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C. M. B. A.



JOURNAL

AND CATHOLIC SOCIETY NEWS.

VOL. IV. - No. 6.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER, 1892.

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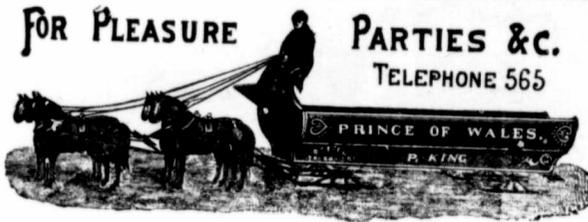
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# C. M. B. A.



# JOURNAL

AND CATHOLIC SOCIETY NEWS.

## C. M. B. A. Journal

AND CATHOLIC SOCIETY NEWS

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the GRAND COUNCIL of CANADA.

Devoted to the interests of all Catholic Associations.

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CATHOLIC SOCIETIES PUBLISHING CO.

P. O. Box, 337, Montreal, P. Q.

MONTREAL, DEC., 1892.

### Situation in Quebec.

During the past 5 or 6 weeks, there has been much excitement amongst C.M.B.A. members, in the Province of Quebec, chiefly in the cities of Quebec and Montreal. When we went to press last month we were under the impression that the brothers who were working up the agitation in favor of a Grand Council for the Province of Quebec, had found it impossible to secure the necessary number, and had given up the hope of forming a Council. However it seems that fresh encouragement was given by officers of the Supreme Council, that if ten branches with 500 members would petition for a Grand Council, that such petition would be granted. Letters from Supreme officers holding out such hopes were read at branch meetings, and renewed efforts were made to enlist other branches into the movement. The brothers who have been leading in this movement were well generalised, and followed directions to the letter, and made the most of what might be considered a hopeless cause from the start.

Every branch meeting was attended by a number of these dissatisfied members, and many were the explanations and the plausible arguments advanced, to show the benefits of a Council in Quebec under the Supreme.

After five weeks these brothers have failed to bring one branch in Montreal into line with them, and instead have lost 4 branches in the Province previously claimed, so that the number petitioning for a Grand Council is now reduced to 4. Sufficient members have signed applications in every branch in Montreal to hold them for the Grand Council of Canada. In the case of Branch 26 over 60 applications have been signed up to this date, and 125 out of 192 are expected.

Many members who were leading in the agitation have already signed applications, and there is not the slightest

shadow of a doubt, but that by Dec. 31st all but a few members will have made out applications for a policy under the Grand Council of Canada. We feel almost certain that by Dec. 31st nearly all members who are now determined to withdraw or sever their connection with the Canada Council, will reason out the matter carefully, and decide to remain working in union as before, with their Canadian brethren. We also believe that the C.M.B.A. of Canada will not lose twenty members in the Province of Quebec, as the result of this foolish agitation.

Now that it is a settled fact, that no council will be foisted upon the members of Quebec by a small minority existing in two branches in *Montreal only*, it would be well to seek explanations from the officers of the Supreme Council, who appointed Bro. Deare to enter Canada, to disturb the pleasant relations existing amongst its members, by starting an agitation, which could have no other ending but to create discord.

This agreement (drawn up and signed) between the Supreme and Grand Council of Canada, must be defined in such terms, that no further trouble will be caused by its working. It must be distinctly understood that the word Province in section 10 means that a majority of the branches and memberships are necessary, "before any Council can be organized in Canada under the Supreme Council.

This agitation has lasted long enough to expose our troubles to the public. The press of Canada has spread broadcast our bickerings, and as the question has been carried on its merits, in favor of Canadian unity, we trust our members for and against, will drop the matter once and for all time, and unite one with the other in promoting the interests of our Association.

### Nomination Night in Branch 50, Montreal.

This branch has a method all its own, in making matters interesting to its members.

It was decided that nomination night would be celebrated in an unusual manner this year, and once decided it was but a work of pleasure to carry out the programme.

The members and invited brothers met, and were agreeably surprised to find the hall of branch beautifully decorated, and a table spread containing all the choice dishes of the season.

The President, Bro. Doyle after placing guests and officers in their respective positions, opened meeting in the usual manner, and when new business was reached, upon motion declared intermission for supper.

The guests and members then took refreshments, which were well served by Mr. Dixon, caterer, (who by the way is deserving of much praise for the elegant supper provided.) After supper nominations were the first order of the day. It is needless to add that all officers were selected unanimously.

In proposing and seconding nominations each member had an opportunity of expressing his views, and all made short and pleasing remarks and the invited guests were called upon to enliven the proceedings, singing, recitations, etc. followed and the meeting was brought to an end, in the opinion of all rather too soon. District

Deputies Moreau, Dandelin and Howison, President Jensen of 26, Bro. C. Thibault of Waterloo, Que., and several members of sister branches honored the occasion by being present.

Branch so still leads in Montreal for new departures, unanimity prevails in the membership. It would be well indeed if all branches could but follow its shining example.

### Relief Association.

There should be established in every city, town and village, where a C. M. B. A. branch exists, a branch of the Relief Association.

If members insure against death, they should also insure against accident or sickness.

If we are in good health to-day, we may not be so on the next day.

If it is wise to provide for wife and family in case of death, it is also wise to provide means that will assist in meeting the heavy payments of a long term of sickness.

The family of each member depending upon his labor for a livelihood, must suffer, when the wage earner is no longer able to attend to his duties.

We cheerfully recommend to the earnest consideration of all C. M. B. A. members the organization of Relief branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.

The Canadian Relief Association was established in March 1889, it has proved of much benefit to many sick and disabled members, and has still a good balance in its treasury.

The cost of membership is made as reasonable as possible, and every precaution is taken to safeguard its interests.

It is doing a good work, let each and every brother assist, and it will do still better.

### Important Letters.

We would call the attention of our readers to the letters of Archbishops Walsh and Fabre, and of the Bishops of St. Hyacinthe and Three Rivers on the question of a Grand Council for Quebec under the Supreme Council. The advice tendered by the prelates of our church, will we trust be followed by our members. What is most necessary to success in Canada, is unity, and at once, otherwise the C. M. B. A. cannot hope to continue to hold its leading position of to-day.

The Revd Clergy are anxious that unity should prevail, and see nothing but ruin for our C. M. B. A. if this agitation continues, and their letters cannot be construed by any member as favorable to the establishment of a Grand Council in Quebec.

Already the effect of their note of warning has had beneficial effects in Quebec, and by the time the last assessment notice has reached our members, this question will be settled satisfactory to the wishes of the Hierarchy of Quebec, and to the Grand Council of Canada.

### Assessment No. 18.

Assessment No. 18 calls for 20 deaths, 4 of which are in Canada. Grand President Fraser has taken advantage of the occasion to use assessment notice, as a medium for publishing very important letters, and opinions, in both languages. The advice tendered by the Grand President should be strictly followed, no delay should occur in filling out and returning applications for new certificates under the Grand Council of Canada. Let each member make it a point to attend to this important matter at once.

This assessment will be due about 4th of January 1893, but every member should pay it if possible before Dec 31st.

### SUBSCRIBERS.

During the past month we have mailed bills to many subscribers of the Journal.

We sincerely thank the subscribers who responded to our call.

It is a source of much pleasure to the proprietors of the Journal, to find that their efforts in promoting the interests of the order, have been met with so much appreciation by the members at large. We have been favored with many kind letters wishing the Journal success, and promises of assistance in the future, that we trust our future will be much brighter than the past.

Whilst we have every reason to be grateful to our subscribers, yet we have many who have not responded. We would kindly request them to remember that during this festive season Christmas presents are useful, and the proprietors of the Journal would be very much pleased to receive Christmas presents in the shape of subscriptions now due. It is true the amount of one subscription is small, but when many are added, it means a large sum to the publishers.

### Hanging Back.

In every branch will be noticed a few members who seem to make a practice of hanging back in their payments of assessments and dues.

Every other meeting their names come before the branch for suspension or reinstatement, and at last after a few years for expulsion.

Consideration on the part of these members would convince them, that in the interests of their family and of the branch that they should put an end to this bad practice.

There can be no doubt but that the reputation of such members will in time be injured, and that but few members will respect them.

Such members prove a source of trouble to the officers of branches, and also a source of exp use, and in the end are expelled.

### Assistant Secretary.

We believe that commencing with the New Year, a French Canadian member should be permanently employed as Assistant Secretary, whose duty it would be to attend to the wants of our French speaking members, and to assist grand secretary Brown in the various duties of his office.

This appointment would be of much service to our Association in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and should lead to our French speaking members taking more active interest in advancing our order.

We sincerely hope that the Board of Trustees will take the proper steps towards making this appointment at once.

### New Branches.

The month of November added three new branches Caraquet, N.B., Fairville, N.B. and Victoriaville, Que.

### ROLL OF HONOR FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

J. J. POWER, . . . . . District Deputy.

J. O. CAULET, . . . . . " "

C. D. HEBERT, . . . . . Grand " "

Let us hope we will have at least six in December. Work it up brothers, work it up.

### Elections of Branch Officers.

We are anxious to give a complete list of the officers of every branch in the Dominion of Canada, and would feel thankful to each Rec. Sec., if he would kindly enclose list of branch officers for 1893. We will publish list in next number of Journal.

**Bond your Officers.**

In accordance with new laws adopted by Supreme Council at Montreal, certain branch officer must be bonded by regular guarantee bonds. In the past many branches have neglected to exact bonds, with the result that officers proved recreant to the trust reposed in them, and the branch funds were found short, in some cases, of very large sums. The constitution should be enforced; it matters not who may hold these positions of trust, none should be exempt.

**Fine on Financial Secretary.**

By a new clause in the constitution Bye-Laws of the C.M.B.A., any Financial Secretary accepting money from a suspended member, outside the branch hall, will be liable to a fine of \$50 for said offence.

We therefore advise every Financial Secretary to be very careful, as to receiving money outside the hall of branch from suspended members in future.

**Annual Reports.**

It is now in order for each branch to receive the annual reports from the President, Rec. Sec., Fin. Sec., Treasurer and Board of Trustees. In many cases these reports are of little benefit to the Association, because no effort is made by officers to make their reports interesting. Each officer could if he but tried make his report interesting, and of great benefit to his branch.

**Opinion of Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat.**

The opinion of the Attorney General of Ontario, which we publish in another column, settles the contention that none but Trustees or Officers handling the "Reserve Fund" who reside in Ontario can be elected to the position of President, Secretary or Trustee of the Grand Council.

Every office being open to our members, none can now complain, and none can be considered as favored.

*One by one* the causes for dissatisfaction are being removed, shortly there will be none to remove.

**Installation of Officers.**

The installation of officers should be carried out in accordance with the ritual of the Association.

In all cases District Deputies should be requested to install officers. It would be in the interest of the branch to make this ceremony as grand as it is possible to make it, and it is a beautiful ceremony if carried out in its entirety.

Let officers and members unite towards making the "Installation Night," the grandest of the year.

**History of Canadian Branches.**

We intend in the near future to give a short history of the organization of each branch in Canada; we feel that the C.M.B.A. stands deeply indebted to the first earnest workers, and it is but justice, to make known to all our members, the names of those who assisted by their energy, and against many difficulties, in organizing an association, which stands to-day, as one of the leading Associations in this country.

**C. M. B. A. Directory.**

We intend shortly to publish a complete directory of the C.M.B.A. membership of Canada. This directory will contain many interesting facts in connection with C.M.B.A. matters, and of general interest to members. It will also contain a list of Rec.-Sec's and officers of every Council in the Association and other important information. We will refer to this matter again.

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Tickets good going December 24th, 25th and 26th, returning until December 27th, 1892, also on December 31st, January 1st and 2nd, returning until January 3rd inclusive, 1893.

## FARE & ONE-THIRD

Tickets good going December 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 30th, returning until January 3rd, 1893.

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS WILL BE GRANTED SPECIAL TERMS

Children between Five and Twelve Years of age **HALF FARE.**

First class Tickets at the above named fares will be issued between all of the Company's Stations in Canada, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, also to Rouses' Point and Stations Fort Covington and Massena Springs inclusive in New York State. They will also be issued to Detroit, Port Huron, Fort Gratiot, Buffalo, Black Rock and Suspension Bridge.

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Tickets on sale at City Office, 143 St. James Street, and Grand Trunk Station.

D. O. PEASE, District Passenger Agent.

N. J. POWER,

General Passenger Agent.

G. T. BELL,

Assistant General Passenger Agent.

L. J. SERGEANT,

General Manager.

**Official Organ.**

In the August number of the JOURNAL, we called the attention of the members to the necessity of an Official Organ.

In this number we again urge this question upon the notice of our members.

Taking this question from a financial point of view, we believe that it is a necessity to establish an Official Organ. What it costs to manage the C. M. B. A. in Canada.

8,000 Asst. Notices in one language monthly at \$25.00 per month, per year..... \$ 200.00  
 Cost of mailing, 200 branches say for 1893, Asst. Notices at \$3 each per month, \$6. 12 months..... 72.00  
 Repts of Conventions, Circulars of Grand President, Grand Secretary, Board of Trustees, and other Official matter required from time to time at a low estimate per year..... 250.00  
 \$ 522.00

**BRANCH EXPENSES.**

8000 Assessment Notices cost of postage \$80 per month at 12 months..... 960.00  
 8000 Envelopes at \$1.50 per 1000 per month \$12 per year..... 144.00  
 \$1104.00

Total Cost at a very low estimate..... 1626.00

Every branch in the large cities are required by postal laws to pay 2c postage on each Assessment Notice, add this extra postage, and the amount is made larger. It is intended to publish all circulars, assessment notices, etc., in both languages; this will increase the expenses still more. The lowest estimate will call for an outlay of two thousand five hundred dollars per year.

By the new law of Ontario Assessment Notices must be mailed in the usual form, or published in the Official Journal of the Association, and a copy mailed to each member at a certain date each month.

On behalf of the proprietors of this Journal we are prepared to make the following offer to the Grand Council of Canada.

We will supply a 24 page paper as at present, publish every Official Notice or Circular in both languages, devote the reading space entirely to C. M. B. A. interests, mail a copy to each member monthly, publish a certain stated amount over and above 8,000 copies, forward same to deputies or members for free distribution among non-members. We will agree to carry out the above conditions upon the payment of *Twenty-Five Cents per Copy* for the entire membership, or say \$2,000 per year for 8,000 members.

In a few words we will give the benefits outside the financial savings.

- It is the recognized organ of the Association.
- It contains the official notice of assessments.
- It is issued to each member upon the same date.
- It contains all the official news.

It gives every member in the Association, full information of the workings of the order within the jurisdiction.

In its columns are found suggestions of importance on the various amendments from time to time required.

It brings the members of the Association throughout the jurisdiction into closer union with each other.

It strengthens the weak member in times of trials and adversity.

It defends the Association from attack made by its enemies.

It interests each member of the Association.

It proves a valuable assistant, in securing new members giving the cost and full information as to the method to follow, to become a member of the Association.

It assists a Deputy in organizing branches.

It takes away all the labor from the fin.-sec. in making out assessment notices.

It does away with the use of envelopes and ink.

It gives the fin.-sec. an opportunity to attend properly to the collecting.

It will not be necessary to notify in cases of suspension, (notice in official organ, by the new law being sufficient.)

It will give every member an opportunity to read reports, which seldom "if ever" reached the entire membership previous.

It will furnish each member in Canada, full information in French and English, of the official business of the Association.

It is necessary in the interests of the order, that its benefits and advantages be known. It is necessary from time to time to work up enthusiasm in its interest among the membership. This cannot be done better than by a Journal, that makes its appearance in the members home, brimful with interesting matter regarding the Order every month.

**Portraits of Grand Council Officers.**

With this issue of the Journal we commence to publish photographs and sketches of the various officers. We would have wished to publish the entire staff in December number, but we are short the photographs of two officers, which we expect in a few days, each number will contain three or more photos and sketches until all are complete. There will be no further disappointment to our subscribers. We are now prepared to carry out our promises.

**Report of Canadian C.M.B.A. Relief Association from Aug. 15th 1892 to Dec. 20th 1892.**

		<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	
1892.	Aug. 15.	Cash on hand.....	\$471.97
	Dec. 20.	Receipts from August 15.....	216.68
			\$688.65
		<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	
Sept. 1.	By Jos. Moncel for books.....		\$ 4.14
Oct. 20.	By Supervising M. E. Fees, etc.....		5.89
"	By Seal, Wafers, etc.....		9.00
"	By Commissions paid to Sec.-Treas. and charges, etc.....		15.23
"	By Paid Sick Claims.....		181.60
			215.86
Dec. 20.	Cash on hand.....		\$472.79
		<b>SICK CLAIMS PAID.</b>	

Order.	Date.	Weeks Days	Amount	C.M.B.A. Branch	CITY.	Relief Branch	NAME.
37	Oct. 18	2	10.00	74	Montreal	4	L. N. Routhier
38	" 18	4	33 75	142	"	5	P. O. Terrault
39	" 19	4	20.00	143	"	9	Rev. Father Larocque
40	" 31	2	10.00	74	"	4	L. N. Routhier
41	Nov 21	3, 4	17.85	64	North Bay	8	Oscar Barnhart
42	" 21	3	15.00	74	Montreal	4	L. N. Routhier
43	Dec 10	7	35.00	143	"	9	Rev. Father Larocque
44	" 19	4	20.00	74	"	4	L. N. Routhier
45	" 19	2	10.00	87	"	2	M. Campeau
46	" 19	2	10.00	140	St. Laurent	3	H. A. Trudeau
			\$181.60				

**C. M. B. A. CIGAR.**

This Cigar has delighted the delegates of the Convention of the Grand Council of the C.M.B.A., held in Montreal, in September 1890.

Although manufactured in Canada, this Cigar is of pure Havana tobacco. Of all the 5c. cigars, the C.M.B.A. is surely the best.

Members of the C.M.B.A., this Cigar is presented to you by a brother member; please give it your fraternal patronage.

Brothers, choose in your locality a reliable firm who will take charge of the sale of the C.M.B.A. Cigar, and make known the name of this firm to Branch No. 101, Three Rivers, Que., as well as to myself.

**Edouard Mailhot,**  
 Member of Branch No. 101.

**AS OTHER SEES US.***(From Montreal Gazette)***WHAT BROUGHT OUT THE LETTERS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS.***The Financial Separation of the Grand Council of Canada and the Move to Practically Destroy Its Effect.*

The publication of the letters of Archbishops Walsh and Fabre on the divisions in the Catholic Mutual Benefit association is causing some talk among members of the order. The story of the trouble goes back a good while. For a number of years there has been among the Canadian branches, and particularly in Ontario, a desire to sever, at least financial, connection with the order in the United States. This was largely due to the fact that the death rate among members in the United States ran higher than in Canada, so that Canadian branches were paying more in dues and assessments than they stood to receive in benefits for their members.

This feeling found vent in the conventions of the order in Canada, but it was not till the late change in the Ontario law came into operation that the majority was affected by it. Ontario's legislation was intended to secure the members of such benefit societies, as far as possible, from loss in connection with the control and investment of their funds. It restricted their power of investment and imposed upon the mother conditions which made it advisable that the control of the finance should lie in Canada.

**THE MOVEMENT FOR SEPARATION.**

At the Grand council convention at Hamilton last summer an almost unanimous vote was passed in favor of asking from the Supreme council a separate beneficiary jurisdiction for Canada, and at the meeting of the Supreme council in Montreal this request was granted, only three members voting against the proposal.

Before this decision was come to the question had been very fully discussed in all its phases. A committee consisting of Mr. O. K. Fraser, grand president of Canada; G. E. Rioux, D. M., Sherbrooke; R. J. Dowdall, D. J. O'Connor, Judge P. A. Landry, M. F. Hackett, M. L. A.; F. K. Latchford, J. P. Coffee and S. R. Brown, grand secretary, had prepared a case for the Grand council of Canada for submission to the special committee of the Supreme council appointed to deal with the question. After considering it, the committee made a report to the Supreme Council in session, which recognized the justice and force of the Canadian request, declared the facts con-

nected with the registration under the Ontario act of the Grand council of Canada and the withdrawal by the Supreme Council of its own application for registration, admitting that under the conditions created by the act and the registration of the Grand council, it was not practicable for the Supreme council to continue the management of the beneficiary fund in Ontario through its agents, and that by virtue of the above cited law and registration the Grand council of Canada must in this country be considered the central governing or controlling body.

**CONDITIONS OF SEPARATION.**

It was therefore, resolved by the Supreme council that on and after December 31st, 1892, separate beneficiary should be granted to the Grand council in Canada, "together with the reserve fund accumulated by and now in the possession of the said Grand council, to be managed, collected and disbursed by said Grand Council in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations of said Supreme council, except where the same be inconsistent or in conflict with the existing laws of the province of Ontario."

Provision was also made for the issue of new certificates by the grand council of Canada, and, in case of a change in the law permitting the Supreme council to manage the reserve and beneficiary fund in Ontario, that the Grand Council of Canada should return and pay over to the Supreme council all reserve fund and beneficiary fund in its possession and control. These terms and conditions were accepted by the Canadian committee, and steps have been taken to carry out the changes they necessitated.

**WHERE THE DIVISION AROSE.**

While outwardly the Supreme council and all parties concerned agreed to the understanding thus arrived at, there were certain disaffected elements, encouraged, it is even hinted, by members of the Supreme council, who, while acquiescing in, did not approve of the measure of independence accorded to the Canadian branches. These took advantage of a clause in the report of the special committee which declared that the granting of the prayer of the Canadian petition for separate beneficiary should be upon condition that whenever it was deemed advisable by any of the provinces of Canada to establish a Grand Council within such province that the Grand council of Canada will relinquish such province from the jurisdiction of its charter and equitably adjust and divide the reserve fund and other

accumulations and property in its hands

A section of the Supreme council constitution authorizes the creation of a new grand council if ten branches having five-hundred members petition therefor. Combining these two sections the leading members of Branch 84 of Montreal have started a movement for the organization in Quebec and the Maritime provinces of a grand council separate from that of Canada. The carrying out of this idea would, of course, leave the Ontario members isolated both from the United States and Canada. The suggestion has brought out a spirited circular from Grand President O. K. Fraser. He shows that there are in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the territory sought to be controlled by the proposed Grand council of Quebec and the Eastern provinces, fifty-four branches and 3,500 members. He very forcibly asks if this large body is to be controlled by a minority of ten branches and five hundred members, pointing out that this is what the demands of the seceders practically amount to, as it would be an unworkable and unprecedented state of affairs to have two grand councils exercising jurisdiction in the same territory. If Quebec alone is put under separate jurisdiction thirty-six branches and 2,500 members will be affected by one-fifth of the total membership. Mr. Fraser, in his opposition to the secession, is supported by all the members of the Canadian committee who arranged the agreement with the Supreme council.

Care for the interests of the members of his flock led Archbishop Wash to write the letter, in which he urges members of the C. M. B. A. for the sake of the great interests involved, for the sake of the numerous families and future widows and orphans whose welfare and happiness are at stake; for the honor and self-respect of the members themselves, and the vast influence they can wield, as a numerous powerful and far extended association; for the good of the Catholic body, to unite and make a strong and effective organization for the Dominion. These words Archbishop Fabre seconds as, he says, he is convinced the secret of all strength and prosperity for the society lies in union, and that an association destined for so much good amongst the people cannot confer mutual benefits without having perfect harmony.

The number of those seeking to maintain connection with the U. S. supreme body is not believed to be large, the majority of the members

throughout the province, and the whole of those in the Maritime provinces, being united in favor of standing by the Grand Council of Canada. It is doubted if the seceders will be able to get the five hundred names their plan requires. Their efforts so far have not brought more than three hundred to their way of thinking.

#### Stockholders in the C. M. B. A.

Every member of the C. M. B. A. purchases \$1,000 or \$2,000 worth of stock on the evening of his initiation.

This stock he holds on margin, renewable monthly.

The cost of holding this stock fluctuates according to the management of the Association.

If the management is conducted by good business tact, if the stockholders assist in booming up their stock, the cost of holding this stock will be very light.

If on the contrary, the Board of Directors are negligent, if the stockholders do not interest themselves, the stock will be expensive and a large number of stockholders may withdraw their margin.

Few members consider that they own stocks, few take interest in its management, and yet each have a large, yes very large interest at stake, in their C. M. B. A. stock. What business will pay the dividend given by the C. M. B. A.

If members invested \$1,000 or \$2,000 in business or in property, they would guard their interests, and they would make every effort to improve that business or investment.

So it should be in the C. M. B. A. Every member should do his utmost to increase its ranks and its business. As a joint stockholder under obligation he should do justice to his investment.

There is no investment in which better profit can be realized.

It is true that the investment cannot be realized until the death of the investor. Yet in many cases, it is realized within a few days, months or years.

Even if a member lived to the expectancy of age 28 years, and in the highest grade, the profits on his investments would be a very large sum.

We simply refer to this matter in order to show that every member is deeply interested in our work, and should assist in the development of our Order.

Each member being a shareholder, and wishing to see his investment conducted at the lowest possible cost, should take that active business interest required, and do whatever he can to extend the working of the Association, and to carefully guard its management.

If stockholders will give a little energy, and time to their investment in the C. M. B. A. during 1893, the cost of their insurance will be the lowest yet reached.

#### Resolutions of Branch 177.

The resolutions of Branch No. 177 Newcastle New Brunswick, which we publish in another column, are in our opinion the best yet passed by branches touching the question of our Council in Quebec.

These resolutions go right straight to the root of all this trouble, and make plain the duty of every branch in Canada in this crisis.

We feel that General President Fraser will be pleased at the kind words of encouragement, and that they will help him to act fearlessly come what may.

Knowing as we do, the brothers who are leading in this grand Council for Quebec, we warn our brothers that they are men who never tire, and who will not give away until the last moment, therefore it is necessary that our brethren be always on the alert, always ready to guard their branches against snap resolutions which have carried the few branches that have petitioned for Grand Council, whilst it is to be regretted that a few *cranks* or *sore-heads*, have caused trouble and expense to our Council, much good may come out of this agitation. We have no fear as to the results of this agitation, the plans of the mischief makers will fail as all previous efforts have failed.

It may happen that the supreme officers will approve of the formation of a Council in Quebec under the Supreme Council, and organize a Council with less than the majority called for, or for that matter less than the required number of branches, where there is no Grand Council jurisdiction, but if such an unwise and uncalled for action was adopted, we have no fear as to what action would be taken by our Canadian brethren.

In either case we have nothing to fear, we are prepared, and come what may, will face the difficulties of the situation.

#### 12 Assessments for 1893.

Every member of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, for the coming year, should take an active part in the management of the Association. Each member should bear in mind that to make a successful Association during 1893, depends upon the energy and interest taken by each member of the C. M. B. A. We are entering upon a year, fraught with many dangers. Our course will be followed by friendly and unfriendly brothers in

Canada and the United States, and no effort should be spared to make the first year under our own beneficiary management, a year that will stand out clearly and distinctly, as a year of progress, financially as well as numerically.

To-day, standing in our ranks, can be found many earnest workers, who doubt our success, and who would prefer to remain with the larger association of 30,000, and others who are anxious for our failure. Let each member resolve that, now or never, is the opportunity to show the doubter, the opponent, and the well wishers of our Association in Canada, that we the members of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, can and will be successful in fulfilling the duties imposed upon the Canadian membership by the Ontario law.

Therefore grave responsibilities rest upon your Executive, and greater still upon the membership.

In starting out in January next, we must start out, with no such word as fail to irradicate our path, as each deputy should endeavor to organize a branch, and each deputy can do so.

Each branch should enlist an army of workers, and each member should bring at least one applicant into our ranks.

What would result if this advice was followed.

85 New branches would be established, 800 new members enrolled.

This seems impossible, and yet this grand result could be attained, if our deputies and members, gave a few spare moments in earnest work to our C. M. B. A. What would such an increase mean on the cost of our policy.

Few members have time to give the matter serious consideration, but it would mean for months a low assessment, and if this progress continued, 5 or 6 assessments per year.

If we wish to lower our assessments; if we wish to increase our membership; if we wish to extend our lines; let each member lend a cheerful heart and a willing hand towards breaking all previous records of the C. M. B. A. in Canada.

Let new branches be organized in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Extend the order to Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, organize branches in the North West, organize, organize, wherever 12 practical Catholics can be found anxious to become members.

The item of expense, should not stand in the way of extending our order.

What is required is low assessments and a growing membership.

Each new branch instituted, means that a certain number of coworkers, or agents, have been added, just so many others to bear the burden of the beneficiary, and just so many sound risks. It means also increased members, and increased branches, and the opening of new fields.

In conclusion we would urge upon our members, that if they wish to secure a low insurance, they must endeavor to assist our C.M.B.A. by making its benefits known to their friends, they must do their share of the work, and at the end of 1893, they will find that their insurance in the Association will not cost them more than 12 assessments.

### Literature used in Quebec.

Below please find circular sent out with the corrected second appeal of Branch 84, to the branches in the Province of Quebec.

This circular we publish without comment.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—We herewith enclose you copies of "Appeal of Branch 84," which kindly distribute to the members of your Branch, and request them to give it their most serious consideration before coming to any decision, and to carefully compare said "Appeal," with the official opinion of Brother J. T. Keena, the legal adviser of the Supreme Council, as well as with the several circulars, etc., issued by the Grand President, and we are fully satisfied they will conclude there is nothing in said "Appeal," which could warrant the Grand President in accusing us of slander, falsification of facts, or repudiation of authority as such was never our intention. Trusting that the members of your Branch will unite with us and with Branch 26, the oldest in the Province of Quebec, and numbering at present 181 members; with 83, the leading French Canadian Branch of 104 members; Branch 41 with 70 members; Branch 95, of Lachine; Branches 97 and 108, of Quebec city and Branch 150 of Faruham, as well as with several others who are taking action to join us in petitioning the Supreme Council to grant us a Grand Council for the Province of Quebec, in accordance with Article 9 and Section 1 of the Supreme Council constitution, and Section 10 of the agreement come to between the Supreme and Grand Councils. For if we have not the right and privilege of so petitioning, why is such expense incurred in issuing circulars, advertising in newspapers, &c., &c., in opposition to the granting of said Grand Council. We direct your special attention to the so called falsification of Section 10, of our "Appeal," so pointedly referred to in the Grand President's circular dated Nov. 7th, and also to our form of petition on page 6 of said "Appeal" which clearly shows that it is not two Grand Councils for one Province, or the union of two or more Provinces for a Grand Council, but simply that we are petitioning for but one Grand Council for the Province of Quebec.

We see no reason whatever why the Grand President and other Officers of the Grand Council are opposing so very strongly the formation of a Grand Council for the Province of Quebec, except it be on the principle which we have always advocated, the more numerous the mem-

bership, the better security for the individual member. We, at all times recognizing this, respectfully ask whether your interests and ours would not be much safer in remaining with the Supreme Council, with a membership of over 30,000 to share in the paying of our beneficiary. Said Supreme Council having at all times most honorably and honestly paid all our death claims as they became due, or jeopardize our interests by remaining with the Grand Council (with its membership of 8,000) which in its undue haste in getting registered under the famous Ontario insurance act, have thereby deprived the Supreme Council of the privilege of doing business in Ontario. Bear in mind also, that the aforesaid Ontario insurance act demands that the principal offices of said Grand Council shall be filled by residents of Ontario, and that it is under the jurisdiction of a government which, in the near future, may be controlled by our Orange friends in Ontario, who may legislate in such a manner as will be detrimental to our interests in the C. M. B. A. Let us take a lesson from the treatment of our compatriots under the Greenway legislation in Manitoba.

In conclusion we beg to remind you that we have no private interests at stake, that your interests are our interests, and it is our earnest desire to remain under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, subject to the legislation of our own Catholic government as from serious reflection and extensive experience in Society matters, we say to you, "in union there is strength, in division there is ruin." If you agree with us, take action at once to petition for a Grand Council, as after the 1st December next, we will in all likelihood be subject to the terms of agreement come to between the two Councils. Trusting to get an early and favorable reply,

We remain, yours fraternally,

Signed on behalf of Branch 84,

JAMES O'FARRELL, President,

B. SMITH, Rec.-Secretary.

It has frequently come under our observation that the man who is too poor to pay his assessments promptly, is the one who asks the boys to take a drink or a cigar with him, and always happens to have enough in his pocket to pay for the same. Let him count what this detestable habit called treating costs him, and if he will benefit by the thought, he will find there will be no need of his always being behind in his assessments and dues, and besides, he will have enough funds left to be more generous with his wife or family.—*The Philadelphia.*

To the Roman Catholic Separate School Trustee Boards throughout Canada.

GENTLEMEN,—We call your attention to the fact that we make a specialty of Trustee Board Supplies, such as Press Seals, Wax Seals, Rubber Stamps, etc.

Send for samples of our work and prices.

T. P. TANSEY,  
14 DRUMMOND ST.



### A Reverend Recommends It. III

PARK CITY, Utah, June, 1898.

I had been ill for eighteen months with weakness and terrible nervousness when I commenced taking your medicine, Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; and I often pray for Pastor Koenig, as I think I could not have lived without this medicine. The people here have seen the good which I derived from it, and Rev. Father Galigan recommends it so highly that it is now getting very popular.

JULIA AGNES BYRNE.

Sister M. Betts, of Castroville, Texas, writes: I used two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervous debility, which was so intense that the least cause would cause me to scream, and palpitation of the heart would follow for about fifteen minutes. The remedy cured me entirely, and I heartily recommend it to all suffering from nervousness.

**FREE**—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1866, and is now prepared under his direct supervision by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle, 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

SOLD IN MONTREAL BY

E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence St.

**THE CENTRAL**  
Livery & Stables,  
11 HERMINE ST.  
MONTREAL.

Members of the C. M. B. A.  
wanting First Class Rigs,  
at Moderate Prices are  
invited to call on

**A. M. BYRNE,**  
Proprietor.

**ROYAL STEAM DYE WORKS,**  
710 Craig Street,

Is the place to have your  
Suits, Dresses, Table and Piano  
Covers Cleaned or Dyed.

**LACE CURTAINS**

Cleaned or Colored in all the newest  
Shades and finished perfect.

TELEPHONES:

Head Office, 710 Craig St.—Tel. 232.  
Branch office, 1672 St. Catherine St.—Tel. 7337.  
Works, corner Shaw and Logan Sts.—Tel. 7122.

### Executive Officers.

If the agitation in Quebec has so far failed, much of the credit of the failure can be attributed to the able management of Grand President Fraser and the eloquence and argument of our gifted second Vice President Hackett, who on several occasions in Montreal and Quebec, turned the tide of public opinion towards Canada. Bro. Dowdall also gave a willing hand, and in his calm and convincing arguments, sent the question right home to every member, carrying conviction in its journey favorably to Canada's Council.

### Friends in need are Friend indeed.

The thanks of our entire membership are due to Grand Deputy Hebert, Three Rivers, Grand Deputy Mercier, Grand Marshal Martineau, and Dist. Deputy Montreuil, Levis P.Q. Each of the above brothers spared no effort to assist our Council. In Montreal district, brothers T. J. Finn, J. E. Howison, Dr. Moreau, C. Daudelin, P. Doyle, J. Coffey, J. L. Jensen, A. H. Spedding, N. P. Lamoureux, C. O'Brien, J. Coleman, and a host of others, devoted time and energy towards the cause. With such brothers in the lead success is bound to follow.

### Bro. Chas. Thibault.

Bro. Thibault, of Waterloo, P.Q. rendered signal service at Branch 143 in the cause of unity, his eloquence, sarcasm and wit, assisted in reversing the previous decision of this branch and bringing 143 within the ranks of the Canada Council.

### The Origin of Benefit Orders.

A humble mechanic in a Pennsylvania village, twenty-three years ago, quietly, unostentatiously, and even to himself unconsciously, touched a spring which set in operation a movement which has proved in itself to be the most valuable and important system of protection the home of mankind has ever possessed. He lived to witness the development of his simple idea into the great fraternal beneficiary system. He saw the army of brothers from his little body of men in Meadville increase year by year in numbers, in strength and character, until there had passed before his happy vision almost a million of fraternal men enlisted under the standard which he has raised, and confident of protection assured to their homes. The record spread before him evidenced the distribution, by virtue of its operation, of more

than one hundred millions in the homes of the common people of his country; those who needed could have, because the beneficent system had brought the price of protection within the means of the humblest mechanic at the bench, the clerk at his desk and the labourer who tilled the soil. A few years ago his spirit was borne by the angels to the eternal realms, there to receive the reward due the faithful who have served well their fellowmen; and to hear the message of gratitude which shall arise from thousands of homes made and to be made comfortable by the benefaction of fraternities founded upon his simple plan. His body was tenderly laid to rest by his mourning brethren. His memory is held in loving remembrance by the members of every fraternal society and association, and the grand Order which he has founded has erected, and dedicated by fitting ceremonies, and with words which shall endure even after the material which composes it shall have crumbled into dust, a magnificent monument to perpetuate the name of John J. Upchurch—[J. Haskell Butler.

### An Important and Timely Resolution.

At the regular meeting of the C. M. B. A., Branch No 177, Newcastle, N. B., the following preambles and resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, at the Hamilton Convention the assembled delegates, with very few exceptions, expressed themselves in favor of a separate charter for the Dominion of Canada;

And whereas, the said charter was in the usual course of events, and after long but amicable discussion granted by the representatives of the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. assembled at Montreal,

And whereas, this Association is Catholic, that is to say universal—all-Embracing in spirit and in fact; be it therefore

Resolved that the St. Mary's Branch, No. 177, of the C. M. B. A. Newcastle N. B., in regular meeting assembled, do cordially endorse the action of the Grand President in the premises, and sympathize with him in his efforts to maintain intact the Grand Council of the Dominion of Canada, as it at present exists; and be it further

Resolved that this branch regard the action of certain agitators to the contrary as mischievous, fraught with injury to the Association at large, delusive in its aims, retarding, as it must, the progressive march of the Association. And be it further

Resolved that the aforesaid preambles and resolutions be forwarded for publication to the C. M. B. A. Official Journal, the CATHOLIC RECORD and the True Witness.

JOHN MORRISSY, Pres.  
WM. P. HARRIMAN, Sec.

Newcastle, N. B., Dec. 6 1892.

### THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For Sale by all Dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

The following resolution of the above branch serves to show that the members have fully grasped the situation and have given their decision in a manner denoting the possession of intelligence and common sense. In a few words we may say that the situation is precisely this:

The Supreme Council and the Canada Grand Council, after the most mature deliberation, came to an almost unanimous decision (only three members in each body voting nay) to adopt a certain line of procedure. Thereupon a few disaffected and irreconcilable agitators in Montreal set to work, after the manner of a bull in a china shop, to smash everything because they could not rule the majority. Current history in Ireland gives us a very good illustration of what mischief an unreasoning few may be the authors. Mr. Redmond and his party, representing only a fraction of the population of the country, have become possessed of the idea that all Ireland is wrong and that they are right. Similarly half a dozen men in Montreal seem to hold to the notion that they are possessed of more wisdom than the other thirty thousand members of the C. M. B. A. Blessed is the society that possesses no chronic disturbers, and we earnestly hope the few misguided and unreasoning brothers in Montreal will ere long accept with good grace the decision of the majority, or bid the association adieu. Brothers who cannot endure an adverse vote at the ballot box do not possess the requirements which go to make up a good C. M. B. A. man.

### THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

Thomas White, P. M., River Joseph, Que., writes:—"Having used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I find that they are undoubtedly the best blood purifier and re- constructor of a weakened and debilitated constitution that can be found." Beware of substitutes and imitations. From dealers or by mail, post paid, at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Dr. Williams Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Oct. 21st, 1892.  
Editor C.M.B.A. Journal,  
Montreal, P.Q.

DEAR SIR,—Kindly find space in your esteemed Journal, for list of contributions to the C. B. Ryan fund, received from the different branches up to the 17th October.

CANADA.	
98 Campbellford.....	\$2.00
4 London.....	2.00
115 Chepstow.....	1.00
23 Seaforth.....	2.00
60 Dublin.....	2.00
67 Pembroke.....	5.00
93 Renfrew.....	1.00
148 Calumet Island.....	1.50
132 Halifax.....	2.00
43 Brockville.....	2.00
47 Arthur.....	2.00
104 Waterloo, Ont.....	2.00
39 Neustadt.....	2.00
16 Prescott.....	3.00
44 Arnprior.....	3.00
57 Orillia.....	3.00
87 Smith Falls.....	5.00
139 Fort Erie.....	1.00
177 Newcastle.....	5.00
180 Yarmouth.....	5.00
97 St. Roch, Quebec.....	2.00

\$53.60

NEW YORK.	
103 Buffalo.....	\$5.00
32 Corning.....	3.00
156 Watertown.....	1.00
93 Rochester.....	3.00
149 Tonawanda.....	2.10
54 Port Jarvis.....	2.00
9 Elyria.....	1.00
41 Allegany.....	3.00
25 Dunkirk.....	5.00

\$25.10

PENNSYLVANIA.	
68 Castella.....	\$2.00
24 Eldrid.....	2.00
14 Rouseville.....	1.50
54 Sharpsburg.....	2.00
51.....	5.00
40 Crawford.....	5.00
90 Turtle Creek.....	.75
39 Carlonsdale.....	5.00
95 Leesering.....	2.00
62 Jermyn.....	2.25

27.00

OHIO.	
26 Cleveland.....	\$2.00
3 Louisville.....	2.00
5 Tallinwood.....	3.00

\$7.00

MICHIGAN.	
27 Detroit.....	\$5.00
27 Marine City.....	2.00
60 Maskegon.....	1.00

\$8.00

Total.....\$120.70

Yours fraternally,  
D. H. HENDERSON,  
Rec. Sec., Branch No. 19.

#### CURED SICK HEADACHE.

Mrs. D. A. Campbell, North Segram, Ont., writes:—"I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. My daughter is a terrible sufferer with sick headache for twelve months, and no medical aid could relieve her, but, by the use of two boxes of your Pills, she is completely cured." From all dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Beware of imitations. Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

When our fathers were boys there existed no means whereby the head of a family could make provision for wife and children, in the event of his demise, except by thrift in saving part of his earnings. This was a slow, laborious, and uncertain proceeding. Often the death of even the most frugal man has left his family in a destitute condition. All this is now changed. The man who earns but a dollar per day, by laying aside one tenth of that sum, can not only make sure of a life insurance indemnity of two thousand dollars but can also secure the promise of aid and support in time of sickness. With this the case, is it not wonderful that any man who is healthy enough to join us does not at once send in his application for membership.—K. of H. Reporter.

#### WONDERFUL BENEFIT.

Rev. Robert C. Parson, Springfield, Ont., writes:—"I have been using your Pink Pills, and have found a wonderful benefit from them." This is the verdict of all who use Pink Pills. Take no substitute and beware of imitations. From dealers, or post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

In this age, when a man dies and goes to heaven or elsewhere, and leaves a family in poverty and wretchedness, when it was possible to have left them a handsome legacy by means of life insurance, his memory is not honored to such a degree as it might have been otherwise. In fact, he is severely censured for neglecting a duty which every man owes to his family or dependent relatives. And he deserves it, of course. But let us inquire about those who do the censuring. The man who is dead and gone is done for. We can't do him any harm nor his family any good by applying harsh words to him now. How many of the censors are fulfilling the important duty which he neglected until it was forever too late? They are not going to die; oh, no. They are strong, healthy men, never get sick; never going to break down, contract disease, meet with an accident, in fact, never going to die unless of old age at 90 or 100. Oh, no; they don't need any insurance. But hold on. What was this man who died only a few years ago? Wasn't he as good a man as any of you.—P. H. C. Gazette.

#### WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

C. McDonald, Serpent River says:—"I used Nasal Balm for a bad case of catarrh, and it has done me more good than all the remedies I ever tried before. It is worth its weight in gold." From dealers or by mail, post paid, at 50c. small or \$1 large bottle. Address Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

No one knows the amount of annoyance one crank can make in a community. He is hard to manage, and as a usual thing is a bundle of conceit and selfishness—a thing whom nobody specially cares for, nobody fears, and nearly everybody abhors and shuns. He is a hobby rider; one side is flat and the other is not round, rather angular. Always right in his own eyes he does not seem to think that any one else has eyes, or ears. He is often a bore, and is doing his work with a very dull instrument. If he is in your Circle keep him busy where he can do least harm, and don't tell him why you do so.—Home Circle.

#### A DISAGREABLE HABIT.

Why go about hawking and spitting when Nasal Balm will remove every vestige of your catarrh, and thus relieve you of this disagreeable habit? In cases of cold in the head Nasal Balm gives instant relief and effects a permanent cure. From dealers or by mail, post paid, 50c. small or \$1 large size bottle. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

At this season the effects of catarrh and cold in the head are more seriously felt, and endanger life and health if not promptly treated. For this purpose there is no remedy equals Nasal Balm. Prompt in giving relief and never fails to cure. Sold by all dealers 50c. a bottle, by mail, post paid. Address G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**

**WEAK MEN**

(Young and old, suffering from mental worry, overwork, insomnia, excesses, or self-abuse, should take these PILLS. They will restore lost energies, both physical and mental.)

**SUFFERING WOMEN**

afflicted with the weaknesses peculiar to their sex, such as suppression of the periods, bearing down pains, weak back, ulcerations, etc., will find these pills an unfailing cure.

**PALE AND SALLOW GIRLS**

should take these Pills. They enrich the blood, restore health's roses to the cheeks and correct all irregularities.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. These Pills are sold by all dealers only in boxes bearing our trade mark or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price—50 cents a box or 6 for \$2.50.

**THE DR. WILLIAMS MED. CO.,**  
Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N.Y.

Are you BLOOD  
SUFFERER  
and NERVE  
TONIC?

They supply in condensed form ALL the substances needed to enrich the Blood and to rebuild the Nerves, thus making them a certain and speedy cure for all diseases arising from impoverished blood, and shattered nerves, such as paralysis, spinal disease, rheumatism, sciatica, loss of memory, erysipelas, palpitation of the heart, scrofula, chlorosis or green sickness, that tired feeling that affects so many, etc. They have a specific action on the sexual system of both men and women, restoring lost vigor.



**HON. J. J. CURRAN, Solicitor-General.**

We present to our readers a wood cut of the well known features of Hon. J. J. Curran, Member for Montreal Centre, in the Dominion Parliament. Brother Curran is one of the pioneer members of Branch 26, C.M. B.A. and has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of the organization. He is a native of Montreal and is now in his fifty-first year, having been born in this city on the 22nd July 1842. Mr. Curran's family is amongst the oldest Irish Catholic settlers in Montreal, his father Mr. Charles Curran, of county Down, Ireland, his mother, Sarah Kennedy of Netford, having come to Canada in the early part of the century. He was educated principally at St. Joseph's college, Ottawa, and the University of Ottawa from which he holds an LL.D. Mr. Curran studied law at the McGill University and graduated their 1862 a B.C.L. In

March 1863 he was admitted to the Bar of the Province of Quebec. He holds patents of Q.C., from the Province of Quebec and the Dominion, and in 1880 had the honor of receiving the degree of LL.D. at the hand of the late Cardinal McClosky, at the Association of Manhattan college. Mr. Curran has had brilliant career at the Bar and in politics, but he has always found time to devote to charitable purposes, in many of the cities of the Dominion he has lectured in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul and kindred associations. At the last annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society he was re-elected president unanimously. On accepting office as Solicitor General he had to again come before his constituents and we are pleased to state, that Montreal Centre has shewn its approbation of his appointment to a cabinet position by re-electing him without opposition.



**M. F. HACKETT, Q.C., M.P.P.**

Born at Granby, P.Q., Aug. 1854. Educated at St. Hyacinthe College, P.Q. Commenced the study of law at Stanstead with J. L. Terrill, afterwards studied with Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, graduated at McGill in 1875, was valedictorian of that year, admitted to the Bar 1875 and since that time practised in Stanstead, was made Q.C. in 1892.

Mayor of the Town and Warden of the County, and elected March 1892 to Provincial Legislature.

Bro. Hackett also holds the position of Batonnier of the Bar, District of St. Francis, became a member of the C. M. B. A. in May 1891. was elected President of Stanstead branch. Was selected as delegate to the Hamilton Convention of 1892, was unanimously elected Second Vice President of the Canada Grand Council, and appointed on the conference committee of seven, to meet the Supreme Council delegates at Montreal, in October of this year. Since his appointment he has used his best endeavors to preserve the unity of the Association.

By his eloquence and his well placed arguments, he convinces the most sceptical.

Bro. Hackett is also Grand Deputy for the Province of Quebec.

**C. M. B. A.**

**OFFICIAL.**

OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESIDENT,  
BROCKVILLE, Dec. 19, 1892.

**BROTHERS,**—At the foot of the last assessment notice there appears to be an "Important Notice" which should not have been issued at so early a date. On looking at the list of deaths on said notice you will observe that they cover to October 21st only, while, as you are already aware our liability to the Supreme Council extends beyond that time. You will be duly notified when the separate beneficiary arrangement takes effect.

Particular attention should be paid

to the part of said notice which refers to the applications for new certificates, and no time should be lost in connection therewith. We are anxious to have all the details of our arrangement with the Supreme Council completed as soon after the 31st December as is possible.

I had the pleasure of meeting the Supreme President and his Executive and the Supreme Committee on Laws at Rochester on the 15th inst. and feel justified in saying to you that as a result of my interview with them I am satisfied Canada will have no reason to complain about the treatment she will receive at the hands of the Supreme Council.

The membership at large will be pleased to hear that the ranks of the

C.M.B.A. in Canada are rapidly closing up, not altogether because those who have hesitated have changed their view that union with the Supreme Council is preferable, but because they realized that if there must be a division it is far better that Canada should remain united, and that the separation of one Province from all the rest means a weakness to us as a people.

Already three of those branches which had signified their intention of separating from the Grand Council of Canada have for the very best reasons come to a different conclusion and have now decided to remain with us to build up a grand and prosperous association in Canada, and in addition to this we have now sufficient

applications from every other Branch which has asked for a separate Grand Council to hold the charter of these Branches for the Grand Council of Canada.

And now that the vast majority of the Branches and members in Quebec Province have decided to remain with us, and that in consequence a new Grand Council cannot be expected there, let me again earnestly request those who have honestly differed from us to make the little sacrifice necessary to make more unite in the effort to make this great Canadian Catholic Association.

Fraternally and faithfully yours,  
O. K. FRASER, Grand President.



**Brother T. J. Finn, Grand Chancellor.**

The subject of this sketch was born in Castle Connell Co., Limerick, Ireland, 29th September, 1840, he immigrated with his family to Canada in 1852, and settled in Montreal, subsequently the family moved to London, Ont., where he was apprenticed in the office of London *Free Press* to learn the printing business. Having completed his apprenticeship, he went to the United States, where he worked till 1862, returning to Montreal in that year, where he got married and settled down. In 1867, he was instrumental in organizing the Montreal Typographical Union, was elected first vice president, and subsequently elected president for two terms in 1878, he was elected representative from Montreal to the International Typographical Convention which was held that year in Detroit, Mich. In November 1883, he with twelve other zealous members formed the first branch of the C. M. B. A. in Montreal, he being elected their first president and re-elected in 1884, he was elected representative to the Grand Council Convention, held in Brantford 1884, where he was elected first vice-president, and re-elected at the Stratford Convention, and the Toronto Convention he was nominated for the

office of grand president, but was defeated by three votes, at the same convention he was elected representative to the supreme council and re-elected at the Montreal Convention in 1890. Bro. Finn has always taken a very active part in C. M. B. A. matters, and his appointment as Deputy has been received favorably by the Montreal branches. He is a good speaker, and his arguments are convincing and to the point.



**Frere Charles Dupont Hebert**

Il n'en est pas un parmi nous, s'il s'intéresse vraiment au progrès de notre belle association, qui n'ait applaudi à l'honneur que le Grand Président Fraser a conféré au frère Charles Dupont Hebert en l'appointant un de ses Grands Députés dans la Province de Québec.

Le rapide développement de la Succursale No. 101 dont il est le Président depuis sa fondation, les services innombrables qu'il a rendus à la C. M. B. A. dans ces dernières années, comme député d'arrondissement sous la présidence de frère John A. MacLabe, sont des faits qui justifient pleinement le juste tribut d'hommage rendu au mérite du frère Hebert par le Grand Président Fraser. Maintenant qu'un champ plus vaste encore est ouvert à son zèle infatigable il est facile d'entrevoir ce que nous pouvons attendre de lui dans l'avenir. Ce poste tout de dévouement convenait éminemment au frère Charles Dupont Hebert qui sait trouver sa plus douce récompense dans l'accomplissement du devoir et le bonheur de faire le bien.

La nomination de frère Hebert au poste important de Grand Député est bien propre à faire prospérer davantage notre association essentiellement catholique qu'il a implantée aux Trois-Rivières, et dont les ramifications s'étendent déjà dans le diocèse de Nicolet.

Dans un prochain numéro nous aurons le plaisir de présenter à nos lecteurs une notice biographique de ce frère distingué.

**OFFICIEL.**

Bureau du Grand Président.  
BROCKVILLE, 19 déc., 1892.

FRERES,

Au bas du dernier avis de cotisation apparaît un "Avis important" qui n'aurait pas dû être émis maintenant. En revisant la liste des décès que contient cet avis vous constaterez qu'ils vont seulement jusqu'au 21 octobre, lorsque, comme vous le savez déjà, notre responsabilité envers le Conseil Suprême va plus loin. Vous serez dûment notifiés, quand l'arrangement concernant la séparation bénéficiaire vient en force.

J'attire spécialement votre attention sur cette partie du dit avis concernant les applications pour nouveaux certificats, et à ce sujet vous ne devriez pas perdre de temps. Nous désirons ardemment compléter tous les détails de notre arrangement avec le Conseil Suprême le plutôt possible après le 31 décembre.

J'ai eu le plaisir de rencontrer le Président Suprême et son exécutif et le Comité Suprême des Lois à Rochester le 15 courant, et je me crois justifiable de vous dire que, comme résultat de mon entrevue avec eux, j'ai confiance que nous n'aurons aucune raison de nous plaindre de la manière que le Conseil Suprême agira envers le Canada.

Les sociétaires apprendront avec plaisir que les rangs de la C. M. B. A. en Canada se resserrent rapidement, non pas tout parce que ceux qui ont hésité ont changé leur idée que l'union avec le Conseil Suprême est préférable, mais parce qu'ils réalisent que s'il doit y avoir une division il vaut infiniment mieux que le Canada reste uni, et que la séparation d'une Province de tout le reste implique une faiblesse pour nous comme peuple.

Déjà trois de ces Succursales qui avaient signifié leur intention de se séparer du Grand Conseil du Canada en sont venues à une conclusion différente et ont maintenant décidé de rester avec nous pour établir une association grande et prospère en Canada, et de plus nous avons maintenant suffisamment d'applications de chacune des autres Succursales qui ont demandé un Grand Conseil Séparé pour retenir la charte de ces Succursales pour le Grand Conseil du Canada.

Et maintenant que l'immense majorité des Succursales et des membres de la Province de Québec a décidé de rester avec nous et qu'en conséquence on ne peut s'attendre à un nouveau Grand Conseil dans Cette Province, qu'on me permette de nouveau de prier ardemment ceux qui ont honnêtement différé d'avec nous de faire le petit sacrifice nécessaire une fois de plus pour nous unir dans le but de faire de cette association une grande Association Catholique Canadienne. A vous fraternellement et loyalement,

O. K. FRASER,  
Grand Président.

**We Want no Compromise.**

As we go to press, word reaches us that some kind of a compromise has been reached, which will allow of two Grand Councils in Quebec.

We inform our members that if such a compromise has been effected, that it has been against the wishes of the great majority of the branches and members in Quebec, and we feel confident will not be accepted by them.

Statements are also being made by Supreme Deputies, and others favorable to a Grand Council for the Province of Quebec, that a charter has been granted.

SUCH IS NOT THE CASE. This only goes to show what reliance can be placed on the statements and arguments brought forward by these individuals, who have tried for their own selfish ends to make the members of the Province of Quebec distrust the Grand Council of Canada.

We regret to note that even the small minority "mostly members who do not attend meetings" have been carried away by the misrepresentations of two or three brothers, who, instead of cultivating the fraternal feeling which should exist, have been the source of whatever dissensions which have occurred among the Montreal membership.

These brothers now wish to involve the whole Province into a foolish movement, because, forsooth the Grand Council at Hamilton, did not accede to the wishes of the THREE who refused to make the rate for Separate Beneficiary unanimous.

**Branch No. 188, Carleton Place.**

Branch No. 188 was organized by District Deputy T. W. McDermott, Almonte, Ont., at Carleton Place, on Wednesday, December 21st., assisted by District Deputy M. Galvin, Arranprieur, and a large number of visiting brethren.

After organization, the members and friends, sat down to supper and a very enjoyable evening was passed. Bro. D. J. O'Keeffe, late of Chatham, deserves much praise for his active work in starting this new branch.

Bro. McDermott has broken the ice, we hope he will continue breaking the ice several times during the winter.

**Fill Out Your Applications Before December 31st.**

We advise every member to attend to this matter at once.

The law of Ontario goes into effect December 31st, the agreement with the Supreme also.

Canadian members must be within the jurisdiction of the Grand Council,

or accepted on withdrawal cards in United States branches, or be outside both councils. It is useless for members to think that because they hold Supreme certificates, that they can compel the Supreme Council to receive assessments, &c., from them. The Constitution does not cover members at large. Members *must* belong to some grand council or branch.

Therefore, we warn all members, that the consequences of refusing to exchange certificates, or to seek membership before December 31st in some United States branch, may end in the loss of their certificate.

**FOR SWELLINGS AND FELONS**

GENTLEMEN.—My little girl, aged 3, had a large swelling on her neck. I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil on it and it disappeared in a short time. It also cured a felon I was troubled with. MRS. C. E. WRNDOVER, Manda, Man.

**Prizes we offer for month of January.**

To every person sending renewal subscription, new subscription or arrears. —

We will send a handsomely bound copy of new Constitution in French or English, or Benzigers Catholic Home Almanac, or bind 12 numbers of Journal in one volume. In cases of deputies or officers, neat bound copies of Constitution and Ritual.

For every 2 paid subscriptions one additional copy of Journal free. For every 6 paid subscriptions one \$1.50 10k gold C. M. B. A. pin. For every 10 paid subscriptions one \$2.50 15k gold C. M. B. A. pin. For every 20 paid subscriptions one \$5.00 10k gold Locket.

We will give away Secret Ballot Boxes, Beautiful Emblems, Gavels, Badges, and various articles to all branches that will assist us in gaining new subscribers.

**Prizes given by Journal for Month of January.**

1 15k Gold C. M. B. A. Pin valued at \$2.50, to the District Deputy organizing the largest number of branches during the month.

1 10k Gold C. M. B. A. Pin valued at \$1.50, to the District Deputy organizing the first branch during the month.

1 15k Gold C. M. B. A. Pin valued at \$2.50, to the member who organizes a branch of the Canadian Relief Association during the month.

1 10k Gold C. M. B. A. Pin valued at \$1.50, to every member of the C. M. B. A. who will secure 3 new members for any branch during the month.

These offers are open to every member of the C. M. B. A. and we trust that we shall have to give a large number of these prizes. "Who will win."

**A TONIC AND RECONSTRUCTOR**

Mr. C. Harper, Ottawa, Ont., writes: — "I have pleasure in stating that your Pink Pills are a wonderful tonic and reconstructor of the system. Since beginning their use, I have gained, on an average, a pound of flesh a week." All dealers or, post paid, 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Beware of imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

**From the "True Witness."**

Since the day upon which the TRUE WITNESS was appointed, by the Grand Council of Canada, an official organ of the C. M. B. A., it has refrained from taking any part in the discussion going on between different elements of the Association with regard to the formation of a Grand Council for the Province of Quebec. We considered that the letters of their Graces the Archbishops of Toronto and Montreal should suffice to convince all the members of the C. M. B. A. that in union alone can be found that strength so necessary to carry out effectively the grand work of such a noble Association. However, this has not prevented us from being asked, numberless times, for an opinion upon the merits or demerits of the arguments put forward by the advocates on either sides. As we have already stated, not being members of the Association, it would be an unwarranted intrusion upon our part to enter into such a controversy. From an impartial stand point we can see considerable force in the reason given by both sides; yet it seems to us there is some great misunderstanding some place. The sooner such misconception is cleared away and perfect harmony is secured the better for the whole organization. Out of the amount of publicity this discussion has received, thousands may hear of and be attracted to the C. M. B. A. who might have otherwise remained indifferent to its existence. Even that would be a good to dearly purchased at the cost of a continued division. It seems to us that Quebec, in seeking to have a Grand Council of its own, is speaking for this Province only, and not for this and other Provinces combined. Perhaps careful reflection upon that point might lead to a clearing away of an apparently misunderstood point.

**TIRED OUT.**

"You are sick," an incoming neighbor said, As she noted the dull eyes purple ring, "Not sick," the tired voice answered her, "But somehow I don't feel worth anything, I guess it's just a feeling of spring."

"She's just tired out," the neighbor said, "She has never rested a day in her life, Bearing her children and doing her work, And mortal fad of living in strife, And a husband that never thinks of his wife."

"Just tired out!" They said it again When they folded her hands as she lay at rest, No patient feet came now at their call, Husband and children there, that is all, But the tired mother that gave of her best Has gone where the weary are ever at rest.

—Coleman's Rural World.

# C. M. B. A. JOURNAL

AND CATHOLIC SOCIETY NEWS

ORGANE OFFICIEL du GRAND CONSEIL du CANADA.

Voué aux intérêts de toutes les Associations Catholiques

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## ABONNEMENTS :

Un an [franc de port] .....	\$o 75
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Des conditions spéciales seront faites pour contrats à six mois et un an.

Ceux de nos abonnés qui ne recevraient pas régulièrement le journal sont priés de nous en avvertir immédiatement.  
Si vous changez d'adresse, veuillez nous en avvertir sans délai, afin d'éviter toute irrégularité dans le service du journal.  
Nous sollicitons de toutes les Associations Catholiques, toutes communications relatives à ces Associations.  
Toutes correspondances pour publication devront nous parvenir pas plus tard que le 5 du mois et porter la signature de l'auteur.  
Adresser toutes communications.

LA CIE. DE PUBLICATION DES SOCIÉTÉS CATHOLIQUES,

Boîte 317, Montréal, P. Q.

MONTREAL, DEC., 1892.

## La Situation en Canada sous l'arrangement intervenu entre le Conseil Suprême et le Grand Conseil.

Dans notre dernier numéro nous avons donné, entre autres documents, l'arrangement intervenu entre le Conseil Suprême et le Grand Conseil du Canada au sujet de la Juridiction Bénéficiaire Séparée accordée à ce dernier.

Aujourd'hui nous verrons si cette arrangement justifie l'agitation en faveur d'un Grand Conseil pour la Province de Québec.

Mais avant rappelons comment cette Juridiction Bénéficiaire Séparée a été obtenue.

Depuis longtemps le Grand Conseil du Canada cherchait à l'obtenir mais il rencontrait toujours un refus obstiné de la part du Conseil Suprême. Finalement ce dernier élimina de la Constitution en 1890 le droit de pétitionner davantage.

Malgré cela, le sentiment est resté toujours le même. Et tous les délégués qui ont pris part à la Convention de Hamilton furent autorisés par leurs succursales respectives à voter sur une nouvelle demande qui devait être présentée à la Convention de Montréal en Octobre dernier, d'autant plus qu'on prétendait que le droit de pétitionner avait été aboli illégalement et aussi à cause de l'Acte des Corporations d'Assurance que venait de passer le Gouvernement d'Ontario.

Le vote pris à Hamilton donna 161 voix pour et 8 contre, dont trois seulement de la Province de Québec.

Il est évident par ce vote que l'on désirait la Séparation Bénéficiaire dans la Province de Québec comme ailleurs.

On attendit avec impatience la réunion du Conseil Suprême.

Ce dernier admettant le principe que le délégués lient ceux qu'ils représentent, et reconnaissant que le Grand Conseil du Canada, réuni en Convention représentait

chacun des membres de l'Association dans les limites de sa Juridiction, considéra et traita la requête pour une Séparation Bénéficiaire comme l'expression légale du désir et de la demande de chacun et de tous les membres, et accorda la Juridiction Bénéficiaire Séparée sous certaines conditions contenues dans cet arrangement dont nous avons déjà parlé en commençant.

Cet arrangement en somme est satisfaisant. C'est l'opinion de Sa Grace Mgr. Walsh, archevêque de Toronto et aiseur spirituel du Grand Conseil du Canada. C'est aussi l'opinion de Nos Seigneurs l'archevêque de Montréal et les évêques de St. Hyacinthe et des Trois-Rivières, dont on pourra lire les lettres dans une autre colonne.

Sous les circonstances n'est-il pas plus convenable de suivre les conseils de ces Vénéralés Prélats que de formenter la division parmi nous ?

Après le vote donné à Hamilton peut-on raisonnablement rejeter cette Juridiction Bénéficiaire Séparée que nous avons demandée depuis si longtemps et que nous avons enfin obtenue sans en faire au moins l'essai jusqu'à la convention de St. John, N. B. ?

Agir ainsi serait croyons-nous manquer à la parole donnée à nos frères d'Ontario, pour suivre une infime minorité qui ne veut pas se soumettre à l'immense majorité de la Convention de Hamilton et faire l'œuvre de quelques mécontents qui ne veulent pas avouer que cette majorité a eu raison, et qui semblent prêts à ruiner l'association pour faire triompher leurs idées personnelles.

A quel autre bût peut bien tendre cette agitation que nous devens au Député Suprême *at Large* d'aujourd'hui, frère Deare, l'Éditeur bien connu du *C.M.B.A. Weekly*, qui était lui-même un chaud partisan de la Séparation Bénéficiaire en 1884 et 1885, comme on peut s'en convaincre en relisant ses lettres de ce temps là ?

L'agitation soulevée en faveur d'un Grand Conseil pour la Province de Québec n'est justifiée ni par les circonstances, ni par l'arrangement.

Nous ne nions pas que sous cet arrangement, chacune des Provinces du Canada a acquis le droit de former un Grand Conseil dans ses limites lorsqu'elle le jugera à propos ; cependant presentement nous ne croyons pas cette agitation justifiée par les circonstances, parce qu'il nous semble que si le Conseil Suprême n'eût pas compris que la demande du Grand Conseil du Canada était l'expression générale des membres de la Province de Québec comme des autres, il aurait pourvu à l'institution immédiate d'un Grand Conseil dans cette province, en faisant consentir le Grand Conseil du Canada à retirer sa juridiction.

L'arrangement ne justifie pas non plus cette agitation, et il est facile de constater par la teneur même de la clause roeme de cet arrangement que le Conseil Suprême ne s'y attendait guère et qu'en accordant le droit de former de nouveaux Grand Conseils il avait en vue l'opportunité de la chose dans un avenir plus éloigné.

Les promoteurs de ce Grand Conseil pour la Province de Québec sont dans l'erreur lorsqu'ils prétendent pouvoir le former avec 10 succursales et 500 membres. Voyons ensemble si cette prétention peut être soutenue sous les conditions de l'arrangement intervenu entre les deux conseils. La clause roeme est le pivot sur lequel tout converge dans cette question.

Relisons là de nouveau : "Que sous la charte accordée par le Conseil Suprême audit Grand Conseil, sa juridiction s'étend par toute la Puissance du Canada et que dans le cas où on accéderait à la prière de la dite requête pour une séparation bénéficiaire, ce devrait être sous conditions acceptées par les représentants du dit Grand Conseil que, en aucun temps qu'il pourra être jugé à propos, par aucune des Provinces du Canada, d'établir un Grand Conseil dans telle Province, ceci aura pour effet de déta-

cher telle Province de la juridiction de sa charte (au Grand Conseil du Canada) et d'ajuster et diviser équitablement le fonds de réserve et autres accumulations ou propriété en sa possession."

Il nous paraît claire à la lecture de cette clause que pour qu'un Grand Conseil puisse être formé dans les limites d'une province, il faut que la province qui en fait la demande, ait au moins la majorité des membres.

La prétention de former un Grand Conseil avec 10 succursales et 500 membres dans une province qui en compte 38 et à peu près 2000 membres, est pour le moins étonnante.

La province de Québec, comme les autres provinces de la Puissance, est sous la juridiction du Grand Conseil du Canada, et il faut que celui-ci retire sa juridiction pour faire place à celle du Grand Conseil qu'on veut établir dans cette province, car il ne peut exister plus d'une juridiction dans un même territoire. Peut-on supposer alors que 10 succursales et 500 membres peuvent forcer les autres 28 succursales et environ 1500 membres à tomber sous la juridiction d'un Grand Conseil formé de ces 10 succursales, et que le Grand Conseil du Canada consentirait à retirer sa juridiction quand 28 succursales sont d'opinion de demeurer sous cette juridiction.

On base cette prétention sur le fait que la Constitution requière seulement 10 succursales et 500 membres pour l'institution d'un nouveau Grand Conseil. Admettant pour un instant que l'on pourrait former un nouveau Grand Conseil dans la Province de Québec avec 10 succursales et 500 membres, nous arriverions à ce principe faux que la minorité pourrait contrôler la majorité.

Il ne faut pas oublier qu'avant l'arrangement, il n'existait pas, constitutionnellement parlant, de province de Québec, ni de province d'Ontario, etc., mais simplement le Canada, sous la juridiction du Grand Conseil actuel, et que c'est l'arrangement seul qui donne un droit d'existence aux provinces.

Écartez cet arrangement et vous constaterez que la Constitution ne permet pas la formation de nouveaux Grands Conseils dans aucunes des provinces du Canada, à cause de la juridiction que possède déjà le Grand Conseil du Canada.

L'arrangement donne aux provinces une existence qu'elles n'avaient pas, et le droit que ne leur reconnaissait pas la Constitution, de former de nouveaux Grands Conseils dans leurs limites respectives. L'institution de ces derniers tombe donc sous les dispositions de l'arrangement sans venir en contradiction avec la Constitution. C'est-à-dire que la province voulant former un Grand Conseil ne peut le faire si elle n'a pas d'abord 10 succursales et 500 membres. C'est le cas pour les Provinces Maritimes, le Manitoba et les Territoires du N. O. Quant à la province de Québec, en outre de la condition requise par la Constitution, il lui faut encore avoir la majorité des membres de la province, autre condition que requière l'arrangement parce que cette province compte 38 succursales au temps de l'arrangement qui lui donne droit de former un Grand Conseil dans ses limites.

En un mot, pour la province de Québec, il faut pour forcer le Grand Conseil du Canada à retirer sa juridiction, qu'elle ait pas moins de 10 succursales composées collectivement de 500 membres, et la majorité des membres quand elle compte dans ses limites plus de trois fois le nombre requis par la constitution. Affirmer le contraire est soutenir une absurdité.

L'institution d'un Grand Conseil, telle que proposée avec 10 succursales et 50 membres, pour la Province de Québec est sous les circonstances et sous l'arrangement une impossibilité que nous croyons avoir démontrée.

Les efforts surhumains que font les agitateurs ne changeront pas la situation.

### Protet Signifie au Frere C. E. Leclerc, en sa qualite de President de la Succursale No. 83, de Montreal, Que.

Vingt-quatre membres, sur environ quatre-vingt-dix, de la Succursale No. 83, de Montréal, ont, le 24 Novembre dernier, signifié au frère C. E. Leclerc, en sa qualité de Président de cette Succursale, un protêt notarié à propos de l'arrangement intervenu entre le Conseil Suprême et le Grand Conseil du Canada, et par lequel ce dernier jouira d'une Juridiction Bénéficiaire Séparée après le 31 Décembre courant.

Fait assez étrange pour en faire mention, le Délégué de cette Succursale qui a voté à Hamilton en faveur de la Séparation Bénéficiaire est le premier dont le nom apparaît sur ce protêt.

Ce protêt ne nous semble pas tenir compte des dispositions de la Constitution qui régit la C. M. B. A. et contient plusieurs inexactitudes que nous allons signaler.

Pour commencer les articles 7, 10, 11 et 14 dont il est fait mention dans ce protêt ne sont pas des articles de la Constitution, mais bien du règlement concernant la Caisse de Bénéfice (Fonds Bénéficiaire) que le Conseil Suprême peut modifier ou changer tout comme il a déjà fait en retranchant de ce règlement, en 1890, la clause permettant de demander des arrondissements bénéficiaires diocésains.

Il est dit aussi que le Conseil Suprême d'après la Constitution peut seul posséder le fonds bénéficiaire et doit seul acquitter les dettes."

En référant à l'Acte constituant en corporation le Conseil Suprême de l'Association Catholique de Secours Mutuel, passé le 9 Juin, 1879, on constatera que ce dernier a toujours eu et a encore le pouvoir d'instituer des arrondissements bénéficiaires diocésains. (Voir article 2ème page 4ème et article 7ème page 7ème, Constitution française, édition révisée le 16 Octobre, 1890.)

Le droit, pour les Grands Conseils, de demander des arrondissements bénéficiaires diocésains a été aboli comme nous le faisons remarquer plus haut, mais le Conseil Suprême a toujours conservé, par son acte d'incorporation, celui d'en instituer quand il le jugera à propos. Il n'a fait qu'user de ce droit dans le cas du Grand Conseil du Canada.

Cette Séparation Bénéficiaire accordée au Grand Conseil du Canada demandait nécessairement la modification du règlement de la Caisse de Bénéfice (Fonds bénéficiaire) et l'arrangement intervenu entre les deux Conseils en est une spéciale au Grand Conseil du Canada parce que lui seul a eu ce privilège.

L'assertion que le Grand Conseil du Canada "deviendra à compter du trente et un décembre prochain seul responsable envers les bénéficiaires du Canada et qu'après cette date le Conseil Suprême ne se tiendra plus responsable envers les bénéficiaires du Canada, lesquels perdront tous les droits qu'ils peuvent avoir dans le fonds bénéficiaire et dans le fonds de réserve maintenant sous le contrôle du Conseil Suprême" est un peu forcée.

L'arrangement dit que le Grand Conseil du Canada accepte et s'engage à payer et s'acquitter de toutes les obligations et responsabilités du Conseil Suprême envers ses membres ou ceux qui doivent bénéficier de leurs droits, et décharge le Conseil Suprême de toute réclamation ou demande qu'il (le Grand Conseil du Canada) aurait à faire sur le fonds général et le reste du fonds de réserve.

Le Conseil Suprême abandonnant au Grand Conseil du Canada, avec la Séparation Bénéficiaire, la part du fonds de réserve accumulé par ce dernier il n'est que juste que le Grand Conseil abandonne le reste du fonds de réserve accumulé par les autres Conseils.

Le Conseil Suprême laissant au Grand Conseil du Canada la gérance, la collection et le déboursement du Fonds Bénéficiaire il n'est que juste encore que ce dernier accepte et s'engage à payer et s'acquitter de toutes les obligations et responsabilités du Conseil Suprême envers ses membres ou ceux qui doivent bénéficier de leurs droits.

D'ailleurs c'est la loi qui devait régir ces arrondissements bénéficiaires diocésains avant que le droit de les demander fut aboli. (Voir constitution, édition révisée le 13 Sept 1888.)

L'arrangement intervenu entre le Grand Conseil du Canada et le Conseil Suprême ne viole donc pas, comme on le prétend dans ce protêt, la constitution et les privilèges et droits garantis aux requérants par leurs certificats bénéficiaires.

Quant aux restrictions concernant les cartes de retraites, on y attache, comme l'a déjà dit le Grand Président Fraser, beaucoup plus d'importance qu'en réalité elles en méritent. Et rien ne nous dit que la même chose ne se serait pas présentée quand la constitution permettait la séparation bénéficiaire. Car il ne faut pas oublier que la Séparation Bénéficiaire a été accordée sans restrictions aucunes et que ce n'est que le lendemain que le Conseil Suprême a décrété la restriction concernant les cartes de retraite.

Quant à la garantie offerte sous un système mutuel, tous savent qu'elle est aussi sûre avec nos frères du Canada qu'avec ceux des Etats-Unis.

Le fonds de réserve n'est pas actuellement, comme on le prétend encore de ce protêt, la propriété du Conseil Suprême, mais celle de l'Association Catholique de Secours Mutuel, comme on peut le constater en référant au règlement concernant ce fonds. (Voir article 1er et les suivants page 21ème Constitution française, édition révisée le 16 octobre, 1890, et spécialement l'article 14ème où l'on voit que dans le cas de l'institution de nouveaux Grands Conseils, le Conseil Suprême leur transfère la somme contribué au fonds de réserve par les succursales les composant).

Le Conseil Suprême n'abandonne donc pas une partie de sa propriété, mais reconnaît tout simplement le droit qu'a le Grand Conseil du Canada de conserver sa part du fonds de réserve accumulé par lui.

Nous ne nierons pas aux requérants "le droit de garder leurs certificats bénéficiaires lesquels émanent du Conseil Suprême," mais nous ne comprenons pas leurs droits comme minorité.

Nous croyons que tant qu'ils resteront sous la juridiction du Grand Conseil du Canada, il leur faudra se soumettre à cette juridiction.

Le fait, pour le Grand Conseil du Canada, de demander à s'incorporer à la prochaine session du parlement fédéral, n'implique pas plus une séparation du Conseil Suprême que l'état de choses sous l'arrangement intervenu entre les deux Conseils, et cette assertion est une supposition toute gratuite.

Nous ne pouvons voir en frère Leclerc, à qui on a servi ce protêt, un agent ou représentant du Conseil Suprême et nous nous demandons s'il n'y a pas lieu, dans le cas actuel, à une exception à la forme.

Enfin ce protêt finit par désapprouver l'arrangement intervenu entre les deux Conseils, tient le Conseil Suprême responsable de tous frais, dépens et dommages intérêts et le menace de poursuites par "(ceux qui le jugeront à propos)."

Nous détachons du dernier avis de cotisation (No. 18,) ce qui suit :

Tous les efforts vont être faits pour transiger les affaires de l'Association suivant les désirs des succursales de la

Province de Québec; on est à imprimer en Français toutes formules, etc., et les affaires avec les Succursales Françaises seront, après le 31 Décembre prochain, transigées dans leur langue.

### Avis Important.

Cet avis de cotisation est le dernier que vous recevrez du Conseil Suprême. A l'avenir le Grand Conseil collectera et déboursera tous les argents bénéficiaires. Si vous n'avez pas envoyé votre application pour un nouveau Certificat Bénéficiaire vous devriez le faire de suite. La plus grande partie des membres ont déjà envoyé leurs applications, et nous allons commencer sur le champ à émettre les certificats. Ne courez pas le risque de perdre votre assurance en retardant l'échange de votre certificat. Apportez votre certificat actuel au Secrétaire de votre Succursale, ou au Député d'arrondissement, et faites lui remplir une formule d'application que vous signerez et ferez parvenir au Grand Secrétaire. Vous recevrez en retour un nouveau Certificat pour échanger contre celui que vous possédez présentement. Soyez prompt à vous conformer à cet avis.

Toutes les applications pour nouveaux certificats doivent être envoyées au Grand Secrétaire Brown, avant le 31 Décembre courant.

DEPARTMENT DU SOLICITEUR GENERAL D'ONTARIO.

Toronto, 20 Novembre, 1892.

CHER MONSIEUR — J'ai reçu de Mr. Brown les papiers auxquels vous faites allusion dans votre lettre du 1 et j'ai maintenant considéré la question que vous me soumettez dans votre lettre au sujet de la 3ème sous-section de la Section 17 de l'acte des Corporations d'Assurance, 1892. Savoir si la sous-section s'applique au cas ou non pas tous, mais une majorité seulement des officiers et agents ayant charge, possession, garde ou pouvoir sur le fonds, sont résident d'Ontario. Je suis obligé de répondre dans la négative. Les Cours soutiendraient certainement que la sous-section doit être interprétée d'une manière expresse, et non seulement il n'est rien dit d'une majorité, mais l'intention générale de la clause serait supposée soutenir l'idée que le cas visé était celui ou tous sont résidents d'Ontario; parceque si la mise en vigueur de la loi devrait même dans ce cas, être dans les limites de la juridiction de la Législature, celle-ci n'a certainement pas de juridiction sur des personnes qui ne résident pas dans les limites de la juridiction, et la mise en vigueur de la loi ne suppose pas la restriction aux cas dans lesquels le fonds se trouve localement dans les limites de la Province, et pour ce motif dans les limites de la juridiction; ni n'est-elle supposée être restreinte aux cas ou tous les bénéficiaires sont résidents, et je suppose, comme question de fait, que dans le cas actuel il peut se trouver des bénéficiaires qui résident dans Québec, vu qu'il y a un Syndic qui réside dans cette province. Ces considérations et d'autres seraient, je crois, pris judiciairement en considération comme preuve que la clause était seulement destinée à s'appliquer dans tous les cas où tous les syndics, officiers et agents étaient résidents, et ne s'applique pas au cas sur lequel on désire avoir mon opinion.

O. K. FRASER, Ecr.  
Brockville, Ont.

O. MOWAT,

**ESSAYEZ LE C. M. B. A. CIGAR**

## ECONOMIE CO-OPERATIVE.

## IV.

Notre siècle est certes celui qui a vu apparaître et se développer les plus grandes inventions et les plus grands perfectionnements.

Presque toutes les applications de ces inventions et perfectionnements ont tendu à donner à l'homme plus de facilité dans l'accomplissement de ses travaux et plus d'armes pour la lutte pour la vie.

En est-il résulté plus de bonheur? et les générations actuelles auront-elles arrosé de moins de larmes cette terre d'exil et de tristesses? Nous ne le croyons pas et il semble, au contraire, que tout ce qui tendait à diminuer la misère humaine n'est arrivé qu'à augmenter nos besoins et nos désirs et par suite à nous créer de nouveaux sujets de tristesses et de combat.

Le bonheur a-t-on dit, est relatif. Il est évident que nulle part, sur cette terre, il n'est absolu. Notre état naturel semble être la douleur; de tous côtés elle nous assiège:

“ Le riche en son palais,  
Le pauvre en sa cabane que le chaume recouvre,  
Sont soumis à ses loix,  
Et la garde qui veille aux Carrières du Louvre,  
N'en défend pas nos rois.”

Plus notre civilisation s'approche de la perfection, plus nous sentons que le bonheur devait exister plutôt dans les temps primitifs, alors que l'homme vivant simplement et librement suffisait, par sa seule industrie, à ses besoins et à ceux de sa famille.

Aujourd'hui, quel est le père de famille qui peut, sans terreur envisager l'avenir et être assuré que jamais lui et les siens ne manqueront pas du nécessaire. Chaque jour de nombreux exemples viennent nous prouver combien sont fragiles les fortunes semblant le plus solidement assises, que de ruines, que d'écroulements, que de désolations de toute part! Et plus la situation des victimes de l'adversité était grande et semblait sûre, plus la chute est terrible et irremédiable.

Il est évident que la situation modeste est moins exposée ou tout au moins peut plus facilement se prémunir contre l'adversité. Il y a moins de différence entre peu et rien qu'entre beaucoup et rien. Le père de famille de condition modeste, élève ses enfants dans des habitudes de simplicité et de travail qui les mettent promptement en mesure de se suffire à eux-mêmes; mais encore faut-il que l'enfant puisse arriver sans encombre à cet âge où il pourra gagner sa vie, et il est nécessaire qu'il y arrive suffisamment armé pour la lutte. Il lui faut une solide instruction primaire et quelques années d'apprentissage pour devenir un bon ouvrier, car, dans la société moderne, le rôle de l'homme machine devient chaque jour plus petit; l'outil mécanique le supprime peu à peu et il ne reste place que pour l'ouvrier intelligent à l'initiative duquel aucune combinaison d'engrenages ne peut faire concurrence.

Le seul souci du père de famille doit donc être de pouvoir arriver à élever ses fils dans des conditions telles qu'ils soient à même de gagner largement leur vie au moyen d'un bon métier et de lutter avantageusement dans la lutte que la mécanique fait à la main d'œuvre.

Tant que le père de famille travaille, il est à peu près certain d'atteindre ce but, mais viennent la maladie, la mort, et voilà tous ses projets, tous ses désirs anéantis; la misère remplace l'aïssance au foyer et la nécessité de gagner au plutôt le pain quotidien entraîne les enfants dans des travaux ou l'intelligence, l'instruction et la pratique n'ont que faire; ils deviennent simples manœuvres et se trouvent par suite dans des conditions d'infériorité qu'une situation moins précaire leur aurait évitées.

C'est contre cette éventualité si redoutable que doit se prémunir le bon père de famille, il doit comprendre

que seul aujourd'hui le travail intelligent est un capital productif et il lui faut faire tous ses efforts pour rendre ses enfants aptes à soutenir la lutte.

L'assurance sur la vie est la seule combinaison qui puisse, d'une façon absolue, lui garantir la réalisation de ses si légitimes aspirations. Par elle, il est certain que ses enfants pourront poursuivre, utilement, le cours de leur études tant primaires que professionnelles et soutenir, dans de bonnes conditions, le combat acharné pour la vie que la civilisation moderne et les perfectionnements raffinés imposent aujourd'hui à tous les hommes.

Un sacrifice journalier de quelques centimes ne diminue, en rien, les facilités d'existence et assure l'avenir de la famille. Elle la prémunit contre cette si terrible éventualité de la perte de son chef et son soutien. Elle lui assure même le nécessaire si la maladie vient terrasser temporairement, celui dont le travail est sa seule ressource. Comme cette belle combinaison de l'assurance sur la vie prouve bien que la Providence ne nous abandonne jamais et qu'elle sait toujours placer le remède à côté du mal! Au milieu de toutes ces inventions qui ont altéré les conditions sociales de l'existence au point de les rendre si pleines de dangers et d'incertitudes, elle a fait éclore dans le cerveau d'un homme une conception qui rétablit l'équilibre et rend au père de famille la possibilité de prémunir les siens contre les hasards de l'avenir.

Ainsi que nous l'avons déjà dit et prouvé, l'assurance sur la vie fait désormais partie des devoirs du père de famille; elle n'était hier qu'une intelligente précaution, elle est aujourd'hui une nécessité pour tout homme qui aime sa famille et elle sera, sans doute, demain, une obligation sociale imposée par la loi à tout mari et à tout père.

R. P.

## La Langue Française et la Succursale 101.

(La résolution suivante a été envoyée au Grand Secrétaire Brown pour être transmise au Président des syndic.)

TROIS-RIVIERES, 4 Novembre, 1892.

Preposé par le frère C. P. Gélinas, secondé par le frère F. H. Pothier:—

Que la Succursale No. 101 C.M.B.A. de la cité des Trois-Rivières, P.Q. prie humblement le Bureau des Syndics du Grand Conseil C.M.B.A. du Canada, de vouloir bien nommer immédiatement un assistant de langue française au Grand Secrétaire, et que le frère J. E. H. Howison de Montreal, lui semble qualifié pour remplir cet emploi, à la satisfaction de tous les membres Canadiens.

Que de plus, il est urgent, dans l'intérêt de l'Association, que tous les blancs, pour examens médicaux, applications, avis de cotisations, etc., pour la Province de Québec, soient imprimés en langue française, vu que les nouvelles Succursales qui pourraient être établies, seront composées pour la majeure partie, de membres de cette langue.

Adoptée ce 4 Novembre, 1892.

CHARLES DUPONT HEBERT,  
Président.

## NOUVELLE PUBLICATION.

## “LA QUESTION OUVRIERE.”

Explication de l'Encyclique de Léon XIII, sur la même question.

Par un Père Capucin d'Ottawa.

A VENDRE CHEZ TOUS LES LIBRAIRES.

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**Lettres Importantes.**

Les Archevêques Walsh et Fabre, et les Evêques Moreau et Lafêche, réprovent toute division ou dissension au sujet de l'arrangement conclu entre le Conseil Suprême et le Grand Conseil du Canada.

St. John's Grove,  
Toronto, 22 Nov. 1892.

Aux membres de la C. M. B. A. du Canada.

Mes chers frères,

J'ai appris avec le plus profond regret le mécontentement qui règne parmi certains membres de notre association concernant l'arrangement conclu entre le Conseil Suprême de la C. M. B. A. et le Grand Conseil du Canada. Cet arrangement a été fait dans l'intérêt des membres canadiens de notre association et avec le plein consentement de la majorité. Je le considère en somme satisfaisant et favorable aux meilleurs intérêts de notre association.

J'ai pleine confiance en l'avenir de notre Association canadienne si vous restez unis et si vous travaillez en paix et généreusement pour le bien commun.

Comme votre grand conseiller spirituel, je réprovoe de tout cœur toute division ou dissension. C'est le fait d'agents de destruction qui peuvent détruire et ruiner les plus nobles causes. S'ils persistaient ils compromettraient beaucoup l'avenir de notre association.

Pour l'amour des grands intérêts qui sont en jeu ; pour l'amour des nombreuses familles, des veuves ou des orphelins futurs, dont le bonheur et le bien-être sont en cause, pour l'honneur et le respect des membres eux-mêmes et la vaste influence qu'ils peuvent exercer, comme association, puissante, nombreuse et répandue, pour le bien du corps catholique, je vous supplie de bannir toute division et discorde d'au milieu de nous. Je vous demande de serrer vos rangs et de travailler vigoureusement ensemble dans la concorde et l'harmonie, pour le maintien, le progrès et la prospérité de la plus noble et la plus utile association du Canada.

Bien à vous,

JOHN WALSH,  
Archevêque de Toronto,

PALAIS ARCHIEPISCOPAL,  
Montréal, 29 novembre 1892.

Nous avons pris communication de la lettre de Sa Grâce l'Archevêque de Toronto écrite aux membres de la C. M. B. A. leur demandant de ne pas briser les liens qui unissent les différentes branches.

Nous concourons entièrement à l'idée et aux vues du vénérable Prêlat. Comme lui, nous sommes con-

vaincu que le secret de la force et de la prospérité de la société est dans l'union et qu'une association appelée à faire tant de bien parmi le peuple, ne peut pas offrir d'avantages mutuels sans parfaite harmonie.

EDOUARD CHARLES,  
Archevêque de Montréal.

PALAIS EPISCOPAL,  
St. Hyacinthe, 5 déc. 1892.

Pour la prospérité de la section canadienne de la C. M. B. A. nous demandons aux membres des diverses succursales établies dans notre diocèse de suivre les conseils des Vénérables Archevêques de Montréal et de Toronto.

L. Z. Ev., de St. Hyacinthe.

EVECHE DES TROIS-RIVIERES.

10 décembre, 1892.

Ayant pris connaissance des lettres des Nos Seigneurs les Archevêques de Toronto et de Montréal, en date des 22 et 26 novembre dernier concernant la C. M. B. A. Nous adhérons entièrement aux vues des Vénérables Prêlats sur l'importance de maintenir l'union des membres de cette société de secours mutuels et de bienfaisance pour en assurer l'avenir et la prospérité.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé le présent.

L. F. Ev., des Trois-Rivières.

**Communication.**

SUCCESSALE No. 174.

Ste-Brigitte des Saults, 5 déc. 1862. A une assemblée régulière de la Branche 174 C.M.B.A. tenue samedi, le 3 décembre, 1892, les résolutions suivantes furent passées :

Proposé par frère Adolphe Bergeron, secondé par frères Jos. Champoux et Damien Blanchet, et résolu unanimement que nous nous unissons cordialement à notre frère J. Henri Houde président de la succursale No. 174, pour déplorer la perte de \$10,000 à \$12,000 que le feu lui a causé il y a déjà quelques jours.

Proposé par frères Aldéric Blanchet et Jos. Parenteau, secondé par frères Thomas Purtell et Philippe Hébert, et résolu unanimement que, vu le malheur qui a frappé notre frère J. Henri Houde, nous nous faisons un grand plaisir de lui prouver nos sympathies.

En conséquence, nous votons que le Trésorier lui paie \$20.00, argent appartenant à nos frères.

Proposé par Jos. Parenteau et Thomas Purtell, secondé par Agenod St. Louis et Damien Blanchet, et résolu unanimement que les présentes résolutions soient envoyées aux journaux suivants : *La Presse, C.M.C.A., Le Sorelois, le Trifluvien, le Nicoletin,*

*l'Electeur, l'Etendard, la Minerve, The True Witness.*

THOMAS PURTELL,  
Secrétaire Archiviste.

**Nouvelle Succursale.**

Une nouvelle succursale a été fondée le 27 Novembre dernier, par le grand député Hébert, à Victoriaville, Que.

Cette succursale commence ses opérations avec dix-sept membres. Premiers officiers :

Aviseur spirituel, Rev. J. W. Tessier; Chancelier *pro tem.*, Ludger Hamel; Président, P. H. Guay; 1er Vice-président, Léon Maheu; 2nd Vice-président Louis Lavergne; Secrétaire archiviste, J. Emile Caouette; Ass. Sec. arch., J. Albert Héroux; Sec. financier, M. L. Alphonse DeBlois; Trésorier, Hubert A. Marchand; Commissaire ordonnateur, Rosaire Bourgeois; Sentinelle, Léonce Nault; Syndics pour un an—Zéphirin Ducharme, Octave Gaudet, Auguste Quesnel; pour deux ans—J. N. Mailhot, Gédéon Perreault.

**Connaissances utiles**

Manger des *atocas* guérit de la pulmonie, disent les sauvages; et plusieurs Canadiens qui en ont fait l'essai s'en sont bien trouvés—*"Mange-les crus,"* disait un sauvage, *"et quant tu en sera fatigué, mange-les cuits."*

Le remède suivant est paraît-il infailible contre la DIPHTHERIE, dit le *Scientific American*. Dans tous les cas, il vaut la peine d'être essayé, car les médecins sont impuissants à combattre cette maladie avec succès.

Dès les premiers symptômes de la maladie dans la gorge d'un enfant, mettez-le dans une chambre bien close; et versez dans une tasse en fer-blanc du goudron et de la térébentine en parties égales; placez ce vase sur le feu afin de remplir l'appartement de fumée. L'aspiration de cette fumée provoquera chez le petit patient une toux qui lui fera cracher toutes les membranes qui seront formées dans la gorge et la diphthérie disparaîtra. La fumée du goudron et de la térébentine dissout les matières formées dans la gorge et c'est cette action qui donne le soulagement que toute l'habileté du médecin a été impuissante à procurer.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S.  
Surgeon-Dentist

1694 Notre Dame St., Montreal.  
Telephone 2515.

Painless extraction by means of our oxide gas, vegetable vapour, Electricity and also by improved methods. Preservation of natural teeth. Artificial work at reasonable prices.

**Circular from Grand President Fraser.**

BROCKVILLE, Dec. 5th, 1893.

BROTHERS—This is the last assessment notice you will receive from the Supreme Council. Hereafter the grand Council will collect and disburse all beneficiary monies. If you have not sent in your application for a new beneficiary certificate you should do so at once. The bulk of the membership have already filed their applications, and we will begin the issue of certificates forthwith. Do not run the risk of allowing your insurance to lapse by delaying the changing of your certificate.

Bring your present certificate to the Secretary of your branch, or your District Deputy, and have him fill out an application form, which you will sign and have forwarded to the Grand Secretary. You will receive in return a new certificate in exchange for the one you now hold. Be prompt about this.

All applications for new certificates must be forwarded to Grand Secretary Brown before 31st December, inst.

The following letter has recently been received from the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat:

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, 20th November 1892.

DEAR SIR—I received from Mr. Brown the papers referred to in your letter of the 1st and I have now considered the question submitted to me in your letter as to the 3rd sub-section of Section 17 of the Insurance Corporation Act, 1892, namely, whether the sub-section applies where not all, but a majority only, of the officers and agents having the charge, possession, custody or power of the fund are residents of Ontario. I am obliged to answer in the negative. The sub-section would certainly be held by the Courts to be one which should be construed strictly, and not only does it say nothing of a majority, but the general purport of the clause would be thought to support the view that the case intended was where all are residents of Ontario; for if the enactment would even in that case be within the jurisdiction of the Legislature, the Legislature has certainly no jurisdiction over persons not within the jurisdiction, and the enactment does not purport to be restricted to cases in which the fund is locally situate within the Province, and on that ground within the jurisdiction; nor does it purport to be confined to cases where all the beneficiaries are residents, and I suppose that, as a matter of fact, in the present case there may be beneficiaries resident in Quebec, as there is a trustee resident

there. These and other circumstances would I think be judicially held to place beyond doubt the propriety of holding that the clause was only intended to apply where at all events all the trustees, officers and agents were residents, and does not apply to the case in reference to which my opinion is desired.

O. K. FRASER, Esq.,  
Brockville, Ont. O. MOWAT.ST. JOHNS GROVE,  
TORONTO, NOV. 22, 1892.To the Members of the C. M. B. A. of  
Canada:

MY DEAR BROTHERS—I have heard with deep regret, of some dissatisfaction prevailing among certain members of our association regarding the agreement made between the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. and the Grand Council of Canada.

That agreement was made in the interests of the Canadian members of our association and with the full approval of the overwhelming majority of them. I consider it, on the whole, satisfactory and calculated to secure the best interests of our association.

I have a perfect faith in the future of our Canadian Association if you but remain united and work together in harmony and good will.

As your Grand Spiritual Adviser I most heartily deprecate disunion and dissension. These destructive agencies can wreck and ruin the noblest cause, and must, if persisted in, rend asunder and destroy our noble association.

For the sake of the great interests involved; for the sake of the numerous families and future widows and orphans whose welfare and happiness are at stake; for the honor and self-respect of the members themselves, and the vast influence they can wield, as a numerous, powerful and far-extended association; for the good of the Catholic body, I implore you to banish disunion and discord from amongst you; and I ask you to close up your rank; and to work heartily together in concord, harmony and good will for the maintenance, the progress and prosperity, of the most useful, and the noblest Mutual Benefvolent Association ever established in Canada.

I am fraternally yours,  
JOHN WALSH,  
Archbishop of Toronto.ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE,  
Montreal, Nov. 29, 1892.

We have taken communication of the letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, written to the members of the C. M. B. A., asking them not to break the bonds that unite the different branches.

We agree entirely with the idea and views of the venerable prelate. Like him, we are convinced that the secret of all strength and prosperity for the society lies in union, and that an association destined for so much good amongst the people cannot confer mutual benefit without perfect harmony.

EDOUARD CHS.,  
Archbishop of Montreal.OFFICE OF THE GRAND PRESIDENT  
OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF CANADA.

Brockville, Dec. 5, 1892.

BROTHERS:—I wish to briefly call your attention to some points about which some of our brothers in Quebec Province are apparently mistaken and to correct some erroneous statements made in connection therewith.

1. Every office in the Grand Council of Canada is open to the members from Quebec as well as from all other Provinces in Canada. The section of the act which was supposed by some to prevent this does not apply to our Association. This is the opinion of the great majority of the committee appointed to decide thereon at Hamilton, and this opinion has since been confirmed by that of the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Attorney-General for Ontario and leader of the act in question. At the Hamilton Convention, Bro. P. J. O'Keefe, of New Brunswick, was elected a Trustee and Bro. T. P. Tausey, of Montreal, is still a Trustee of this Grand Council.

2. The Quebec membership has now and will have as full control of the Reserve and other funds of the Association as it ever had, and is on a level with all other Provinces in that respect.

3. A new Grand Council for Quebec cannot be granted on the application of ten branches and five hundred members. This is the unanimous opinion of the Committee before referred to, consisting of Judges Landry, of Dorchester N. B., and Rioux, Sherbrooke, Que., M. F. Hackett, Q. C., M. P. P., Stanstead, Que., and Brothers Dowdall, Latchford, Coffee and Fraser; also by Bro. T. J. Keena's of Detroit, Solicitor and Attorney for the Supreme Council, and by the issue of the *C. M. B. A. Weekly*, the official organ of the Supreme Council, dated Nov. 24, 1892. The last clause of Bro. Keena's letter has been misconstrued by some of our Brothers. It simply means that in any Province where there do not now exist at least ten branches and five hundred members there cannot be formed a grand Council, no matter how many of the branches or members petition.

4. By some it is contended that Quebec would be better off, safer, in

retaining its connection with the Supreme Council, with its 30,000 members, than with the Canada Grand Council, with only 8,000. Perhaps the best answer to this is that when the whole Association several years ago, numbered but 8,000 we only paid sixteen assessments per year, whereas now, with 38,000 we have been paying considerably more than that. With a united and energetic Association in Canada we can, without very great effort, once more pay our death-claims with sixteen assessments and probably less. There are over forty new branches now under way in Canada, most of which will be organized during the next three months, and the indications from all quarters are that the growth of the Association during the next year will be unprecedented. Assessment 17 is quoted as a proof that it will be more costly to remain with the Canada Grand Council, but those who quote it seem to forget that there were several double assessments this year, out of which only two or three Canadian death-claims had to be paid. Reference to assessment notices will show this. We have overpaid this year \$21,000, including present assessment, without reference to what we might have to pay on the next assessment, for which we are not however, liable. During our connection with the Supreme Council we have overpaid in round numbers \$68,000.

5. The great majority of the branches and members in the Province of Quebec have already notified us of their intention to remain with the Grand Council of Canada, with whom they rightly consider their interests are perfectly safe, and the applications for new beneficiary certificates from a majority of the members of more than one of the branches which are claimed to be in favor of a new Grand Council, are already in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

6. Even if Quebec could be granted a new grand Council it would not have a separate beneficiary jurisdiction.

7. Every effort will be made to transact the business of the Association in accordance with the wishes of the Quebec branches. All forms are being printed in French and the business with the French branches will, after 31st December instant be conducted in that language.

These are, I think, the vital points. You will observe that this Grand Council has not had to retract one statement officially made. Every contention it has set up has been found correct by those who are conversant with the matters under discussion.

In conclusion, let me say to the

Brothers in Quebec that all we desire is a united Catholic Canada. We do not wish, and will not try, to keep any Brother against his will. We do not want to see Quebec separated from the Catholics of all the other Provinces. Let us be united in one bond of brotherhood from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Give us your united support in our undertaking, and your executive promise you in return an association vastly more successful than the C.M.B.A. has as yet been in Canada.

Fraternally and faithfully yours,  
O. K. FRASER,  
Grand President.

#### PROVED BEYOND DISPUTE.

No one now doubts that Burdock Blood Bitters will cure dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headache or bad blood. The proof is so thorough and overwhelming that the doubters have been silenced and B.B.B. is secured in its place as the best purifying tonic and regulator extant.

BYRON HOLT, Princetown, Ont.

#### A NEGLECTED COLD IN THE HEAD

leads to catarrh, perhaps consumption and death. Why neglect with such a safe, speedy remedy as Nasal Balm at hand? D. Derbyshire, president of the Ontario Creamery Association, says:—Nasal Balm beats the world for catarrh and cold in the head. In my own case it effected relief from the first application. All dealers or by mail, post paid, at 50c small and \$1 large size bottle. Address G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

#### Resolution of Condolence on the death of Bro. Joseph Stanton.

Hall of Branch 133 C.M.B.A.

November 30th, 1892.

*Whereas*,—It is with deep regret we have to record the first death occurring in our branch, namely, our esteemed Bro. Joseph Stanton.

*Whereas*,—The officers and members of Branch No. 133, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association greatly deplore the loss of our respected Bro., who by his unassuming manner and genial disposition endeared him to us all.

*Resolved*,—That we tender his afflicted mother and sister our heartfelt sympathy for the loss of a kind and faithful son and brother, who always found his duty towards them a source of pleasure.

*Further resolved*,—That these resolutions be recorded in branch books, and published in C.M.B.A. JOURNAL, and *Catholic Record*, a copy to be sent to the mother of deceased, and also that the charter of this branch be draped for three months.

JAS. DONAHUE,  
Secretary.

C. M. B. A. Pins,  
C. B. L. Pins,  
C. O. F. Pins,  
Banners,  
Collars,  
Flags,  
Sashes,

#### ALL KINDS OF SOCIETY SUPPLIES

T. P. TANSEY,  
14 Drummond St., Montreal.

#### NEW BRANCHES.

In looking over the ground where new branches could be formed, we find that the field is a large one, and the results could be immense, if but a little energy and time could be given by deputies to good solid work. It has been stated more than once during the past month in the Quebec district, that the Ontario field was played out, that no further increase of branches or members could possibly take place in Ontario. Upon looking closely into the matter, we find that at least 100 more branches can be formed in Ontario, and yet leave room for as many more.

In Quebec hundreds of branches can be formed, also a large number in the Eastern Provinces. If space will permit in this issue we will point out many localities, where good strong branches can be organized.

Branch No. 187, Sturgeon Falls, Ont., was organized by the district deputy P. McCool, North Bay, Ont., on 6th inst. The following are its list of officers:

Spiritual adviser, Revd. Thos. Feron; President, J. A. Levis; First vice, D. F. Bouleau; second vice, Jos. L. Michaud; Rec. Sec., Jos. Michaud; Asst. Sec., E. Garnier; Fin. Sec., Geo. Levesque; Treasurer, Revd. Thos. Feron; Marshal, Joseph Gagne; Guard, A. Hurtubise; Trustees, J. A. Levis, Revd. Thos. Feron, E. Garnier and Wilfred Gagne.

Branch No. 185, Caraque, N.B., was organized during November by District Deputy J. J. Power, Bathurst, N.B. This branch has been established in a good centre for increased membership, and as elected as its first officers the leading Catholics of the locality.

President, T. Blanchard, M.P.P.; 1st Vice-President, Dr. F. H. Comeau; 2nd Vice-President, Hugh P. Landry; Treasurer, Chas. P. Hohey; Rec.-Sec., P. E. Paulin; Asst.-Sec., Jos. L. Blanchard; Fin.-Sec., A. A. Gionet; Marshal, S. Leger; Guard, H. Foullem; Trustees, Jos. L. Blanchard, S. Leger, A. Chenard, Chas. S. Hohey, H. Foullem.

**A MONO MILLS MIRACLE.****A tale that reads like a novel.**

*The Story of George Hewitt—Helpless for Thirty Years—At Last Finds Relief in a Simple Way—The Story Corroborated by Reliable Witnesses.*

Orangeville Post.

For several months *The Post*, in common with many other journals of Ontario, has been publishing accounts of miraculous cures in various parts of Canada and the United States. We must confess however, that we have paid little or no attention to these reported miracles, and probably our indifference would have continued to the end had it not been for a little incident that occurred in our office when Washburn's circus was in Orangeville a few weeks ago. Mr. Stewart Mason, a respectable young farmer of Albion township, called at our office on business on that occasion, and as he was leaving we happened to ask him—a course generally pursued by the newspaper man in search of news—if there was anything new in his vicinity. He replied that there was nothing very startling and followed this up by asking us if we had heard of the wonderful cure of a man named Hewitt at Mono Mills. We confessed ignorance, and then Mr. Mason said that from what he had heard it was undoubtedly another miraculous cure through the agency of Dr. Williams' famous Pink Pills. We had become so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the various details of miracles in other parts were only a new and catching fake in the booming of patent medicines that we must admit Mr. Mason's intimation of a genuine local cure at once excited our interest. We took a note of the name and quietly made up our mind to investigate the matter at our earliest convenience. We came to the conclusion that there must be something in it, for Mr. Mason, a respectable and reliable young farmer, would not for a moment be suspected of equivocating on a matter in which he had any interest, much less in one which did not concern him. A few days ago *The Post* despatched a representative to Mono Mills to make a full investigation of the alleged cure of George Hewitt. He first called on Mr. John Aldous, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, and after a few usual preliminaries asked him if he knew a man named Hewitt in the village. "Is that the old man that was not able to move a short time ago, and is now getting all right so fast?" queried Mr. Aldous. The reporter nodded assent, and in less time than it takes to tell it the quilldriver and

the obliging Mr. Aldous were on their way to the neat and comfortable home of Mr. Samuel Benson, with whom it was learned Mr. Hewitt resided. The Benson home is in the eastern sub-rb of the village and upon the reporter and Mr. Aldous calling, they were courteously received by the busy housewife, who was not too busy, however, to spare time to tell *The Post* all about her interesting boarder and his miraculous cure. Mr. Benson was not at home, and *The Post* at once suspected that a gentleman of between 50 and 60 years, who occupied a chair in a corner of the cosy room, was no other than the famous Geo. Hewitt. The surmise proved correct. Mr. Hewitt shook hands with the scribe, remarking as he did so, "I could not have taken hold of your hand a few months ago." When the object of the visit was announced, Mr. Hewitt, who is an intelligent, well educated man began to dilate in glowing terms on the wonderful change that had come over him. "Shall I tell you the whole story?" asked he of the reporter, and upon the latter intimating his desire to hear all, Mr. Hewitt gave him the following narrative;

**MR. HEWITT'S WONDERFUL STORY.**

"In old Ireland, thirty years ago, I was scaling a stone wall one day when I fell backward and had my spine injured so seriously that a short time later I became almost entirely disabled. The fatal effects of that fall were gradually but only too rapidly felt, and looking back on a stretch of time extending five years over a quarter of a century, there is little more in the prospect than a picture of pain and gloom and suffering. About twenty years ago I came to Canada and am known around the country here for miles. Until twelve years ago I sat on a chair when placed on it, and manage to move myself around a little. Then even that comfort was suddenly taken from me. One day I was unintentionally thrown off the chair, and the second fall may be said to have done all but end my life. There was not a ray of hope for me, not a sign of a break in the dark clouds. Ever since then my pitiable condition is known to every one in these parts. All power to use either arms or hands, legs or feet, completely left me. I could be propped upright in a chair, but something had to be put in front of me to keep me from falling forward. Usually a chair like this," and as Mr. Hewitt spoke he lifted and drew forward a chair which was near him, "was placed in front of me and on this I would rest my arms. Not only was all power left my limbs, but every feeling likewise. Why you could run

a needle right into my flesh and I would not know what you were doing unless I saw the act. A myriad of flies might light and revel on me, but I would be in happy ignorance of the fact. When I was laid in bed I could not get up or move unaided if I was given all creation. The only part of my system in which any strength seemed to remain, was my neck, but at last even my head fell forward on my breast, and I was indeed a pitiable sight. My voice, formerly as clear and ringing as it is to-day, seemed to go like the strength and feeling from the rest of me, and sometimes I would scarcely be able to make myself understood. I know you hear me with incredulity, for you can scarcely believe that the helpless, hopeless invalid I have described is the man who now sits before you cheery, vigorous and hopeful. On the legs, which a short time ago were helpless and seemed useless, I can now walk with a little assistance, being able last evening to go to my room with my arm on Mrs. Benson's shoulder. Why, man, a few months ago I could not do that on the promise of inheriting the kingdom of heaven." Here Mr. Hewitt stamped both feet on the floor with much vigor and enthusiasm, "In those days," he resumed, "if I ever wrote anything it was by placing the handle of the pen between my teeth and getting through with the work in that way. Don't ask me if I tried the best doctors. I spend a fortune, thousands of dollars, in trying to get cured. I consulted physician after physician, and paid some of them high fees for their services. They all failed, utterly and hopelessly failed, to give me the slightest relief. You can put that down in big black letters. Of course you have heard what has wrought this wonderful change in me. I read in *The Post* and other papers of the miraculous cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I never dreamed that there was even a glimmer of hope for me through the use of this much advertised remedy. Miracles might be worked on every side of me, but there was no chance for me. I was like the doomed leper, a hopeless outcast, a being whose sufferings and disabilities would end only with the period of earthly existence. One day I picked up a paper and read the Saratoga miracle, that case where Mr. Quant was so miraculously restored by the Pink Pills, and at once concluded to try the amazing cure on myself. There must be some chance for me, I thought, when a man who was as helpless as Mr. Quant got such relief. I had no money, but I sent for Mr. W. J. Mills, our popular and kind hearted general merchant and postmaster, and he procured me

a supply of the Pink Pills, and these I immediately commenced using with the joyful result I have described. My voice is fully restored, my head is upright once more, my chest (once so shrunk and hollow) is rapidly filling up, I am quickly securing the use of my legs and arms, and can feel the slightest touch on any part of me. Is there not a miracle here, indeed, and would I not be a base ingrate if I refused to sound the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills? Even if I get no better than I am now I shall be forever grateful for what has been done for me. But I have a great hope that the cure will go on until I am completely restored. I drove down to the village last twelfth of July. It was in April I commenced using the pills, and the friends who saw me could scarcely believe their eyes. It was like the appearance of a spectre or an apparition. "Oh, I tell you, sir," said the grateful man with enthusiasm, "It is my full intention to write a pamphlet on all that I have gone through, on all that has been done for me and you may be sure that the chief prominence will be given to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are a boon which cannot possibly be too widely known."

#### THE STORY CORROBORATED.

The reporter could scarcely believe that Mr. Hewitt's voice, now so silvery and resonant, was ever the squeaky, feeble and indistinct organ of speech he had indicated, and the scribe questioned Mrs. Benson on this point. She said that every word Mr. Hewitt had related was literally true, and on the question of his voice she was corroborated by Mr. Aldous, and other respectable witnesses whom the reporter met in the village later in the day. Mr. Aldous said he was not surprised at the hesitancy of people about believing the wonderful cure. He did not think that he himself could credit it if he had not been an eye witness of the whole affair. He had known Mr. Hewitt for years, knew that his former utter helplessness was as he had described, and either he had to say it was not Mr. Hewitt who sat before him or to admit the miraculous escape. "These pills," said Mr. Aldous, "are certainly a wonderful remedy."

The reporter shook hands with Mr. Benson and the cheerful Mr. Hewitt, and started forth into the street a doubting Thomas no longer, first promising to transmit to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Mr. Hewitt's lavish expressions of thanks for what their wonderful Pink Pills had done for him. "Here we are," thought the scribe, "in the cold and practical nineteenth century, but here's something right here in this little village of

Mono Mills mightily closely bordering on the miraculous all the same."

After leaving the Benson home the reporter sought out Postmaster Mills, whom he found equally eloquent in his praise of the wonderful Pink Pills. "They're certainly a great remedy," said he, "and anyone who doubts this has only to be told about George Hewitt's case. I suppose you have heard the whole story, and there's no use in my wearying you. The pill's have undoubtedly worked the amazing change that is to be noticed in Hewitt's condition. It was I first sent for the pills for him, and I can certify to the striking change." The reporter further learned that the Pink Pills were kept for sale by Mr. Mills, and that the demand for them was large and increasing. The representative of *The Post* conversed with many other citizens of Mono Mills regarding Mr. Hewitt's case and found all agreed on the question of his former condition, his restoration and the remedy. Every one in and around the village, in fact, appeared to know all about the cure, and Pink Pills seem to be a household word in that section. On *The Post's* return to Orangeville Mr. Richard Alien, ex-warden of Dufferin country dropped into our office. The ex-warden resides about three miles from Mono Mills, and was asked if he had heard anything about what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done about the case, and was unhesitating in expressing the opinion that this was a striking instance of great results following the use of the pills. "I'm not much of a believer in wonderful cures I read about," said the ex-warden, "but I have known Hewitt for years, and this change in him is certainly astounding." *The Post* was surprised to hear that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were extensively used in this section; but after the Hewitt narrative it was not surprised to hear of great beneficial results following the use of the great remedy. We are disposed to conclude from what some parties told us, that the base imitation business is already entered upon by unprincipled persons, and the public will do well to see that the Pink Pills they purchase have all the marks of genuineness advertised by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but a scientific preparation. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe,

palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing their trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

#### Advertise in the Journal.

Every well wisher of the JOURNAL can if he tries, lend a helping hand to aid us in our work, by securing advertisements, or subscribers, many of our members advertise largely, why not give the JOURNAL a share of it.

#### CANNOT BE DENIED.

The curative influence of the pine in lung diseases is everywhere admitted, and when combined with other effective pectoral remedies as in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup the effect is doubly beneficial. No case of cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or hoarseness can resist the healing powers of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. 25 and 50c. at druggists.

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Nausea, Nettle Rash, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sick Headache, Skin Itching, Tired Feeling, Water Brash and every ailment that results from

**HEADACHE POSITIVELY CURED** in 2 Minutes.  
 Wonderful "NERVOL" One application over the seat of pain is sufficient.  
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Ce cigare a fait les délices des délégués de la convention du Grand Conseil de la C.M.B.A., tenue à Montréal, en septembre 1890.

Bien que manufacturé au Canada, ce cigare ne contient que du PUR TABAC DE LA HAVANE. De tous les cigares à fumer, le Cigare C.M.B.A. est assurément le meilleur.

Membres de la C.M.B.A., ce cigare vous est présenté par l'un des vôtres, par un frère; veuillez donc lui faire un accueil FRATERNEL. FRERES, veuillez bien choisir dans votre localité une maison de commerce recommandable qui se charge de la vente du Cigare C.M.B.A. et faire connaître le nom de cette maison à la Succursale No. 101, Trois-Rivières, ainsi qu'à moi-même.

**EDOUARD MAILHOT,**

Membre de la Succursale No. 101.

**Les Succursales de la C.M.B.A.**

Sous cet entête nous publions pour la modique somme de un dollar par an, la carte des Succursales, comme ci-dessous.

**Succursale 87ème Montreal, Que.**

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**Succursale 101ème Trois-Rivières, Que.**

Réunions tous les premier et troisième vendredi de chaque mois. Lieu de réunion — dans la salle St. Joseph, Hotel de Ville. Président—Chas. Du-Bois, 66 Avenue La-Violette. Secrétaire-Archiviste—J. O. Deslattes, Rue Des Forges. Secrétaire-Financier—F. S. Tourigny, Rue Bonaventure.

**Succursale 15ème Montreal, Que.**

Réunions, tous les deuxième et quatrième mercredi de chaque mois. Lieu de réunion — Sous-basement de l'Eglise St. Jean-Baptiste. Président—A. J. Clément, coin des rues Rachel et Laval. Secrétaire-Archiviste—N. P. Lamoureux, 119 Laval. Secrétaire-Financier—C. A. Gervais, jun 424 Rachel.

**Succursale 186ème Victoriaville, Que.**

Réunions tous les deuxième et quatrième lundi de chaque mois. Président, P. H. Guay; Secrétaire-Archiviste, J. Emile Caouette; Secrétaire Financier M. L. Alphonse DeBlais.



**C. M. B. A. Legal Directory**

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 —DE—  
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M. DONNELLY, Proprietor.



Deem it a Great Blessing. IV

SENATOR, Ill. Dec. 8, '90.  
Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the very best I have ever found. I certainly deem it a great blessing to all persons afflicted. May the blessing of God be upon it. Yours most respectfully,  
SISTER OF ST. FRANCIS, O. S. F.

ST. ANTHONY ARLUM, DETROIT, July 17, 1888.  
The Rev. Father Friedland, of St. Joseph's Church, of this city, called our attention to Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. The boy for whom I procured the medicine had been suffering 10 years or more from Epilepsy. He is about 17 years old and had an attack nearly every day; but since he has been using the Nerve Tonic the attacks have not been so often and violent. I am convinced that the medicine has done him good, and think it will eventually cure him.  
BRO. SYLVESTER.

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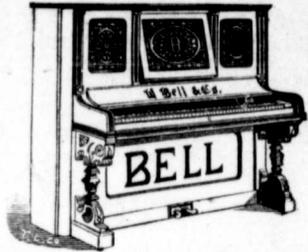
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