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C. M. B. A.

Section 2 of Reserve Fund Article provides that all money for said fund shall be sent by the Grand Secretary to the Treasurer; then an order signed by the Grand President and Secretary is to be drawn on the Treasurer to pay said money to the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer, in compliance with Section 5, on receipt of said order shall remit by draft to the Chairman of said Board, who shall on receipt of said draft endorse the same and procure the endorsement of the other members of said Board, and then deposit the draft in the Savings Branch of an incorporated Bank as stated in section 7.

There is a great deal of unnecessary roundabout work, under the pretext of greater safety, in regard to the banking of this Reserve Fund money. Would it not be just as safe, and far less troublesome, to have the draft from the Treasurer made payable to the chairman of the board of trustees? We can readily understand why no portion of the Reserve Fund upon deposit shall be withdrawn unless by order signed and endorsed as required by section 9 of Reserve Fund Article, but why the chairman of the Board of trustees should be compelled to send a draft around for the signatures of all the other members before he can deposit it in bank to the credit of the Reserve Fund, seems somewhat strange. If so inclined, could not the chairman of the trustees, obtain the money on said draft and not deposit it at all, just as well after all the trustees had endorsed it, as if the draft was made payable to himself or his sole order? The depositing of this money to the credit and in the name of the Reserve Fund of the C. M. B. A. is entirely in the hands of the chairman of the Board of Trustees, and we can see no good reason whatever why this money could not be sent direct from the Grand Secretary to said chairman. The manner in which the Canadian C. M. B. A. Reserve fund is to accumulate, is entirely different from that of the United States. Not being incorporated in Canada, our Supreme law makers considered it best to confine us to a Savings Bank.

To this we do not so much object; it is the routine to be taken before getting it in bank that we consider useless trouble and would like to see changed.

Branch No. 39, Neustadt, Ont., is the first to pay assessments 11 and 12, having paid those assessments on 12th inst., four days after receiving notice.

Brockville correspondent is correct. The "application" must be read at a regular meeting of the Branch, entered on minute book, and referred to board of trustees. Said board must report at next regular meeting of Branch, if possible. If Medical Supervisor's report and Trustees' report be favorable, the candidate is ballotted for: this ballot must be at a regular meeting. If candidate be elected, he is notified to present himself for initiation, which must also take place at a regular meeting. A special meeting is not a regular meeting and the candidate could not be legally initiated at such meeting, but the date of your regular meeting could be changed by the Branch to meet such a case as you refer to, if the members of the Branch so desired.

Petrolia, Sept. 5th, 1887.

S. R. Brown Esq., Secretary of Canada Grand Council C. M. B. A.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I take the liberty of intruding on your valuable time and space in the C. M. B. A. column of the RECORD to inform you, and our noble association in Canada, that we were honoured by the visit of H. W. Deare, Esq., of Essex Centre, a district deputy for Western Ontario, who is on his round of official visits. He visited branch 27 on Saturday last, our regular meeting, and nearly all our members were present. Our President having gone to Ireland on a visit for the good of his health, Bro. Deare presided, and wielded the gavel with dignity, and wisdom. He went into a thorough examination of the affairs of the Branch, and gave us such fatherly and charitable instruction, pointing out our weak points, and giving such solid and convincing reasons for adhering strictly to the constitution and usages of the C. M. B. A., that our members were impressed with new ideas of duty, and I believe are resolved to work for their Branch with renewed vigour. Sunday afternoon Bro. Deare addressed a select audience of attentive Catholic members of this parish on the C. M. B. A. for one hour and a half, after which he filled up four new applications for membership, thus aiding us most materially in infusing new life into our Branch. We are all highly pleased with the deputy and his visit. Yours fraternally,

WM. GLEASON.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Mathew M. Clarke.

The sad intelligence reached Rev. Father Flannery on Sunday evening that his nephew, Mathew M. Clarke, had breathed his last in the city of New York. A telegram was despatched immediately ordering the remains to be conveyed to St. Thomas for interment. On Wednesday a grand High Mass *de Requiem Corpore presente* was celebrated in the Church of the Holy Angels, Rev. Father Flannery celebrant; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Rector of the Cathedral, deacon; and Rev. James Walsh, C. C., subdeacon; Rev. John Cook, C. C., acting as master of ceremonies. Before the absolution was pronounced Rev. M. Tiernan spoke in very eloquent and sympathetic terms of the awful uncertainty in which we all live and the necessity of being at all times prepared for the death summons. The remains were accompanied by a large concourse of sympathising friends to their final resting place in the Catholic cemetery. Mathew M. Clarke was born in Borrisokane, Ireland, about twenty-six years ago, and was a young man eminent for many endearing qualities of head and heart. The sad news of his early demise will cause many a heart-wrung tear to be shed in the land of his birth.

R. I. P.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.

THE SPEECHES OF MESSRS. DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

A tremendous demonstration was held on Tuesday night in the Rhotondo, Dublin, for the purpose of protesting against the proclamation of the National League under the new Act. We take from *United Ireland* the annexed report of the speeches delivered by Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien on this occasion:

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., said—He asked them, the citizens of Dublin, to let their English friends know what those present thought of the suppression of the National League. He would invite them now, having seen the forces on the side of the people of Ireland, to call at the Castle and see the forces on the other side (laughter). Let them ask Mr. Balfour to show an assemblage who approve of him and his policy, and he ventured to say that when Mr. Balfour gathered together that assemblage there would be very few there who did not possess a Government salary (cheers.) In point of fact, on one side are the masses of the country, and on the other the salaried and Government officials. They say in the proclamation that the National League is a dangerous association. He was very proud to hear them them say so. The Irish leaders did their best to make it so, and if they had succeeded in doing so they had done their duty to the people of Ireland (cheers). They had maintained the League in all its operations within the strictest limits of the law. Their object was to make it some protection against rack-renting and eviction.

A STRUGGLE UNSOUGHT.

They did not seek the struggle, but as it was forced upon them they welcomed it, and if, as the newspapers state, that this is a life-and-death struggle between the National League and the Government of the country, then he said they went into it with a light heart. If the action of the League in the past can be termed intimidation, then he admitted he intended to practise the same sort of intimidation in the future. He remembered the time when there was not a child in Ireland who from the time it left its mother's knee until it arrived at manhood did not know what it was to pass an hour without feeling the effect of intimidation. Their whole life was subject to intimidation, and what the National League had done was to set up an organization to enable the people to resist that intimidation. They might call that intimidation if they wished, and he told the Government that so long as landlordism prevails in the country their intimidation will prevail, and prevail over landlordism and the Government also (cheers). If they imagined that by proclaiming the League they would make land-grabbers in Ireland again they made a mistake. He said from that platform that no matter how many proclamations might be issued they would not have the evicted farms taken, and they would continue on this course to the end (hear, hear).

LOST HOPES.

They seemed to imagine that by proclaming the League they would put an end to certain combination that existed in this country, and not connected with the National League, but for which the National League undoubtedly entertained a considerable sympathy. He was alluding now to the combination known as the Plan of Campaign (cheers). Now let him say this, that if there be a man in Ireland base enough—and he did not think there was—to turn and back out now that the Coercion Act was passed, he pledged himself to denounce him from public platforms by name. Now that they had the prize almost in their grasp, and the people of England rallying on their side, he hoped that the Coercion Act by which they would be imprisoned for six months would not terrify them (No). When the men of '67 (loud cheers) stood up for the old cause of Irish liberty and National right what was it they had to face? It was not six months, but over them frowned the awful shadow of the gallows. In these days, when there were no friends around them, when English opinion was hostile, they did not falter. Men, brave and firm, were found to take up the cause in '48, in the tithe war, and in '98, and if the Tory Government imagined that in '87, when victory was at hand, that six months with hard labor, administered by Mr. Cromwell Balfour, would have a terrifying effect, they erred grievously.

DOUBLING THE DEMANDS.

They should go in the same path, showing no change in their attitude, except that they would be less scrupulous in this respect, that whereas in the past they recommended the tenantry to demand what was less than their just right, now he would tell them to double their demands (applause). If they had to get six months' hard labor in order to get a reduction, they might as well get a good reduction when they were at it (laughter). That was all he had to say on the proclamation of the League, and he would conclude to-night by informing them that they need not be very much afraid of the magistrates of Ireland or the Government (loud cheers).

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., who received a warm reception, said he had not entered at this hour to detain this tremendous gathering with many remarks, because both they and he had come there that night for the purpose of welcoming and listening to their English friends, and having heard them they must express their deep gratitude to them for coming over in this hour of trial, and reminding them that the proclamation of Mr. Balfour—(hisses)—was not the proclamation of the English people. No; the English people had issued some proclamations lately—(laughter)—in very plain language at Northwich—(applause)—at Spalding, and other places besides. Those proclamations were directed against a dangerous association (laughter). It was not the Irish National League which was a dangerous association—the fell association was composed of Tory coercionists, Orange rack-renters, and Radical renegades—(cheers)—but he and his friends were there to tell those men that the day upon which the English people made up their minds to suppress that dangerous organization, that day would do more to make the Irish people their debtors, their friends, and comrades for ever than seven centuries more of a criminal union with fire and sword would do to crush them.

THE PROCLAMATION.

If it was necessary to say one word after what they had listened to from John Dillon, all he could say was that he took it for granted there was no Nationalist in Ireland who was worth his salt who would not disobey the proclamation—(applause)—and resist it and trample on it every hour in the day (cheers). That, however, he (Mr. O'Brien) and his friends would do with all their minds and all their hearts and all their strength (cheers). He knew, at all events, that was what he meant to do, and he rather thought that if that was law breaking he would break that law in mighty good company. He had listened with respect and admiration to the eloquent appeals that were made by their friends from the other side of the water to be calm and to be moderate, and to be patient, and within certain limits he most cordially re-echoed that appeal. They were not going to do anything from mere violence or despair. On the contrary, all the violence and all the despair were in the camp of their enemies. No; they trusted these Englishmen who could also trust them; they had confidence in the good will of the English people and their great leader, William Ewart Gladstone. (loud cheers). They had confidence in the magic of his genius and age, in the triumph of his glorious work.

THE ONLY CRIME.

The only crime that there was the least danger of their falling into, and which they would fall into head and ears—(laughter)—was the crime of maintaining their rights as freemen—(cheers)—and the crime of protecting the homes of their people against their ruthless enemy. He said to-night in the presence of their English visitors that they would not be worthy of Mr. Gladstone, they would not be deserving of freedom—they would deserve to be kicked and trampled upon, if they were to lie down submissively and surrender their right to liberty—(cheers)—if they were to lie down without a struggle and to see their people turned from their homes by their tyrants, and to allow this grand old land of theirs to be degraded into a slave plantation by a lisping hawthorn-bud like Mr. Balfour (cheers). Now, they heard Mr. Cobb declare some of the principles of English freedom, and although they were not in a position to go so far as that, he believed in his heart that if that vile proclamation were launched against the English people they would answer it by marching to Dublin Castle to-night, and by cramming the proclamation down Mr. Balfour's throat (cheers).

ACCUSTOMED TO COERCION.

Unfortunately in Ireland they were blunted to coercion. They were born and bred to it, and he might say this, that so long as this country was to be governed by creatures like Balfour (groans), by King-Harman (groans), by Peter O'Brien (groans), and by Captain Plunkett all he would say was thank God they required a Coercion Act to govern us. We would be false to our fathers, to our fathers' names, and false to the cause of Ireland if we did not. He could not help thinking that in one respect this Coercion Act was a thing to be proud of, and that it was the highest testimony that could be paid to the indomitable and unconquerable spirit of the Irish people (cheers). What was the position of that mighty Government? They had reduced their population down to less than five millions of people. Ireland was the most crimeless country in Europe; its criminal calendar was an almost blank. They had 40,000 soldiers and police holding this little island down. Yet what was their coddition? It was that they could not manage to govern these millions of people without filling the country with troops, and without passing a Coercion Act which was meant to handcuff a whole nation.—

FROM ST. JOHN N. B.,

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

On Sunday, 4th inst, his Lordship Bishop Sweeney announced at the 9 and 11 o'clock Masses that he was about to begin a work that has been in contemplation for some time viz., the erection of a Charity Hospital. The work has been delayed on account of the great inportance of completing the building for the orphans. Now, however, he proposed to push on the work. He had been promised assistance by some members of the congregation, and hoped to have the assistance of all in carrying on this noble work. The building will be 100 feet long and 50 feet deep and will be three stories high, with a basement. The site chosen is that of the old Christian Brother's School, on Sydney St., that has been vacant since the fire ten years ago. Besides being used as an hospital, the new institution will be a refuge for the old and infirm poor, who would thus be relieved from all anxiety about worldly matters and devote the rest of their days to prepare for the great journey beyond the grave. The hospital will be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. It is his Lordship's intention to have the hospital ready for use next year.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting William Golden, Esq., Pittsburg, year Pa., editor of the *Emerald Vindicator*, a Catholic journal, a short time ago. Mr. Golden is travelling for pleasure and is highly pleased with his trip in the Maritime Provinces. He thinks St. John is one of the finest cities of its size on the continent.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Peter's Church, Portland, has been in progress over a week, and we are happy to say that the result has been most satisfactory. A very interesting feature of the Bazaar is the nightly concert given by the Misses Coholan and Robinson, Prof. Sterne and Messrs McGovern and McSorley. Mr. Higgin's flute solo was highly appreciated. There is a contest for a cane now going in between Messrs. Carleton and Bowden. Since the Redemptorist Fathers have taken charge of St. Peter's, a new Presbytery and convent have been erected at considerable expense, and the proceeds of this Bazaar will be used for the purpose of reducing the debt.

L. K.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 7th, 1887.

PICNIC AT LA SALETTE.

The annual picnic of the La Salette congregation on 8th Sept. was, as usual very successful, reflecting great credit on the ladies of the parish, and on the Pastor, Rev. Father Dillon. A dinner sumptuous enough to tempt a disciple of Epicurus was spread early in the afternoon, and the thousands who sat down to partake of it enjoyed it amazingly. The best possible arrangements were made to afford a good day's amusement, and all were satisfied that this could not be obtained elsewhere to better advantage. A gold watch for the most popular young lady was awarded to Miss Burket of Delhi, and another watch was awarded to the most popular young gentleman, who proved to be Mr. Joseph Bool of Windham. Mr. Wm. Bool was awarded a magnificent gold-headed cane. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. McKnight and Dr. McKay, members of Parliament, also by Rev. G. R. Northgraves, and Messrs. Jas Brady of Ingersoll, J. Nickerson of Simcoe, Peter Maybee and Jno Freeman of Lynville. A large sum was realized for the benefit of the Church.

THE FINGER OF GOD.

'WILL MEET YOU IN HELL BEFORE MORNING."

The Wichita (Kan.) *Beacon* is responsible for a very singular story of a young man who was suddenly paralyzed in that city some time ago after having made a very irreverent remark.

Frank Morton, of Moberly, Mo., was boarding in April last at the Arlington House, Wichita. He was a good hearted young man, but inclined to scoff at religion. Led by curiosity he visted meetings then being held by members of the Salvation Army, and on Friday night, about the middle of the month, placed himself among the penitents at the bench. After the meeting Morton, in company with a friend, repaired to the hotel and for some time stood talking at the counter near the clerk's desk. There were probably twelve or fifteen other people in the office at the time. Finally Morton's friend said, "Good-night, Frank," and Morton responded, "Good night: I'll meet you in hell before morning." Almost before the words were out of his mouth he lay stretched on the floor, falling as if he had been struck with a club. The people in the room ran to him and, lifting him up, they saw his closed eyes livid face, looking for all the world like death. He was gently laid back on the floor and Dr. J. M. Hoskins, the nearest physician, was called. He saw at once that the man was not dead, but thought that he had an epileptic stroke or had taken poison of some kind. After working with him for some time consciousness was restored, but he could not move himself or speak. After vainly attempting to speak or arise he motioned for paper and pencil, which were given to him. The first thing he wrote was the address of his brother, and asked them to telegraph for him. He next wrote, "When I made my last remark I was nearer hell than I thought." Morton was subsequently sent to his home. He evidently regarded his affliction as a punishment. Among those who saw the occurence and vouch for the truth of the story are Isaac Roberts, proprietor of the Arlington, and several other persons well known locally.

Irish Wit.

Louis P. Beyer, says the Buffalo *Curier*, tells some amusing experiences connected with his trip to Europe. He was relating several incidents yesterday to friends, and among others he said: "One day a jolly old Irishman took me to Blarney castle. As I looked at the castle I said, 'It must be very old.' 'Yis, sur,' he replied. 'How old is it?' I asked. 'O very ould, sur.' 'But how old is it?' 'Well, sur, ever since Adam was a little boy.' Coming out of the place, I observed a barefooted, but pretty, colleen, to whom I said: 'You're a very pretty girl. I'd like to marry you.' 'God bless your Irish face,' said she, 'but the blarney-stone has a bad effect on ye.' The idea of my having an Irish face was too good."

JAMES I. ANDERSON & Co's BOOKSTORE.—One of the first firms to move into the very fine new block on Dundas street was James I. Anderson & Co. For many years Mr. Anderson has been in business in London, and by fair dealing and business capacity has succeeded in establishing one of the very best book and stationery stores in Ontario. It is a real pleasure to visit his establishment. A neat arrangement of goods is visible in all parts of the store; the stock is new and bright and well selected; the books comprise the latest publications, and those of the standard authors may be obtained in all styles, from the cheapest to the very richest presentation editions; the stationary is varied, so much so indeed that one is liable to be bewildered at the sight of so much diversity of styles and beautiful designs. Everything that may be looked for in a book and stationery store of the first class may be found in the commodious establishment of James I. Anderson & Co., and we heartily recommend our readers to call and examine and select from his extensive stock anything they may be in need of in this line.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE—Mr. M. G. Paine has opened a new boot and shoe store on Dundas street near the dry goods house of T. Beattie & Co. His stock is in all respects a most complete one, and as Mr. Paine is a practical shoemaker those who patronize him will receive the very best satisfaction. Mr. Paine brings with him from Strathroy the very best reputation for fair dealing and enterprise, and we doubt not those qualities will in this more extensive field be the means of securing him a large share of public patronage.

DIED.

In Galt, on Sept. 2nd, Miss Maggie Connor, aged 31 years and 10 months.

BIRTH.

In this city, on Sept. 3rd, the wife of Jas. McAuley, of a son.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

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As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the work of the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, wishes to begin the erection of a suitable school-house and church at the earliest possible date, all persons who have received his appeal for help are kindly requested to fill their lists as soon as convenient, and send the proceeds, together with the benefactors' lists, to the reverend gentleman. All moneys received will be immediately acknowledged. Persons not receiving in due time such acknowledgment, will be pleased to notify Dean Wagner by postal card 451-tf

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Is the little doll she dressed
But the other day, she ran along
Into the gardens: I heard her song
Float like a bird's on the still clear air,
And now she is far away!

Singing still in another place
Heaven's sunshine falling upon her face
Still filling the sweet child eyes;
But it does not reach us that song she sings.
Though I fancy some times, that little wings
Brush by me in the dark,
And I almost feel the soft caress
Of her little hands, while I fondly press
The little cheek to mine.

And at times I hear in the twilight gloom
Light, pattering feet, and this silent room
With sudden music fills.
It may be for Heaven seems far away,
She is lonely, and misses her toys and play
All the pretty garden flowers.

Her heart was so full of love you know
For the smallest things; and she used to go
To sleep with this waxen doll,
Folded quite close to her baby breast,
And I never missed as I went to rest
One look at the tiny pair.

So I think if the angels saw her grieve,
In the music's pause, they might give her leave
To open the pearly gates
And wand'ring down to her earthly home
Though we see her not, she may sometime roam
Like a little white flower of beauty blown
From the fields of Paradise,
Yes; that is the reason I keep them here
These odds and ends, and her "dolly dear,"
Just as she laid it down!

I like to fancy the little feet
Straying awhile from the golden street
In quiet evening hours,
May softly steal in the twilight gray,
To the little room where she used to play
And touch with ling'ring hand once more
The treasured toys of earth!

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Cleveland Universe.

The Protestant ministers of Cleveland in a meeting last Monday, discussed the propriety of including Catholic hospitals in "a church collection," which the ministers design. Rev. Dr. Robinson advocated a *pro rata* for the Catholic institutions. Rev. J. M. French stoutly opposed such a course, giving as reason, "that he understood it to be the Romish policy to proselyte in their hospitals and if possible win over to their belief Protestant patients happening to be in them." Dr. Robinson rejoined: "If Catholic and Protestant sects ever to come together, surely it will be on a broad platform of doing good to others. I know of a lady, a member of my church who was for a time under treatment in Charity Hospital, corner of Garden and Perry streets. She speaks most highly of the order of religious women who nurse the sick in that institution, and assures me that they never mentioned the tenets of the Catholic Church in her presence while she was under their care, though they had abundance of opportunity had they wished to take advantage of it." Dr. Robinson stood alone in his contention. Now, without suggesting to our separated brethren any *pro rata* or other donation to the Catholic hospitals, let us make the simple safe suggestion that they appoint a committee to visit our Catholic hospitals, and then the city ministers will be in a better position to agree or disagree with Rev. Dr. Robinson.

Catholic Telegraph.

A "Liberal Catholic" may be defined as a man who deviates in word and deed from the corollaries of his faith, or even from its teachings, who has a low estimation of the clergy and his fellow Catholics and a high one of all exponents and disciples of "Modern thought," who lacks the brains to see the lamentable exhibition he makes of himself in the sight and judgment of friend and foe. For, needing the moral courage to be all things to all men what he professes to be in name, he is considered by both to be "neither fish nor flesh nor good red herring."

Ave Maria.

The Abbe Caillhat, an eloquent French preacher, addressing the pilgrims at Lourdes on a recent occasion, employed these inspiring words: "You desire to be saints? Let the world be to you a desert and a Calvary,—the temple to pray in, and Calvary on which to suffer. Prayer and suffering are the two indespensible elements of holiness. Prayer is an oblation of individuals, families, and nations; sufferings are a means of reparation, and we must accept them. There is the secret of holiness as we discover it in the school of Mary, whom during her life we see principally in the Temple and on Calvary, and who appeared at Lourdes, her head joined in prayer, and her feet resting on the stone of sacrifice."

The venerable Father Joset, S. J., of the old Cœur d'Alene mission, is a well known figure throughout Idaho. Along with Fathers Blanchet de Smet, and others, he was among the first white men to penetrate the Indian country of the Northwest. He crossed the plains in 1844 and ever since that time has been living among the Indian tribes of the Rocky Mountains. Till the Northern Pacific Railroad broke way through the country this venerable priest had never seen an electric telegraph, and had a very limited acquaintance with railways, Street cars, type-writers, and other modern inventions of the kind. He never beheld till this year, when he made a brief visit to Portland, Oregon. Seventy-eight years old, he has spent nearly half a century of his life entirely away from civilization. The hardy