; Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c, Flour, Superior, 5 00 to 5 50; extra, 4 75 to 0 00. Bran, 15 50 to 15 50. Butter, 12 to 19c. Hogs, street 7 50 to 7 50. Barley, (street), 66 to 00c. Rye, street, 60 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 1 05 to 1 11; fall, 1 01 to 1 03. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 75 to 1 80; Deihl, ₱ 100 lbs. 1 70 to 1 80; Treadwell, 1 70 to 1 75; Clawson, 1 60 to 1 70; Red, 1 60 to 1 75. Oats, 1 17 to 1 20, Corn, 1 20 to 1 30. Barley, 1 10 to 1 15. Peas, 1 5 to 1 50. Rye, 1 20 to 1 25. Beans, per bush, 1 50 to 2 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 3 00 to 3 25 Family, 2 75 to 3 00. Oatmeal Fine, 2 50 to 2 75 Granulated, 2 75 to 3 00. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 20 00 to 22 00. Bran, 12 00 to 14 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 00. Butter—pound rolls, 16 to 17c; crock, 14 to 16c; tubs, 13 to 14c. Eggs retail, 17 to 18c. Cheese, lb. 9½ to 10½c. Lard, 12 to 14c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 100 to 200. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 70 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 1 00 to 1 10. Apples, per bag, 75 to 1 25. Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 8 00 to 8 50. Beef, per cwt, 6 50 to 7 00. Mutton, per lb, 08 to 09c. Lamb, per lb, 07 to 07c. Hops, per 100 lbs, 20 to 2 c. Wood, per cord, 5 00 to 5 50.

LOCAL NOTICES.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place—Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAPMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London.

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BEST BAKING POWDER.

INTERESTING TESTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the present Analytical Chemist for the Government, has recently made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of Baking Powders.	Strength Cubic Inches Gas per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (absolutely pure)	127.4
"Patapsco" (alum powder)	125.2*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	32.7*
"Hanford's None Such," fresh	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old	84.35
"Redhead's"	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9*
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (short weight ¾ oz.)	110.8
"Sea Foam"	107.9
"Czar"	106.8
"Dr. Price's"	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul)	101.88
"Lewis'" Condensed	98.2
"Congress" yeast	97.5
"Pearl"	93.2
"C. E. Andrews & Co.'s" (contains alum)	78.17*
"Hecker's"	92.5
"Gillet's"	84.2
"Bulk"	80.5

* In his report, the Government Chemist says:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand.

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