

Act of Settlement, is another matter, which cannot be too strongly denounced. It is a relic of barbarous penal times, and an insult to all the ten or eleven million Catholics of the British Empire. Her Majesty the Queen was not required to denounce the practices of Buddhism and Islamism, but the religious belief of four fifths of Christendom, the creed of nineteen centuries, she was required to "profess, testify, and declare" to be "superstitious and idolatrous," before she should be crowned.

The Orangemen of Canada have been recently busy passing resolutions in their Grand Lodge meetings, to the effect that this atrocity must be perpetuated. From them we could not expect anything else. They are always prepared for the exercise of the tyranny and oppressiveness which they manifested from the first days of the institution of their order, but the people of Great Britain have ceased to be dominated by Orangism and the spirit of bigotry and animosity which animates it, and the time has arrived when we should use every effort to put an end to this atrocity.

We have said that we cannot approve of any agitation to restore the Stuart dynasty, but by all means let the offensive Coronation Oath be abolished. It is unendurable, and we believe that the British parliament will abolish it when the matter is properly brought before it; and certainly, neither the Queen nor the two houses of parliament have any reason to believe that the present agitation among the Orangemen, for the retention of that oath, is dictated by loyalty or love for British institutions. Even the anti-Catholic Act of Settlement did not satisfy their bigotry, but in 1836 a dangerous conspiracy was detected whereby they intended to set aside Queen Victoria from the throne, and to put her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, upon it in her stead; and neither the Prince of Wales nor the Canadian people have forgotten the vile insults offered to the Prince as representative of her Majesty on the occasion of his visit to Canada nearly forty years ago. Why, then, should the Parliament now submit to the dictation of that ill-famed association? And why should we be deterred by their raving from demanding what is just and reasonable?

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CLOUTIER.

The New Prelate of Three Rivers.

In the parish of St. Genevieve de Batiscan, which to-day forms part of the parish of St. Prosper, Francois Navier Cloutier was born on November 2nd, 1818, his parents being Jean Cloutier, a farmer, and Olive Rivard.

In 1861 M. Cloutier entered the Seminary of Three Rivers, and there began a course of study that was crowned with success.

In the fall of 1865 the young scholar had just completed one year in philoso-

phy, and having already decided to consecrate his life to the service of God, and the seminary being in need of professors, he was requested to immediately prepare for ordination, after which he was entrusted with the direction of the fourth class.

He had to complete in the meantime his studies in philosophy and theology. This was the beginning of his extraordinary life of labor that edified and astonished all.

In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric, which position he held until 1880. During the interval between 1877 and 1880 he occupied the high and responsible position of Prefect of Studies to the Seminary of Three Rivers, to which he owed his own intellectual training and that he dearly loved. Rev. M. Cloutier left the remembrance of an ardent and indefatigable worker. He opened in this new field, somewhat confined, those eminent qualities which, later on, won admiration in his curial administration, to the progress of the institution.

In the year 1880 his Lordship, the Bishop of Three Rivers, called the Rev. M. Cloutier to the exercise of parochial ministry by appointing him Vicar at his Cathedral, where the young priest displayed an ardent zeal in the discharge of his duties.

In 1883 he accompanied His Lordship, the late Bishop Laflèche, to Rome, and upon his return was appointed Chancellor of the Diocese. In 1884 he was appointed Canon and Rector of the Cathedral.

As Vicar His Lordship Rev. M. Cloutier labored zealously amongst his parishioners. He formed various religious societies and gave to those already in existence a new impetus.

At length his health failed, and at the end of the year 1895 he was compelled to take a well-deserved rest. The return to his parish on October 1st, 1896, was the occasion of a grand demonstration on the part of the citizens of Three Rivers, which all who were present will long keep in happy remembrance.

In September, 1897, His Lordship celebrated his silver jubilee, sacerdotal. This was the occasion of a grand festival in the parish of St. Prosper.

Bishop Cloutier is a charter member of Branch 101 of the C. M. B. A., established at Three Rivers.

Members of our Association throughout Canada will be glad to learn of his elevation to the Episcopal Throne.

BRO. W. P. KILLACKEY DEAD.

The members of the C. M. B. A. throughout the Dominion will learn with the deepest regret of the sudden death of Grand Organizer Bro. W. P. Killackey, which took place at Windsor, Ontario, on the evening of Friday, June 31.

Brother Killackey was down town about 6 o'clock, and shortly after was seated at the supper table, when he was taken with severe pains in the region of the abdomen, followed by excessive vomiting. Dr. Reaume was immediately summoned, but was unable to save his patient. The doctor says that in all probability the vomiting caused a rupture of one of the blood vessels of the brain, and apoplexy followed.

Brother Killackey was born at Weston, in the county of York, Ontario, in 1811, and was therefore at his death in his 85th year. His parents—Wm. Killackey and Anne Cummings—were both natives of Ireland. At an early age Bro. Killackey removed with his parents to the town of Meaford, in the county of Grey. He received his education in the Meaford Public schools and the

Toronto Collegiate Institute. He worked for some time in the Waslen mill, which his father carried on in Meaford, and subsequently engaged in teaching, which profession he pursued for several years with marked success. He taught two years in the Meaford Public school and five years in the Meaford and Pelee schools of Vienna, county of Egin, and was for twelve and a half years principal of the Chatham Separate school. During this period he was honored by his fellow-teachers in being elected for two years President of the Kent County Teachers' Association. He took an active part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of that town and county, having been a member of the Public Library Board from its formation until he removed from that place. He also filled with acceptability the offices of President and Secretary of the Board and Chairman of the Library Committee and was on one occasion chosen as President of the West Kent Agricultural Association. At the celebration of the inauguration of Chatham as a city he acted as Chairman of the "Civitas" Committee. He also took an active part in the political life of our country. Being identified with the Conservative party, he was one of its most able platform speakers. For a considerable period he was President of the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club of Chatham.

It is with extreme sorrow that we make the announcement of the death of Bro. Killackey. We knew him principally as a representative member of the C. M. B. A. From the time he joined the Association he was one of its strongest and ablest members. He entered the C. M. B. A. in Branch 8 Chatham, April 14th, 1887, and was its representative at the Montreal Convention in 1891, when he was elected Grand First Vice President. In his capacity as such he attended also the Hamilton Convention in 1892, and there was again nominated to the same office but signified his desire to retire, which was allowed. At the St. John (N. B.) Convention, in 1891, he represented Branch 8 a second time. He was there again nominated to the office of Grand First Vice President, against our present Grand President but asked leave to withdraw from the contest, saying: "I feel that I have had my share of honors, and there is no man in the Association who would be able to do so much good for the benefit of the C. M. B. A. as Brother M. F. Hackett, and I feel it a great privilege to be allowed to retire in his favor." His request was complied with, and when the nominations and election for Grand Trustees were taken up, he was selected a member of the Executive Board, which position he held until the Quebec Convention, in 1898.

Prior to the Ottawa Convention, in 1895, he got transferred into Branch 1, Windsor, having been obliged to reside there on account of his appointment as Deputy Collector of Customs. He held this position until April 9th, 1897.

On the occasion of his removal to Windsor, Branch 8 made him a beautiful presentation and address, the following verse a part of said address, at present so appropriate:—

"Long, long, be my heart with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have long been distilled,
You may break, you may ruin the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses remains with it still."

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held at Toronto on the 4th of October, 1897, Brother Killackey was appointed Organizer for the Province of Ontario, and after the Quebec Convention he was again appointed, which position he filled until the time of his death.

By Brother Killackey's death the C. M. B. A. has sustained a great loss. Almost every week we had accounts of the successful work he was accomplishing in behalf of the Association wherever he traveled. At one time we hear of him delivering addresses at

meetings, and at each he put together the many advantages of membership in the C. M. B. A. The result was invariably being the first in a new branch containing a goodly number of members and giving every association a permanent life. The present number contains the report of the last two new branches instituted during the month of June. What better news could of his unceasing labors on behalf of the members of old branches stirring up the enthusiasm of the members and by personal exertions adding many new names to the ranks. Taken all in all, Brother Killackey was one of the most useful, energetic and faithful members of the C. M. B. A. Personally he was of a very lovable character, straight forward, sincere and honest in all his dealings. A Catholic to the right, he practiced his faith as a good Catholic ought to do, and he was a good example wherever he went. He will be missed in the ranks of the C. M. B. A. and he will be missed amongst the thousands of wishers in all parts of the country. One of our most brilliant young men has gone out from us. His life was well spent. That his soul may enjoy a happy hereafter in the home of our Divine Redeemer will be the prayer of all who know him.

INSTRUCTIONS

To Grand Deputies or Organizers of the C. M. B. A.

HOW TO INSURE A BRANCH

1. Call the meeting to order, and have the usual opening prayer said by a priest, if present, and if not, by yourself.

2. Read the report you received from the Grand Secretary, giving the names, etc., of the applicants whose medical certificates have been approved, and have said applicants answer to their names. Then request all others, excepting Rev. Fathers or those who are already members of the Association, to withdraw.

3. Arrange the room, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the diagram in our Ceremonial.

Read the obligation of the Association to the candidates, and be assured that the answer, "I do," is given by each of them to the question contained in the last sentence of said obligation.

4. Have each member sign the roll-book, pay his first assessment according to Section 1 of our Constitution, also his initiation fee of \$1.00, and Supervising Medical Examiner a fee of 50c, if the last two items have not already been paid; then present each member with a copy of the Constitution.

5. The nomination and election of officers should then take place.

Immediately after the election, install the officers-elect and conduct each to his respective station when obligated.

6. Now put the branch through a form of meeting, according to Section 27, explaining thoroughly each order of business as you proceed.

Instruct the members well in the use of the "Gavel," the "Duty of Members Entering or Leaving during Session," the "Method of Balloting," the meaning of the "Design" placed over the President's station, and the "Opening" and "Closing Ceremonies."

Under order 13, New Business, have the branch arrange the date and place for holding its regular meetings, and the amount of monthly dues. This may be done by a "standing resolution" or "by-law." In compliance with Sections 156 and 157.

Under order 17, Good of the Association, give a thorough explanation regarding the working of the Association and the duties of members, especially