The Procession and Service at the Cathedral and Sermon by Archbishop O'Brien.

The Proceedings of the Convention at Tuesday and Wednesday's Sessions.

Grand Council Expelled from Membership in the Supreme Council-Reports of Officers.

(From the Daily Sun, 5th.) The ninth biennial convention C. M. B. A. Grand Council of Canada opened in the Mechanic's Institute,

this city, Tuesday. At 8.30 o'clock in the morning the delegates accompanied by the members of the two branches in this city and the Fairvile branch and headed by the Artillery and City Cornet bands marched in procession to the Cathedral, where high mass was celebrated by Rev. T. Casey, with Rev. T. A. Dona-hue as deacon, Rev. F. McMurray as sub-deacon, and Rev. E. Corbett, master of ceremonies. Archbishop O'Brien, Bishop Sweeny, Fathers Collins, Belliveau, Girard, and other priests were

in the sanctuary. After the gospel had been sung, His Grace, the Archbishop of Halifax, ascended the pulpit, and preliminary to his sermon referred in congratulatory terms to the golden jubilee of Bishop Sweeny, and to the immense amount of good work done by His Lordship in the thirty-four years of his episcopacy. Then he read the following passage:

Put you on the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the snares of the In all things taking the shield of faith, wherewith you may be able to extinguish all the fiery darts of the most wicked one. And take unto you the helmet of salvation and the sword of the spirit (which is the word of God).—Ephesians vi.

The apostle, after having taught the Christians of his day the various duties they owed to God and to one powerful than those of flesh and blood with whom they had to wrestle, calumny avoided. pointed out the means they should employ in order to gain the victory. They should take the "armor of God"; they should be "girt about with truth and having on the breast plate of justice,"

peace. Then, he added, the words of my text: "In all things taking the shield of faith wherewith you may be able to extinguish all the flery darts of the

Many centuries have passed since those words were written; many physa higher plane of civilization and to a more full knowledge of the mysteries of his surroundings, yet all these words are as applicable today as they were in the early morning light of the Christian era. Essentially, human nature is the same in the unlettered nomadic tribes or rude tent dwellers of long ago, and the more polished inhabitants of the towns and cities of today. The fundamental principles of humanity are unchanged: the more or less of knowledge and culture and 1efinement of manners sink into insignificance before the fact of our common nature. It is human nature itself and not its accidental qualities that constitutes the grand historic fact of our world, as well as the encircling chain that links each individual to all the rest.

The same snares and pitfalls, too. beset our path, and the same enemies lie in wait for our souls. Hence it is as true now as it was in the time of the apostle, that "our wrestling is not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers; against the rulers of the world of darkness: against the spirit of wickedness in the high places."--Eph. xiv., 12, And, consequently our safety and final victory shall be achieved only through the employment of the weapons indicated

Evidently the apostle took a view of life widely different from that taken by many in our time. For him there was a truth of God that could be known with certainty, there was a faith that could withstand all assaults, there were living, though unseen, enemies against whom he had to strive. He was no athiest, for with him the existence of a God was a primary truth. He was no agnostic, for with him not only was God's existence a certainty, but His providence also and His guiding power. He was no indifferentist, for with him only one form of belief was pleasing to the Almighty. nations of a free man, the law of the gospel to guide his steps; his sword, God's unerring word; his helmet, the undying hope of salvation, and finally and above all and over all, his shield, the unchanging faith once delivered to the apostles and handed down the ages of the Christian soul prepared to victoriously wrestle against all the powers and principalities of darkness, error and unbelief! What a consoling reflection to know that we can be so

armed! In addressing a convention of the Catholic Mutual Benefit association, it seems to me no more fitting subject could be chosen for our consideration than the one thus hastily outlined. For the members of our association are us the absolute necessity of faith and to be first and chiefly, good Catholics. makes us understand that without it dially welcomed the delegates to St. This involves being good citizens as we cannot be pleasing to God. It is well as sterling Christians. The more the shield that protects all other vir-

C. M. B. A. GRAND COUNCIL. fully we live up to the ideal of our re- tues and the aegis under which the John, ligion the more clearly shall we exem- soul waxes into the more perfect man, plify in our lives the ennobling and unto the measure of the age of the hurried examination of what the apostle calls the armor of God.

The belt of the Christian soldier is truth, for that it is which binds him to perfect harmony with litself. Such. God, and to the light of which he has my dear brethren, is your faith and been mercifully called. Now this mine. truth is not any natural knowledge however renowned, or the fond imaginings of our own unchastened intellect, which we must seek and embrace. God in making his revelation did not leave himself without a witthe apostle does not leave us in any he delivered himself that he might sanctify it, that he might present it to himself a glorious church, "not having spot nor wrinkle, nor any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish."-Eph. v., 25. Justice is the breastplate of the

Christian. He gives to each one his own and only asks for himself what he is willing to concede to others. He never attempts to over-reach in a business transaction his neighbor. He employs no sharp practices in buying or selling, nor does he seek to blind himself to the dishonesty of those peculiar methods of dealing by which the moral law is openly violated whilst the civil one is technically observed. Trusts which he has undertaken are faithfully executed and a fair wage is freely given to those who labor in his employ. In a word, the rule do unto others as you would be done by, is no mere form of words for pietistic quotation, but is the energizing principle of his every action. The thing unjustly acquired must be another, and after having warned them restored, the injury done to property that they had invisible enemies, more or character must be repaired, and all uncharitable speaking, detraction and

Shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, we can move unhurt over the rough ways of life, escaping alike the stumbling blocks of scandal , and the throes of anger, hatred and illand their feet should be "shod with will. The man of peace is like the strong the preparation of the gospel of man armed of whom our Saviour speaks, who keepeth his court, and as a consequence those things which he possesseth are in peace.-Luke xi., 21. God's word is the sword of the Christian wherewith he shall smite the false theories of religion and morality that abound. The maxims of the world, the opinions of men, the lics, and recognize your obligation of ical changes have been verified. Social subtle reasoning of the sophist, whethhabits have undergone important er in the flashy paragraphs of the daily modifications. Mankind has risen to press or in the more staid pages of the monthly or quarterly-all are to be tried by the touchstone of God's word. Whatsoever cannot stand this test should be unhesitatingly condemned. The opinions of men are variable, the conclusions of science not always accurate, the deductions of reasoning frequently faulty, but the word of God is living and efficacious and endureth forever. The hope of salvation is our helmet. We may be buffeted by adverse winds of fortune. and many blows of discouragement may be aimed at our heads, but with the hope of eternal salvation with all the compensations it implies, ever serving as a helmet, we shall be invulnerable. In all and above all we shall tual guides and managed on principles see the sign of our victory, and in the darkest hours of our life fair hope will shed a ray of softest light, dispelling the phantoms of darkness and revealfuture triumph.

ing, in part at least, the glory of our Finally, the injunction of putting on the armor of God is complete when in addition to the belt and breastplate fied sum of one or two thousand doland shoes, the sword and the helmet, the Christian takes in all things, the shield of faith. In battle the shield shall not make destitute those who was used to ward off, or failing that, have a claim on them. The yearly to break the force of a blow, or a dues for membership in the C. M. B. A missile which otherwise might pene- are like the premium we pay for insurtrate the lighter material of helmet or ance against fire. If the investment breastplate. Hence the shield was seems good, then let those who are not wrought with the greatest care and members become so to make sure of a thoroughly tested less the faintest certain amount in case of death for the blow should mar its efficacy. The support of their loved ones, and to obclassic poets recounting the deeds of tain in life the moral support and their heroes do not omit to describe the material aid of a widespread and a quality and toughness of their shields, thoroughly Catholic Association. In nor to attribute them to the handiwork of some god. Now, the apostle spoke of war as it was carried on in his day, hence he set forth the Christian soul at times causing explosions, slowly but equipped with spiritual armor analogous to the material one used by the united under the quickening spell of ancient Greeks and Romans. Therefore when he comes to the shield he naturally makes it consist of the strongest spiritual force and one which comes directly from God. Justice and The robust Christian spirit which was truth are great virtues, a desire to folthe outcome of his belief is the one low the teachings of the gospel and an into civilization banded together into which should animate us, as it has abiding hope are admirable disposianimated so many of our forefathers tions, but these all require a protection in the faith. "The life of man upon or shield. Of themselves they cannot, earth is warfare," was proclaimed by like the helmet and breastplate of the holy Job more than three thousand soldier, resist the full force of the aryears ago, and the apostle St. Paul rows and javelins of the enemy. A takes up the same idea and warns the shield wrought by God himself, in Christian to be armed and equipped as which there is no break, no weak a soldier, but as a soldier in a spiritual spot, no flaw, however slight, is recause. His belt, the symbol of his en- quired, and it has been given in divine and thus make more widespread and listment under God's banner, is to be truth; his breastplate, justice; his shoes, the sign-among early eastern without it they can offer but a weak on the lines of practical Catholicism without it they can offer but a weak on the lines of practical Catholicism resistance to the assaults of the enemy. And yet the unthinking ask: "Of what use is faith?" and modern literature of the smart and flippant style derides it as the relic of a bygone age, and ponderous modern philosophers solemnly assert, "creeds are nothing, through the church, the "pillar and actions are everything." In justice it ground of the truth"-1 Tim. iii., 15. must be said that many who speak in What a striking picture we have here this wise know nothing of Christianity except such shreds and fragments of association and not in mysterious pass it as are possessed by those outside the church, and their only idea of creeds is that of the clashing and changing ones of the various denominations not in communion with the church. Indeed such creeds as those are of small consequence: the creed that varies is its own scorner and affords incontestible proof that its faith

is not of God. But the apostle shows

unchanging, developing indeed and ment of John White. expanding like all vital organisms, but always on the same lines, and in

Now, what advantages do we arrive which we may acquire through the use at? St. Paul tells us, by it we can of our intelligence and the aid of our extinguish all the fiery darts of the do so, and expressed the hope that human teachers, for it is part of the most wicked one. The temptations and their visit here would be both benearmor of God, and, consequently, has suggestions of the devil, the evil de- ficial and pleasant. He trusted that been supplied or revealed by him. The sires of our nature acted upon by our the result of their deliberations would possession, then, of a rich store of cunning foe are so many flery darts not only benefit St. John, but also the human knowledge, while most desir- aimed at our souls. As a soldier ex- Dominion. He referred in fitting terms able, is not to be confounded with, nor posed without a shield to stones hurled to the labors of the Bishop of St. John, can it ever supply the place of that from the slings and catapults and he touched on the romantic scentruth of God with which our loins of the enemy would quickly fall, should be girt, God has spoken, God stricken unto death, so without faith has made a revelation of His will, and these flery darts of the most wicked it is that revealed truth, and not the one would soon wound the human soul. theories or deductions of the scientists, But with faith as a shield, we can "extinguish" these arrows of fire and preserve our souls intact. Through it we know the soul is wounded by the unguarded tongues, as also by the thoughts and sinful desires, and that ness of it to future generations, and it is bruised and crushed by unlawful actions. Realizing through faith this doubt as to that witness-it is that ruin which would overtake the soul, we church which Christ loved, for which are spurred on to resist, by God's grace, all those suggestions, temptations and desires, and thus "extinguish" all the flery darts of the most wicked one. On the other hand, without faith men become blinded by their passions and intoxicated by the pleasures of the world and do not see or feel the wounds and bruises inflicted on the soul by their sins. Had they only known in this their day the evils that have come upon them, but are hidden from their sight, they should surely have cried ont, "Give us faith. give us faith, give us the strong shield of the Christian soul." To you, my dear brethren, who are here assembled, especially you members of the C. M. B. A., who are gathered together from the various parts of the great dominion, I say, with St. Paul, "be strengthened in the Lord and in the might of His power. Put you on the armour of God that you may be able to stand against the snares of the devil." You have met to take mutual counsel, and to concert measures for your mutual benefit. You will accomplish this end the more effectually by first clothing yourselves in the invincible armor of God. You are to be first and chiefly Catholics-truth loving men, seekers after justice, men of faith, men always alert to repel the attacks of the foe, whether visible or invisible, men proud of your faith and religion, diligent in its practices and zealous for its promotion and promulgation. A chosen band in a world of intelligent and earnest laymen, intent on promoting your own good and the good of the community in the only one way in which it can be attained, viz., through the Catholic church. Whilst you fully

many spiritual advantages as Cathobeing true soldiers of Christ both for your own sakes, as well as for the encouragement and example of others, You are not forbidden, you are even advised to provide for your temporal needs and for that of your family. Were society constituted on a thoroughly Christian basis, and were all men endued with the spirit of the gospel, then indeed an association like the C. M. B. A. would scarcely be required. But as things now are mutual aid and protection both for the wage earner whilst living and after his death for those dependent upon him are most desirable. Men are seeking this aid in various ways. You are seeking it under the auspices of an association founded on a basis of religion, approved of by your spiriof the strictest economy. Without incurring the risk attendant on membership in non-Catholic societies, you offer to eligible persons all the advantages of union with many thousands of practical Catholics and at a small annual outlay. You assure to your

widow or children or friends the specilars. It is most desirable that all should make provision that their death union is strength and we may say in union is the highest protection to be found. The force of nature, although surely during the long ages of silence the divine command and from gaseous vapors eventually formed this ordered universe. In this process elemental forces were not destroyed, they were grouped harmoniously. So to the wandering tribes of men as they advanced villages and cities and kingdoms, and that masterpiece of the most High, the Catholic church, was founded on unity, and ever offers to man the means of obtaining that for which so many sad hearts sigh, a universal bro-

therhood. May your deliberations tend to expand and strengthen the C. M. B. A. and sound business principles. not be led away by any silly desire of imitating the mummery and mystery of secret societies; you have nothing to conceal, and ordinary prudence can prevent all imposition. Mimicry of the rites of oath bound secret societies will engender distrust and ensure a speedy disruption. Reasonable cau tion and carrying out the rules of the words and ludicrous hand raps will cause a branch to flourish. In wrestling against the rulers of the world of darkness, put on the armor of God "in all things taking the shield of faith wherewith you may be able to extinguish all the flery darts of the most wicked one."

At the conclusion of mass, His Lordship, Bishop Sweeny, on his own behalf and behalf of the congregation cor-

The deegates and members then re- preme council would be a matter for turned to the institute. The stage of the convention to deal with. saving influences of our church for the fulness of Christ. But the creed the hall is handsomely decorated with | A committee was appointed to congood of society. I shall therefore ask which summarizes and embodies that cut and pot flowers and richly upholyou to make with me a necessarily faith must be, as is evident, one and stered furniture from the establish-On the delegates' arival at the In-

> stitute, the meeting was called to order by the Grand President, O. K. Fraser, of Brockville, Ont. Mr. Fraser called on Mayor Robertson, who heartly welcomed the delegates to St. John. He considered it a most pleasing duty to ery of St. John. In conclusion he thanked the deleglates for their kind attention and once more welcomed them to St John.

The Grand President replied and on behalf of the delegates tendered their most sincre thanks for the hearty wel-

Mr. Carleton, on behalf of the local branches, welcomed the delegates. He was pleased to meet the delegates those from the "garden fields of Prince Edward Island in the east, as well as those from the shadows of the Rockies' in the west. He said that everything that was possible had been done for the pleasure of the delegates and hoped they would carry away pleasant remembrances of the city.

The convention was then called to order, the Grand President in the chair. At the afternoon session after the usual opening ceremony, the committee on credentials reported.

GRAND PRESIDENT FRASER'S report was read and referred to a committee. The report reviewed the work

of the association during the past two years. The president says: On the 1st of January, 1893, the date at which certain of our members thought it wise to separate from this grand council, our total membership was about 7,000. Today it is membership was about 7,000. Today it is 9,194, being an increase in one year and eight months of 2,194. At the last convention we had but 180 branches, while today our branches number 237. The assessments for the year prior to which we procured separate beneficiary were 30, while during the first year following they numbered only 14 and beneficiary were 30, while during the first year following they numbered only 14, and for the eight months just past they amounted to but 11, indicating that during the present year they will not exceed 16. These figures, showing as they do the remarkable and healthy growth of the association and the great financial saving to its members, speak fully for themselves and require no comment.

I regret exceedingly, and in this regret I am no doubt joined by every member of this body that the supreme council has seen fit to deprive the Canadian membership of the benefit of the system of withdrawal cards heretofore in yogue I regret likewise that the efit of the system of withdrawal cards heretofore in yogue I regret likewise that the
supreme council have, as we think, contrary
to cur agreement with them, established in
the province of Quebec a separate grand council of the association. The result of such
action has been that your executive have
considered it their duty to decline to pay to
the supreme body the per capita tax heretofore paid them by this grand council. A few
days ago Supreme Solicitor Keena, by order
of the supreme council, called upon me to
make a demand for the amount claimed to be
due that body for supplies and per capita tax.
I told him I would consult the executive and
special committee of this council and advise
him at once. This I did, and found that all him at once. This I did. and found that all my advisers were of opinion that the bill for supplies should be paid forthwith, and the question of per capita tax left for discussion at this convention. I promptly notified Mr. Keena of this result and ordered the grand secretary to have check for supplies go forward. The supreme solicitor made his demand on the 14th of August. On the following day I communicated with the executive and special committee, and advised the supreme solicitor of result by letter of 22nd August, but I find from a communication from the supreme secretary that this grand council had been actually suspended by the supreme president on 20th August. Further action in this connection remains to be taken by this convention. him at once. This I did, and found that all

convention.

Hreunder I give a list of the branches crganized since last convention, with the number, location and organizer, so that the members may be able to see in what sections the
society is growing, and to whose energies
they are indebted for such growth.

GRAND SECRETARY BROWN submitted his report, which being printed, was distributed among the delegates and will come up for consideration later. The report contained the membership report, trustees' report, supervising medical examiner's report, etc., from July 1st, 1892, to July 1st, 1894. The total number of members in good standing in the grand council of Canada is 8,824; under suspension, 370. The oldest branch (No. 1) was organized at Windsor, Ont., February, 1878, and has a membership of 179. The voungest branch is No.233, with a membership of 12. Branch No. 134 of this city is the second largest branch in the grand council, having a membership of 134, and was organized May,

The total amount of money received from 1st of July, 1892, to 1st July, 1894, was \$245,671.48. Of this sum \$155,321.29 was paid out to families of deceased members \$78,020.44 went to the supreme council, and \$12,288.74 was added to the reserve fund. The ordinary expenses for the two years-officials' salaries, supplies, cost of organizing, etc.-were \$15,753.62. Since the formation of the grand council in Canadafourteen years ago-394 members have died, and the total amount paid bene-

ficiaries was \$723,000. The report of Solicitor F.R. Latchford was read. It dealt with legal matters in connection with the association. A letter was read from R. J. Dowdall, Almonte, Quebec, representative to the supreme council, regretting his nothing to discourage them here. A

laws, submitted a special report recommending that the grand council take out a license under the Dominion Insurance act.—Adopted. The regular report of the committee at the visit,

on laws was submitted and set down for consideration at the evening session. The reports of the grand secretary, treasurer, supervising medical examiner, and trustees were set down for

consideration at Wednesday morning's session. A comunication was read from Secretary Cornwall of

THE BOARD OF TRADE, tendering the use of the rooms to the delegates during their stay and stating that the president and officers would be at the rooms on Wednesday at 3 p. m. for the purpose of meeting all who are engaged in mercantile pursuits.

The grand secretary was authorized to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation and state that the delegates would be pleased to accept the invita-

The reports of branches were called for and submitted. In reply to an inquiry, President Fraser said that the suspension of the

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

Grand Council of Canada by the su-

vey the greetings of the grand council to His Lordship Bishop Sweeny and ask his attendance at least to one session of the convention.

President read the correspondence between the supreme president and supreme recorder touching the payment of per capita tax, which the executive of the grand council did not believe they were legally or morally bound to pay.

The correspondence was referred to a committee to report on. The president brought up a case for decision in which he had been asked to grant a dispensation and refused for the reason that the constitution would not, he thought, allow him. A gentleman applied for admission to a branch and before he had been initiated he had reached fifty years of age (the limit allowed by the constitution). The question was discussed at length

from various standpoints and finally a motion was passed approving of the grand president refusing the dispen-

It was decided to admit ladies to sessions of the convention. THE EVENING SESSION

At the evening session, President Fraser, after the opening ceremonies, expressed his great pleasure at seeing the ladies present. On motion of E. Campion, Goderich, Ont., Rev. Dr. Flannery, of St. Thomas, Ont., was delegated to send a cable-

gram to His Holiness the Pope, asking his blessing. The committee appointed to invite Bishop Sweeny to visit the convention reported that his lordship had been pleased to accept the invitation and

would attend one of the sessions today. The committee appointed to prepare resolutions touching the death of Hon. Mr. Fraser, late commissioner of public works of Ontario, reported and the same were adopted by a silent standing vote.

President Fraser, brother of the deceased, said the vote of the convention was a silent one, and he would therefore be silent.

The committee to whom was referred the correspondence touching the expulsion of the Grand Council of Canada by the S preme Council, presented their report. It stated in effect that the Supreme Council by its continued breach of the agreement entered into in Montreal had forfeited its right to exercise supervision ever the Grand Council of Canada and that the Supreme Council be not recognized until such time as the Supreme Council Tulfils its agreement.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously amid applause. T. P. Coffee, Guelph: Thomas Coffee, London, Ont.; and P. J. O'Keeffe, St. John, was appointed a press commit-

Rev. Dr. Flannery reported that he had prepared the following cablegram

St. John. N. B., Sept. 4.
To His Holiness Pope Leo, Rome, Italy:
The Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association of Canada, now in session in this city of St. John, N. B., bowing humbly before your noliness, ask your holiness' benediction. The rev. gentleman created much applause by reading the message in Latin then English, and then French. On motion, the convention went into committee of the whole on laws, vice-

presiden Landry in the chair. The amendments considered were those proposed by the local advisory board of Toronto. No changes of importance were made, the members being in all cases decidedly adverse to changes unless they were absolutely

needed After having considered the amendments over two hours, the committee rose, reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again. At 10.30 o'clock the grand council adjourned to meet at nine o'clock today.

(From the Daily Sun of the 6th.) The C. M. B. A. Grand Council of Canada continued its sessions in the institute Wednesday. The morning session opened shortly after nine o'clock, the Grand President in the chair The financial statement, containing reports of the officers, was under discussion, and was adopted at 12.30, when recess was taken.

About 11 o'clock His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, His Lordship Bishop Sweeny, and Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Halifax, visited the convention and received a great ovation. His Crace said it afforded him much pleasure to accept the kind invitation to visit thera, and hoped that their work here w uld be productive of good to the association. He know they would carry away pleasant impressions of St. John people and he would be glad to have the pleasure of meeting the association next time at Halifax. Bishop Sweeny said he was much pleased to meet such a large assembly of Catholies from Canada, meeting together for sich a worthy object, and was very much impresed with yesterday's proceedings. He hoped the result of their deliberations would be of great value to the association. Although he had said nothing publicly in its favor, they had his best wishes and he had done inability to attend owing to illness in short time since some gentlemen from New York called on him with a view Judge Roulette, for the committee on to establish a similar association. This he would not allow, as the C. M. B. A. was already here. The addresses of the prelates were loudly applauded, and the delegates were greatly pleased

At th afternoon session a committee from among the business men were appointed to visit the board of trade rooms in accordance with the invitation extended. The grand council went into commit-

tee of the whole on laws, vice-president Landry in the chair. Section 92 of the grand council bylaws were amended so as to permit of any member of the grand council being elected to office in the grand council except that of grand president. An amendment to section 120 reducing the qualification of medical ex-

aminers called out a lengthy discussion, but was finally defeated. An amendment to section 152, seeking to give a branch power to initiate a candidate who fails to come forward within the time limit was rejected after a long discussion. Branches were given power to elect and initiate a candidate at the same meeting, provided a unanimous resolution is passed that it is a case of urgent necessity.

Section 165 was amended to allow newly organized branches to elect acting presidents or delegates or alternates to the grand council.

Considerable debate occurred over the following proposed addition to the constitution sent to the grand council by the Toronto advisory board .

That signs and passwords as suggested by the grand council and approved by the spiritual advisor be introduced.

This proposition was defeated. The proposal of the Toronto advisory board that a disability clause be in troduced was rejected.

At six o'clock the committee arose and leave was granted to sit again, Mr. Cragg of Halifax, from the committee appointed to visit the board of trade reported that they had a most pleasant visit and were cordially welcomed by President Hatheway, Mayor Robertson, Secretary Cornwall and others.

A resolution was passed authorizing the incoming grand president to appoint a committee to secure the views of the archbishops and bishops of Canada as to the use of signs and passwords and report at the next convention, two years hence.

Reference was made to the death of Rev. Father Barlow, a prominent member of the order, which occurred since the last convention. A committee was appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions on the death of the rev. gentleman. At the evening sesion the report of

the special committee on separate beneficiary, was submitted and accepted. The report deals with the work of securing the separate beneficiary from the supreme council. The council in committee of the

whole resumed consideration of the amendments to the constitution and by-laws. An amendment to section 95 was

adopted, defining more clearly the payment of delegate's expenses. Amendments were made to sections 8 and 9 providing that a member pay an assessment on or before the first of each month and if the said assessment be not paid at the next regu-

lar meeting the member shall be declared suspended. A number of amendments recommended by Branch 132 Halifax, were all rejected.

A proposition to hold the grand council session every three years instead of two, was voted down.

An amendment proposing a \$3,000 policy for members was defeated. Branch 31. Guelph .proposed to have sick benefit fund and a fund for poor

and distressed members established. It was pointed out that the charter would not permit the establishment of such a fund, but that there was nothing to prevent a branch from establishing such fund controlled and worked within itself. There appearing to be a strong de-

mand for such a fund, the convention finally decided to add a new section to by-laws to the effect that branches have power to establish a sick benefit fund within themselves.

An amendment was adopted providing the district deputies should visit branches when ordered to do so by the grand president instead of twice a year as now provided. ·A resolution was adopted providing

for the publication monthly of an official organ which shall contain all the circulars, etc., of the association and matters of interest to members. The paper is to be sent free to all members and is to be under the control of the executive.

An amendment to divide the membership into two classes, "ordinary and hazardous." was voted down. An amendment was adopted providing that an assessment of one dollar be paid by each branch on all members on its roll and that the present per capita tax and the additional assessment of 50 cents be abolished. Owing to the great increase in the work of the office of grand secretary it was decided to give that official an assistant.

A number of unimportant amendments were disposed of and at midnight the committee rose and leave was granted to sit again. On motion of Rev. E. A. Burke of P.

E. Island the book of Dr. R. F. Quigley, Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum, was recommended to the consideration of the delegates. The committee appointed to draw up

resolutions touching the death of Rev. Father Barlow reported, and the same were adopted. The convention adjourned till nine

ARTESIAN WELL AT SUSSEX. S. H. White, of Sussex, is the possessor of a well on his property, on Church avenue, that spouts water strongly impregnated with sulphur and salt, with a wealth of energy that is beginning to alarm not only the residents of the hill side on which the well was bored to a depth of 240 feet, but the inhabitants of the flat at its base on which the town principally rests. Mr. White, who was boring for pure water, now finds himself with a mineral spring on his hands, and the town stands aghast at the effect this newly developed outflow is having on the supply for fire purposes, which, report says, was found to be much less the other night than it had been before Mr. White's borer tickled the bowels of the earth.

WEST SIDE WEDDING BELLS.

A happy event took place in Carleton, Sept 3rd, when John Emerson, of the post office railway service, was united in marriage to Miss Estella Smith, eldest daughter of Israel E. Smith. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father and was perforemd by Rev. G. A. Hartley. The many friends of the bride testified to the esteem in which she is held, by numerous and expensive presents. The young couple, who have the heartiest wishes of hosts of friends for their prosperity, will spend their honeymoon in New York.

I WAS ATTACKED severely last winter with Diarrhoea, Cramps and Colic, and thought I was going to die, but fortunately I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and now I can thank this excellent remedy for saving my life. Mrs. S. Kellett, Minden, Ont.

Black eyes are the most rash and impetuous

Dear Sirs—I was suffering very much from diarihoea, and could get nothing to cure me. A friend told me of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and a few doses com-pletely cured me. Thos. L. Graham, Melita,

Irregular teeth generally indicates a lack of culture and refinement.

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