



The Canadian

PUBLISHED IN THE
INTERESTS OF THE
GRAND COUNCIL OF THE

C.M.B.A.
OF CANADA.

Volume 6.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

Number 6.

You are never likely to regret joining the C. M. B. A., at once : you may regret not doing so.

As we must face the cares of life, so we should consider the responsibilities attendant upon death. Join the C. M. B. A. and provide for your family.

A Spanish Proverb says: "In the village of Bye-and-bye is the hostelry of Never." Join the C. M. B. A., now. Do not put it off.

Avoid the risk of losing hard-earned savings in ill-directed speculation. If you take membership in the C. M. B. A. you are properly protected.

Brother W. E. Kelly, of Branch No. 231, Simcoe, Ont., was appointed Grand Deputy for Norfolk county to take the place of Bro. J. C. O'Neill.

Marriage demands of its votaries an interchange of gifts. What gift more expressive of both your sense and your solicitude than a policy in the C. M. B. A.?

"Life is an earnest business, and no man was ever made good by a diet of broad grins." You and yours will be made extra good by your procuring membership in the C. M. B. A.

It is of the first importance to insure in a sound association or company. If you secure a C. M. B. A. policy there will be no doubt regarding its soundness.

"Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect." Get a C. M. B. A. policy for your wife or children. You know what cause and effect mean?

"By persisting in your path, though you forfeit the little, you gain the great." When Emerson wrote this he must have had in his mind the necessity of one's keeping in good standing in the C. M. B. A.

Brother Joseph Belanger, president of Branch No. 258, L'Original, Ont., was recently appointed to the important position of Treasurer of the United

counties of Prescott and Russell. Our congratulations.

"All men are captivated by immediate advantages : great minds alone are excited by the prospect of distant good." Join the C. M. B. A. and you will have immediate advantages and prospect of distant good also.

"Fortune turns round like a mill wheel, and he that was yesterday at the top lies to-day at the bottom." A C. M. B. A. policy cannot be taken from your wife and children. They are sure of getting the amount of such a policy if it is in their favor.

You spend all you can afford on the comfort of your family, on the education of your children, but what if your death leaves them totally unprovided for? If you are eligible, become a member of the C. M. B. A., with as little delay as possible, and thus avoid such a heart-rending thing as leaving your family unprovided for.

We hear from Grand Deputy Spedding that recently was held in Montreal a meeting of the Grand Deputies for said city, at which was arranged the holding of the annual religious reunion of the branches of the C. M. B. A. The reunion this year will take place on Sunday, October 14th, at St. Patrick's Church.

At the meeting of the Grand Council Executive, held in Berlin, a delegation of C. M. B. A. members from surrounding Branches waited on the Board and had a very agreeable discussion on C. M. B. A. matters in general. All expressed themselves as well satisfied with the manner in which the C. M. B. A. business is conducted.

Rev. R. P. W. Klopfer, D. D., of Berlin, and Rev. M. S. Forster, of New Germany, visited the meeting and spoke very encouragingly of the future of the Association. All the Rev. Fathers in Berlin are C. M. B. A. members.

Brothers George Lang, Rybleder,

Hegeler, Hafer Matz, et al did every thing in their power to give us a "good time." Our Berlin brothers are made of "steaming stuff" and we desire to thank them for their many acts of kindness during our short stay among them.

The Berlin Branch invited the Council to a couple of hours drive on Sunday evening. It is needless to say the invitation was thank'fully accepted.

The London Tablet, speaking of an article contributed to its columns by Mr J. W. Picton, which we in this issue reproduce, says:

"In connection with the Mutual Provident Society which it is suggested should be organised by the Catholic Association, some exceedingly interesting facts are given by Mr. J. W. Picton as to the splendid results achieved by similar societies in Canada and the United States."

OTTAWA-HULL CONFLAGRATION.

From the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance.

The following are the amounts of loss sustained in Hull and Ottawa by the various companies in the disastrous conflagration which occurred on April 26, 1900. It originated in a wooden building in Hull, but in consequence of a high wind, which prevailed all day, soon extended to Ottawa, destroying everything in its path. The figures given below have been furnished by the companies and may be regarded as quite accurate.

It is satisfactory to note the ability of every licensed company to meet promptly all proper demands upon it in respect of the fire, and also the fact that many of the companies, in addition to payment of the legal claims against them, made handsome contributions to the fund raised for the relief of the sufferers.

LOSSES INCURRED—OTTAWA AND HULL CONFLAGRATION.

Name of Company.	Losses incurred, less reinsurance in licensed Companies.
Canadian Companies—	
Anglo American.....	\$ 23,974.10
British America.....	62,361.75
Canadian Fire.....	13,230.00
London Mutual.....	11,629.00
Mercantile Fire.....	18,501.47
Ottawa Fire.....	22,581.47
Quebec Fire.....	31,228.47
Victoria Montreal.....	27,199.00
Western.....	161,961.90
Total.....	\$ 342,321.34

Fire and Casualty Companies.	
American.....	\$ 1,140.00
Ass......	1,341.00
Canadian.....	1,716.00
Commercial Union.....	86,751.00
Guardian.....	1,119.00
Imperial.....	1,219.00
London.....	1,219.00
Lawson and Crown.....	17,291.00
Life and London and Globe.....	115,358.00
London and Lancashire.....	24,439.75
London Assurance.....	1,221.00
Matchless.....	16,149.00
National of Ireland.....	1,429.00
North Brit.	1,418.43
Northern.....	21,758.25
New South Wales.....	115,358.00
Phoenix of London.....	191,128.00
Royal.....	195,421.00
Scottish Union and National.....	61,011.75
Sun.....	1,111.75
Union Assurance.....	17,301.50
Total.....	2,223,571.50
American Companies.	
1. no Fire.....	161,976.45
American Fire.....	15,117.45
Connecticut Fire.....	71,161.17
Hartford Fire.....	181,391.10
Insurance Co. of North America.....	97,117.40
Phoenix of Brooklyn.....	114,111.00
Phoenix of Hartford.....	38,263.85
Queen.....	133,076.00
Total.....	711,620.31
Grand total.....	2,934,191.85

In prosperous times it is well to prepare for the day of adversity. Conflagrations such as that above referred to must be looked for, at irregular intervals of course, and probably widely separated from each other as regards both time and space. Such disasters are experienced in every country. The recent fire was the most destructive one which has occurred in the Dominion since the St. John, N. B., fire in June, 1877, but there have been in the interim several of minor importance, for example that at Windsor, N. S., on October 17, 1877, and that at New Westminster, B. C., September 10, 1878.

The possibility, indeed the probability, of such disasters, constitutes a liability on the part of the fire insurance companies for which provision should be made by the creation of special funds, varying according to the nature of the business transacted, and to the many conditions and circumstances to which the business of each company is subject, but which it would be impossible to enumerate.

Such a liability cannot be accurately estimated, but it should always be regarded as substantial in amount, and the fund created to meet it should be looked upon as an actual liability and not treated as surplus.

Cheerfulness unfolds, like spring, all the flowers of the soul. Try, if only for one whole day, to keep yourself composed and cheerful by looking clearly at, and in, remembering every sun in antiquity.

THE CANADIAN

PRICE, 50 Cents.

Published Monthly, in English and French,
at London, Ont., in the interest of the

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada

And mailed to members between the 10th
and 15th of each month.

Members are invited to send us items of
news or information that will be of benefit
to the Association. Communications upon
subjects of interest to C. M. B. A. members
will always be welcome, but anonymous
letters and letters where the Manager does
not consider for the welfare of the Associa-
tion will not be published.

Correspondents will please remember that
copy must reach us before the 10th of the
month, if intended for publication in the
following month's issue, and that space is
limited and novelty much desired.

Address all communications to
B. R. BROWN,
Editor and Manager,
Coote Block, Dundas Street,
London, Ont.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1900.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We are now prepared to accept advertise-
ments for THE CANADIAN. The terms are \$30
per column per annum or \$5 per inch space per
annum, payable strictly in advance. There is
no better medium for advertising. THE CANA-
DIAN has a circulation of 14,000, extending all
over Canada.

For further particulars address
S. R. BROWN, Editor and Manager,
Coote Block, London, Ont.

GRAND COUNCIL TRUSTEE MEETING.

Berlin, Ont., August 27, 1900

* A meeting of the Grand President
and Board of Trustees of the Grand
Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada
was held at the Brunswick House, Ber-
lin, Ont., on August 27th, 1900.

The following members were pres-
ent:

Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, Q. C.,
Grand President.

P. J. O'Keefe, St. John, N. B.,
Grand Trustee.

J. J. Behan, Kingston, Ont., Grand
Trustee.

P. J. Rooney, Toronto, Ont., Grand
Trustee.

Joe. A. Chisholm, Halifax, N. S.,
Grand Trustee.

D. Ryau, Kingston, Ont., Sup. Med.
Examiner.

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Ottawa, Ont.,
Solicitor.

Samuel R. Brown, London, Ont.,
Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were
read and confirmed on motion of
Brother O'Keefe, seconded by Brother
Chisholm.

The Grand Secretary presented the
following statement of the finances,
membership, etc., of the Association
from 1st January, 1900, to 1st August,
1900:

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INITIATIONS
IN EACH PROVINCE FROM JANUARY 1ST,
1900, TO AUGUST 1ST, 1900.

Province.	Initiations											
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ontario.....	71	57	67	132	119	103	74	63				
Quebec.....	23	35	45	60	33	47	41	35				
Nova Scotia.....	31	45	33	42	33	35	27	31				
New Brunswick....	19	31	50	43	32	8	21	27				
P. E. Island.....	10	11	32	20	11	22	21	12				
Manitoba.....	1	3	2	21	4	1	6	10				
N. W. T.....	1	0	0	3	2	0	15	21				
	139	169	202	333	234	216	189	187				

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP
INITIATIONS AND RESIGNATIONS FROM
JANUARY 1ST, TO AUGUST 1ST, 1900.

Province.	Membership Jan. 1, 1900	Initiations	Total		Net Increase	Loss Membership		
			Jan.	Aug.				
Ontario.....	7331	626	839	17	33	5	181	821
Quebec.....	2111	392	271	16	29	7	281	262
Nova Scotia.....	1141	211	195	5	14	8	222	192
N. Brunswick.....	1349	267	1517	2	1	0	204	1311
P. E. Island.....	316	139	44	3	3	0	121	41
Manitoba.....	331	49	371	1	16	1	28	332
N. W. T.....	126	21	157	1	1	0	19	135
	13894	1379	14373	17	151	1	1313	14732

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT
MEMBERSHIP ETC., FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1900,
TO 1ST JULY, 1900.

During the seven months ending July 31st,
1900, the Association issued into regular as-
sociations and one special

On 1st January, 1900, our Beneficiary

Fund balance was \$ 1,891 16

From 1st January, 1900, to 31 July,

1900, we received on Beneficiary

Fund account 102 352 87

The amount transferred to Reserve

Fund was 5,396 39

We paid to heirs of deceased broth

“ during the seven months 10,650 91

Our Beneficiary Fund balance on

July 31st, 1900, was 562 13

Our Reserve Fund, exclusive of

Interest, since 1st Jan., 1900 102,000 13

Our General Fund balance on July

31st, 1900, was 717 18

MEMBERSHIP.

Our membership on 1st Jan., 1900, was 13,403

The number of new members admitted in

the seven months was 1,379

The number of deaths 137

The number of lapses, otherwise than by

death 180

Our membership on 1st August, 1900,

was 14,332

There were ten new branches organiz'd, viz.: 2

in Ontario; 1 in Quebec; 2 in Nova Scotia; 1

in New Brunswick; 2 in Prince Edward Is-

land, 1 in North West Territories.

Moved by Bro. Behan, seconded by
Bro. Chisholm, that the statement be
accepted, spread on the minutes of this
meeting, and published in THE CANA-
DIAN. Carried.

The report of the Superintendent of
Insurance, as to the liability of each
Assessment Association, was referred to,
and it was deemed advisable to
mention the matter in our official or
gazette, showing the splendid condition of
the C. M. B. A.

The Grand Secretary reported sev-
eral branches that had accepted money
from members who had been over three
months under suspension, and in viola-
tion of Section 9 of our Constitution.
All such money he, the Grand Secre-
tary, receives under protest, awaiting
explanations from the Financial Secre-
tary of the Branch. Such explana-
tions almost invariably exonerate the
suspended members and place the
cause of the money not having been
received within the proper time on the
Financial Secretary's neglect or forget-
fulness.

It was moved by Bro. Behan, seconded
by Bro. Chisholm, that a circular be drawn up by our solicitor, calling
the attention of branches to such
abuses and violation of our laws, and
that the Grand Secretary send a copy
of said circular to each branch so act-
ing. Carried.

The question of forming branches of
the C. M. B. A. in Newfoundland was
discussed.

It was moved by Bro. Behan, seconded
by Bro. Rooney, that this mat-
ter be left over until our next Conven-
tion and if the Convention so
decided, then our Solicitor can
have our Act of Incorporation amend-
ed giving us authority to introduce
our Association beyond the Dominion
of Canada. Carried.

The Grand Secretary reported that
he had advised Rev. Father Thayer,
of Revelstoke, British Columbia, that a
branch of the C. M. B. A. may be in-
stituted in said place. A petition for
charter had been received from resi-
dents there, and the necessary blank
forms of applications and medical certi-
ficates sent Father Thayer. Consider-
able discussion took place on this ques-
tion, that is, the formation of branches
of our Association in the Province of
British Columbia. The great expense
of delegates to our Conventions from
such a distance and the extra hazard-
ous risks of applicants in many parts
of the province were, by some members
of the Trustees Board, considered suf-
ficient cause for delay. It was, how-
ever, decided to allow a branch to be
organized at Revelstoke, but it was
moved by Bro. Chisholm, seconded by
Bro. Behan, that the question of
having a higher rate for hazardous
and extra hazardous risks be brought
up at our next Convention and settled
there. Carried.

Mr. Burnston, who had made applica-
tion for membership to Branch 56, Hamil-
ton, and who was approved, etc., for
said branch, left Hamilton before
he was initiated. He went to Brock-
ville, and the branch in Brockville de-
sired permission to initiate him and
thus have him become a member of
Brockville branch. The Board, on
motion of Bro. O'Keefe, seconded by
Bro. Rooney, decided to grant the re-
quest, providing permission was ob-
tained from Branch 56.

A question pertaining to the pay-
ment of the bonus on three new mem-
bers in Branch 111, Toronto, was re-
ferred to Grand Trustee Bro. Rooney,
with power to settle. This was carried
on motion of Bro. Chisholm, seconded by
Bro. O'Keefe.

A number of protests from branches,
regarding the action of the Quebec
Convention re Representatives, were
read by the Gr. Secretary. It was moved
by Bro. Behan, seconded by Bro. O'Keefe,
that the matter be hereby re-
ferred to our Solicitor, B. O. Litchford,
and whatever decision be arrives at,
be communicated to the Grand Presi-
dent, Grand Trustees, and branches by
the Grand Secretary. Carried.

A number of branches were reported
as not having complied with our regu-
lations regarding the payment of the
premium on bonds for their Financial
Secretaries and Treasurers. It was
moved by Brother O'Keefe, seconded by
Brother Rooney, that the Grand Secre-
tary notify all such branches that
if the sums due for premium on bonds
be not remitted to the Grand Secretary
within thirty days from the date of
said notice the branch not paying shall
be suspended by the Grand President.
Carried.

The attention of the Board was called
to the fact that one or two branches
had raised money by means of lotteries.
The Solicitor stated that such
lotteries were illegal and that no C. M.
B. A. branch should adopt such means
of getting money, no matter for what
purpose intended. The Board, on motion
of Bro. O'Keefe, seconded by Bro.
Rooney, upheld the action of the Grand
Secretary in not publishing in THE
CANADIAN any news referring to such
lotteries.

A member of Branch 133 was, at time
of his initiation, placed in a class five
cents per assessment lower than he
should pay. This was done through
the mistake of the Financial Secretary.
The Grand Secretary claimed the ar-
rears caused by the difference in rates.
The member in arrears asked the

Board of Grand Trustees to exempt
him from paying this difference, say-
ing the mistake was not intentional
and not his fault. The Board, on mo-
tion of Bro. Chisholm, seconded by
Bro. Behan, decided that the Branch
should remit the Grand Secretary the
arrears due by said brother.

A letter was received from Branch
247 regarding the Canadian Aid Asso-
ciation. It was decided to again pub-
lish in THE CANADIAN the action of this
Board regarding the Association re-
ferred to. It is as follows:

THE CANADIAN AID ASSOCIATION OR
THE C. M. B. A.

Under the direction of the Grand Council
Trustees we publish the following notice re-
lating to the society called "The Canadian
Aid Association of the C. M. B. A." An im-
pression has got abroad that the C. M. B. A.
of Canada is in some way connected with
this organization. There is no ground for
this, further than the use of the letters "C.
M. B. A." in the name of the Canadian Aid
Association. The use or misuse of these let-
ters by the Canadian Aid Association has
never been authorized by the Grand Coun-
cil of the C. M. B. A. of Canada. We do not
mean that there has been any attempt on the
part of the officers of the Aid Association to
make use of the name wrongly. In fact in
their constitution they proclaim their entire
independence of the C. M. B. A., as is evi-
dent from the following:

"Sec. 47. The Canadian Aid Association
of the C. M. B. A. is alone responsible for
sick and funeral benefits, and the Catholic
Mutual Benefit Association is in no way con-
nected financially with this Canadian Aid
Association of the C. M. B. A. and will not
be held responsible for any action of the Can-
adian Aid Association of the C. M. B. A. or
for any debts incurred by this Association."

It is therefore quite apparent that the offi-
cers of the Aid Association have no desire to
mislead. The fact, however, remains that a
great many have been misled; and it is
with a view of removing the false impressions
which have been so formed, and preventing
any misconception in the future, and
perhaps possible injury to the C. M. B. A.,
that the notice referred to is published.

NOTICE.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at
the meeting of the Grand Trustees of the C.
M. B. A. of Canada held at London this day,
the attention of the members of the Associa-
tion is directed to the fact that the society
called "The Canadian Aid Association of the
C. M. B. A." has not now, and never had,
any connection with the Grand Council of the
C. M. B. A. of Canada; and that all refer-
ence to the C. M. B. A. contained in its name
or in the printed matter used by the Canadi-
an Aid Association are made without the
authority or sanction of the Grand Council
of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, and that such
Grand Council is not in any way responsible
for any act or default (if any there be) of the
Canadian Aid Association of the C. M. B. A.
London, November 11th, 1900.

The Grand Secretary read a com-
munication from the Rev. Father Burke,
in which was stated that a Mr.
A. Gaudet was fifty years old on
August 2nd, and that on August 3rd
he was initiated in Branch 281, Tignish,
P. E. I., on the condition that
the initiation was to be approved by
the Grand Council Board of Trustees
or Grand President. Solicitor Litch-
ford advised that such initiation was
illegal and a direct violation of our
Constitution, and that Mr. A. Gaudet
could not be placed on our roll of C.
M. B. A. membership.

The Grand Secretary was instructed
by the Board to write Rev. Father Burke
and also Branch 281 that the initiation of Mr. A. Gaudet cannot be
approved or accepted.

A communication from Branch 178,
Memramcook, N. B., asking a recon-
sideration of the appeal on behalf of
Brother Thaddeus M. Legere was read.

Moved by Bro. Chisholm, seconded
by Bro. Rooney, that this appeal be re-
considered as soon as we are furnished
with better proof and more informa-
tion regarding the brother's condition.
Carried.

The Solicitor, Bro. Litchford, ex-
plained to the Board his action re the

Melmoyle claim, stating that on account of wrong age having been given by Brother Melmoyle he advised the Grand Secretary to pay a pro rata of the amount of policy that the correct age bears to age given. This was done and, instead of paying the full \$2,000, the sum of \$1,757.57 was paid claimants in full.

Branch 273 Portage la Prairie, decided to dissolve and have the members join other branches by transfer cards. Rev. Father Sinnet, one of the members, is in South Africa as one of the Chaplains with the Canadian Contingent, and the branch asked instructions as to how he could be transferred. The Board left the matter in the hands of the Grand Secretary, and would approve whatever action he took.

A communication from Branch 112 Merrickville, was read. The Branch complained of members not paying the monthly dues and that the Constitution made no provision to enforce the members to pay and that the branch was thus deprived of sufficient funds to meet expenses. The branch requested the Board to advise what action to take. The matter was referred to the Grand Secretary and the Solicitor, and it was thought advisable to have our Constitution amended so that it would be obligatory on members to pay the monthly dues at the same time as the assessments are paid.

The Grand Secretary furnished the Board with a list of the branches that are in arrears for per capita tax. It was moved by Bro. Behan, seconded by Bro. O'Keeffe, that each branch in arrears for per capita tax be again notified that if the amount due is not paid within thirty days from the date of said notice the branch not paying shall stand suspended from and after expiration of said thirty days. Carried.

Notice was read from Branch 87, Montreal, to the effect that said branch paid the per capita tax of certain members brought in by the bonus system, under protest, and that the branch was under the impression that the Grand Secretary should not exact per capita tax from such members.

The Solicitor, Bro. Latchford, read the law on the matter, and said that according to Section 60 of the Constitution the per capita tax had to be paid and that the Grand Secretary was only doing his duty and acting justly to all concerned. The Board decided that the said per capita tax should be paid.

The Solicitor submitted a form for additional proof of death in the case of members dying where unknown. On motion of Bro. Chisholm, seconded by Bro. O'Keeffe, the Grand Secretary was instructed to have 100 of such forms printed.

A discussion took place regarding the case of the late J. F. Morency, of Branch 305, Quebec. After a number of documents were read, it was moved by Bro. O'Keeffe, seconded by Bro. Behan, that this matter be referred to Dr. Ryan and Solicitor Latchford, and that the claim be not paid until a report from them be received by the Grand Secretary to pay it. Carried.

The bonus system at present in existence for bringing in new members was, on motion of Bro. Rooney, seconded by Bro. Chisholm, to be continued until next Convention.

It was moved by Bro. Behan, seconded by Bro. O'Keeffe, that the Grand President be and is hereby empowered to arrange to have Bro. Bourgeau, of Montreal, go to Quebec City for a week in the interests of the C. M. B. A. The Grand President

thought Bro. Bourgeau would, if he could go there for a week or so, be the means of materially increasing the C. M. B. A. membership there. The motion was carried.

The Grand President stated that there were complaints made, and some dissatisfaction existed, on account of space given to French in THE CANADIAN. The present month's issue of the official organ contained even less French than heretofore given. He was aware, he said, that the Grand Secretary was anxious to give as much French as possible in THE CANADIAN and he requires the Board and myself to strengthen his hands in this matter. The Grand Secretary, at the meeting of the Trustee Board in Montreal last January, stated that at least four pages could be given in the French language, and he instructed Brother Howison, his French translator, to see that such was done. Last April I received the following from Brother Howison:

"This is to certify that I translate into French all editorial articles, notes, acknowledgments, financial statements, etc., that are to be published in THE CANADIAN in English, and that the same are published in French, and that I am instructed by the Grand Secretary to do so. I also certify that I am alone responsible for the correctness of said French translation."

Moved by Bro. Behan, seconded by Bro. O'Keeffe, that there be at least four pages of THE CANADIAN each month in the French language, and that sufficient of what is printed in English be translated into French to fill said four pages, the matter selected to be from the most important English matter or what is so considered by the Grand Secretary. Carried.

In discussing various accounts in connection with the financial condition of the Association, the accounts for printing THE CANADIAN for June, July and August were not considered correct, judging from the statement of our membership furnished by the Secretary. The Board, on motion of Bro. Chisholm, seconded by Bro. O'Keeffe, instructed the Secretary to pay for the number of copies of the official organ required each month for the full number of names on mailing list, together with two hundred extra copies. This is according to agreement per the contract given.

The Grand President drew the attention of the Board to the fact of the Grand Secretary's not having had any holidays for the past nineteen or twenty years, and as it was brought to his notice that our worthy Secretary had not been enjoying his usual good health lately, he would recommend giving him a few weeks vacation.

Moved by Bro. Chisholm, seconded by Bro. Behan, that the Grand Secretary be and is hereby given four weeks' vacation to take at whatever time and in whatever manner he deems proper. Carried.

Bro. Latchford invited the Board to hold its next meeting in Ottawa.

Moved by Bro. Chisholm, seconded by Bro. O'Keeffe, that the next meeting of this Board be held in Ottawa on a date to be selected by the Grand President. Carried.

The Grand Secretary obtained the signatures of the Grand President and Trustees to a document to be furnished each bank in which our Reserve Fund is deposited and which reads as follows:

"I, the undersigned, in compliance with Section 24 of the Reserve Fund Law of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, hereby certify that the above seven signatures are the signatures of the Grand President, Grand Trustees and Grand Secretary of and Association, the persons authorized

to sign cheques for the purpose of withdrawing the funds, or Fund of any part thereof, from the banks where said Fund is on deposit."

In witness whereof I hereunto attach the name and the seal of our Grand Council this twenty-seventh day of August, 1911.

Signed S. R. IRVING,
Grand Secretary, C. M. B. A.

On motion of Bro. Behan, seconded by Bro. O'Keeffe, the Board decided to furnish all the German branches with German Constitutions gratis, as said branches had not received them at the time they were constituted. The Grand Secretary was instructed to have the Constitution sent at once.

Moved by Brother Behan, seconded by Bro. Chisholm, that we do now adjourn to meet at the call of the Grand President. Carried.

SAMUEL R. BROWN,
Grand Secretary.

INITIATIONS IN AUGUST.

1900.

Initiations in Augt.

Br. No.	Location
143	Montreal, Que.
37	Hamilton, Ont.
210	St. Henri de Montreal, Que.
211	Kensington, P. E. I.
234	Glace Bay, C. B., N. S.
42	Winnipeg, Man.
212	Forillon, Ont.
213	St. John, N. B.
196	Montreal, Que.
216	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
292	St. Norbert, Man.
1	Windsor, Ont.
12	Berlin, Ont.
87	Montreal, Que.
43	Renfrew, Ont.
142	Montreal, Que.
159	Ottawa, Ont.
182	Rydine, C. B., N. S.
211	Rat Portage, Ont.
9	Kingston, Ont.
11	Dundas, Ont.
22	Wallaceburg, Ont.
23	Seaford, Ont.
25	Ottawa, Ont.
29	Ottawa, Ont.
44	Arnprior, Ont.
47	Arthur, Ont.
54	Montreal, Que.
71	Trenton, Ont.
77	Lindsay, Ont.
101	Three Rivers, Que.
112	Merrickville, Ont.
113	Waterloo, Que.
145	Toronto, Ont.
158	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.
172	Collingwood, Ont.
173	Kinkora, Ont.
176	Ottawa, Ont.
180	Yarmouth, N. S.
193	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
199	Edmonton, N. W. T.
20	Toronto, Ont.
212	Owen Sound, Ont.
214	Alberton, P. E. I.
237	Buctouche, N. B.
245	Kempville, Ont.
246	Joggins Mines, N. S.
251	Batiford, N. W. T.
259	Courtright, Ont.
261	Sault East, P. E. I.
272	Wellingdon, P. E. I.
274	Tignish, P. E. I.
280	Oakville, Ont.
281	Caple Bald, N. B.
291	Palmer Read, P. E. I.
297	Mount St. Patrick, Ont.
311	Centreville, Ont.
318	Kingston Mills, Ont.
319	Riverside, N. B.
323	St. Basil, N. B.
325	Reserve Mines, N. S.
338	Hope River, P. E. I.

Total..... 121

N. B. The initiations in the last branch are charter members.

Les initiations dans la dernière succursale sont des membres fondateurs.

RELIGIOUS ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION OF MONTREAL BRANCHES.

The branches in Montreal District will hold their annual religious demonstration in that city on Sunday, 14th Oct. The arrangements are in charge of the Grand Deputies of the District, Brothers J. J. Costigan, J. E. Bourgeau, A. B. Poltevin, J. H. Peiley, G. A. Carpenter, A. H. Spedding and Chas. Fortier.

The arrangements so far made are as follows: Branches 26, 41, 50, 54,

74, 83, 87, 14, 112, 143, 191, 196, 207, 2, 2 and 20 will assemble in the Champ de Mars at 11 a.m. where they will form in procession and proceed to St. Patrick's Church through the principal streets in the following order:

Marshal in Chief
Bun
Banner
Branch 14
Branch 232
Flag
Branch 27
Branch 14
Branch 141
Banner
Branch 113
Branch 112
Branch 141
Grand Officers and members of Quebec Grand Council
Band
Branch 87
Branch 83
Branch 74
Banner
Branch 51
Branch 49
Branch 11
Branch 26
Grand Deputies
Grand Presidents, Clergy and invited guests.

A Grand High Mass will be sung at St. Patrick's and special sermons in French and English will be preached. After the service an informal reception will be held at the Hall of Branch 26.

The demonstration promises to far surpass that of last year, when over 500 members were in line. In addition to the Montreal branches, it is expected that the branches in Lachine, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Laurent and other places in the vicinity will take part in a body.

A series of social and literary events will be held during the coming fall and winter by Branch 26.

Brother Rev. Father T. J. Haffenreffer, has removed from St. Patrick's to St. Anthony's parish. The Rev. Father takes a deep interest in the affairs of our Association, and attends the meetings of Branch 26 regularly.

NEW BRANCH.

Branch No. 338 was instituted on August 6th, at Hope River, P. E. I., by Grand Deputy James McIsaac.

The following is the list of officers: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Jas. Aeneas McDonald.

President, William H. Hogan. First Vice-President, Peter P. McGulgan.

Second Vice-President, Peter P. Murphy. Recording Secretary, Stanislaus Buote.

Assistant Recording Secretary, Thomas McGulgan.

Financial Secretary, Jeremiah O'Connor.

Treasurer, Edward A. McIsaac. Marshal, Joseph Peters.

Guard, Thomas Pino.

Trustees—James McAlear, Joseph Peters, Stanislaus Buote, James Carr, Alex. Steele.

Could our Saviour have better shown us that fire of love which so inflamed His Heart than that He would not only let His body, but even His very Heart, be transfixed with the lance? The soldier pierced with his lance this divine Heart which had long before been wounded with the dart of love.

THE CANADIAN.

Statement of Assessments Received in August, 1900.
Etat des Cotisations Reçues Durant le Mois d'Aout.

No. de la Succursale.	Branch No.	Assessment No.	Fonds des Bénéfices.	Beneficiary Fund.	Reserve Fund.	Branch No.	No. de la Succursale.	Assessment No.	Fonds des Bénéfices.	Beneficiary Fund.	Reserve Fund.	Branch No.	No. de la Succursale.	Assessment No.	Fonds des Bénéfices.	Beneficiary Fund.	Reserve Fund.	Branch No.	
1		8 & 9	441 02	422 68	114		8 & 9	8 24 51	6 1 29	227	8 & 9	8 58 06	8 3 06						
2		do	208 48	10 97	115		do	60 80	3 20	228	7, 8 & 8	118 21	6 22						
3		8, 8 & 9	299 75	15 20	116						8 & 9								
4		8 & 9	341 81	17 93	117		8 & 9	86 74	4 58	229	do	155 42	8 18						
5		do	164 83	8 67	118		do	86 60	3 20	230	do	16 96	8 89						
6		7, 8, 8 & 9	114 28	6 02	119		do	29 26	1 54	231	do	64 70	3 40						
7		8, 8 & 9	91 20	4 86	120		do	21 28	1 12	232	do	46 45	2 45						
8		8, 8 & 9	286 43	15 02	121					233	do	66 26	3 45						
9		do	222 22	15 36	122					234	do	54 49	2 87						
10			92 20	10 70	123		8 & 9	23 18	1 22	235	8 & 8	42 18	2 22						
11			8 & 9	252 99	13 31	124				236	8 & 9	52 15	3 12						
12		M, 8 & 9	481 90	28 13	125		8, 8 & 9	136 71	7 14	237	do	59 38	3 12						
13		8 & 9	69 74	3 48	127		do	41 33	2 17	238	do	52 27	2 75						
14		do	117 80	6 24	128		8 & 9	75 78	3 30	239	do	42 20	2 23						
15			86 34	2 96	130				240	do	65 37	2 23							
16			299 95	12 03	131		8 & 9	18 17	2 53	241	do	49 02	2 53						
17		do	66 55	3 50	132		do	207 95	10 96	242	do	39 90	2 10						
18		do	143 26	7 51	133		do	84 22	4 43	243	do	121 41	8 39						
19		do	131 29	8 91	134		do	273 97	14 73	244	do	63 37	3 83						
20		do	102 98	5 42	135		do	86 93	1 57	245	do	39 43	2 07						
21		do	89 23	4 73	136				246	do	91 53	4 23							
22		S & 8	57 28	3 62	137				247	do	16 66	8 85							
23		do	228 48	12 07	138				248	do	35 96	1 82							
24		do	60 33	3 17	140		8 & 9	100 91	5 31	253	do	17 51	9 2						
25		do	351 79	18 61	141		do	211 19	11 11	254	do	55 00	1 65						
26		do	168 34	8 86	142		8 & 9	63 62	4 93	255	do	31 41	1 75						
27		do	174 72	9 26	143		do	47 22	2 25	256	do	33 92	1 75						
28		do	105 02	5 53	144		do	96 14	5 36	257	do	28 79	1 51						
29		do	131 37	8 28	145		6, 7 & S	130 91	6 80	258	7, 8, 8 & 9	58 71	3 16						
30		do	76 10	4 06	146		do	11 30	6 20	259	8 & 9	54 43	2 57						
31		do	48 61	2 39	147		do	42 70	2 25	260	do	50 73	2 57						
32		do	149	6 29	148		do	5 01	2 62	261	do	15 15	1 03						
33		S & 9	295 35	15 60	150				262	do	19 67	1 03							
34		do	152 38	8 62	151				263	do	60 90	3 25							
35		do	123 33	1 17	152		8 & 9	10 07	5 33	264	do	13 59	1 31						
36		do	18 60	3 26	153		do	20 22	1 26	265	do	24 39	1 31						
37		S & 8 & 7	48 28	2 52	154		8 & 9	55 00	2 90	266	do	45 56	2 46						
38		do	38 52	3 08	155				267	do	28 83	1 32							
39		do	132 43	12 41	156		8 & 9	61 47	3 23	268	do	32 02	1 65						
40		do	160 95	6 92	157		do	58 29	4 21	269	do	15 19	5 1						
41		do	41 99	2 21	158		do	79 69	4 16	270	do	33 21	1 75						
42		do	114 78	1 63	159		do	141 32	7 47	271	do	17 67	5 33						
43		do	34 20	1 50	161		do	45 73	1 47	272	do	12 92	6 5						
44		do	167 64	1 24	162		do	240 80	13 22	273	do	23 52	1 24						
45		do	74 50	1 63	163		do	74 56	3 22	274	S, 9 & 10	36 30	1 85						
46		do	168 40	5 70	164		do	61 05	3 22	275	S, 9 & 9	37 45	2 25						
47		do	171 19	9 01	165		do	58 62	3 15	276	do	78 61	4 14						
48		do	103 63	5 52	166		do	50 56	2 25	277	do	57 60	3 65						
49		do	103 97	5 73	167		do	51 29	5 75	278	do	30 57	1 63						
50		do	68 12	3 42	168		do	56 09	5 63	279	do	17 98	1 35						
51		do	228 92	11 75	169		do	81 26	4 51	280	do	17 55	1 32						
52		do	161 81	8 35	170		do	41 73	2 20	281	do	14 76	1 75						
53		do	73 66	1 11	171		S, 8 & 9	75 57	3 16	282	do	14 76	1 75						
54		do	112 00	4 90	172		7 & S	25 31	1 49	283	do	23 58	1 24						
55		do	65 18	3 42	173		do	32 24	4 26	284	do	16 15	1 36						
56		do	24 93	4 47	174		8 & 9	121 60	6 40	285	do	40 88	2 12						
57		do	37 34	1 10	175		do	119 52	6 31	286	8 & 9	30 21	1 59						
58		do	51 49	2 47	176		& S, 8 & 9	122 68	6 22	287	do	13 82	1 73						
59		do	46 55	2 45	177		S, 8 & 9	167 08	5 67	288	do	49 22	2 50						
60		do	38 97	4 73	178		do	33 11	1 74	289	do	33 25	1 75						
61		do	238 83	12 57	179		do	77 03	4 66	290	do	45 36	1 55						
62		do	147 16	1 73	180		do	26 41	1 39	291	do	41 70	2 35						
63		S & 9	55 02	3 05	182		8 & 9	55 43	3 07	292	do	10 30	2 57						
64		do	61 42	3 23	183		do	32 59	1 73	293	8 & 9 & 10	19 78	1 02						
65		do	112 29	8 91	184		do	51 36	2 20	294	8 & 9 & 9	25 53	1 91						
66		do	146 29	7 71	185		do	37 13	1 97	295	do	27 31	1 44						
67		S & 9	113 05	5 36	186		8 & 9	110 32	5 28	296	8 & 9	26 10	1 42			</td			

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION AND ITS WORK.

Query. A Catholic Mutual Provident Society.

By J. W. Fletcher

The mention of my name in "Father Bannin, in his report to "A London Catholic Merchant" seems to me to justify, if it can demand my interposition in the controversy which has arisen and which promises to excite general interest. "A London Catholic Merchant" has, I hope, on reflection, come to the conclusion that, like King David, he wrote "In excessu suo." In corroboration of Father Bannin's statement as to the attitude of the Catholic Association, I may quote from a letter of the Hon. Sec., Mr Valentine M. Dunford, K. S. G., wherein I was officially notified that "if all is favorable (i.e., preliminary consideration, the opinion of an insurance expert—advising gratis—and so on) we will then call a special executive meeting, and following that, a special general meeting of the members in order to pass the scheme." From this it is clear that "A London Catholic Merchant's" alarm lest the "subject" was being "rushed" was quite unfounded. None the less, that gentleman's letter is not to be regretted. I, for one, welcome his challenge as likely to lead to the ventilation of a question fraught with possibilities of the highest moment to the Catholics of this kingdom—possibilities involving the creation of a lively *entente cordiale* between priest and parishioner, and man and man; the destruction of that deadly apathy which characterizes us, and the eventual establishment of parochial finances on a satisfactory basis.

Two utterances which have recently come under my notice will serve as an excellent text for the present article. Writing to a leading official of a leading Canadian Catholic mutual benefit association, the secretary of a similar association in Australia says: "I can see nothing in the Catholic press of the kindred work of our co religionists in England, Scotland and Ireland. What is the reason?" And, in a letter to myself, a prominent and able London priest remarks: "I shall any attempt to avoid the present waste of strength and frittering away of resources which might be so usefully employed, if only we cared to take the right means." I might cite as a third pregnant note Mr. James F. Hope's desire expressed in last week's *Tablet*, "to see the layman active and the priest relieved of his sordid cares, and some system of loyal and cordial co-operation brought to pass;" and Mr. Chilton Thomas's powerful paper at the Catholic Truth Conference last month still further forcibly illustrates the text. But no one seriously questions that the air is quivering with a feeling that the time is ripe for some action; and he deserves well of the community—for good intentions, if nothing more—who, however obscure his personality, ventures to leave the abstract and come to the concrete with a definite proposal.

For some years an observation of the trend of events has convinced me that in the direction of life insurance must be sought a remedy for many of the ills that afflict the body Catholic in this country. We must all have watched with wonder the income of life insurance offices, small from thousands into

country. We must all have watched with wonder the income of life insurance offices swell from thousands into millions. We must have noted how groups of individuals, bound together by community of sentiment, by locality, by mutual aims, have taken up

TABLE OF RATES PER ASSESSMENT FOR \$1,000.

All the above-mentioned societies, excepting the C. M. B. A., have a monthly rate - that is, 12 assessments annually. The C. M. B. A. issues one or more assessments monthly, as required. The average assessments so far have been 16 per annum, but the Association may, if necessary, issue 24 in any year. By this provision the C. M. B. A. will always be in a position to meet its claims. Also 1 per cent. of the amount collected monthly is placed in the Reserve Fund. This fund is now \$15,000.

life insurance and worked it with success. But the difficulties surrounding the incorporation of a purely Catholic life office have always been too evident, and need not be here enumerated. "A London Catholic Merchant" indicates one, at least, of those difficulties when he speaks of the "business requiring enormous capital to work it." Such an undertaking never, to my mind, came within the range of practical finance, and the matter might have remained a pious opinion and a counsel of perfection, had not circumstances brought under my observation the constitution and laws of the "Catholic Mutual Benefit Association" of Canada, and the "Catholic Benevolent Legion" of the United States of America. It was after a careful examination into the working thereof, and an interesting correspondence with a courteous official of the Canadian Association, that I gave exclamation to a glad "Eureka" and put myself into communication with the Catholic Association of Paternoster Row.

Why the idea was brachied to the Catholic Association may be deduced from the following extracts from the Act of Incorporation of the two bodies named. The objects of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, as far as the Act, are

"(a) To unite fraternally all persons entitled to membership under the constitution and laws of the Association—that is, practical Catholics certified to be such by their respective parish priests.

"(b) To improve the social, intellectual and moral condition of members, and to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality:

(c) To establish, manage and disburse a mutual benefit and reserve fund, from which, within sixty days after the receipt at the office of the Secretary of the Association of satisfactory evidence of the death of a member who has complied with its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding \$2 000 shall be paid by the Association to the beneficiary whom the deceased member has designated, or to the legal representative of the deceased mem-

Similarly the Catholic Benevolent Legion of the U S A, "was formed to associate male Roman Catholics between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years, of good moral character and of sound bodily health, who are socially acceptable to each other; to give material aid to its members within certain well-defined rules; to advance them morally and materially; to provide for the sick and disabled."

its member-bp, and to pay their legal
ly-designated beneficiaries or depend-
ents related to them by the ties of blood
or marriage, at the member's decease,
a sum of \$2000, or \$2000 plus 10%,
\$2000, or \$2000 as such member had
previously designated; and further
provides that in case of re-
ceipt, usage and example of principles
of loyalty to the Roman Catholic Church,
our names should be used;
What more natural, then, than to suggest
to the Catholic Association that the
building of an annex, so to speak —
the creation of *perpetual* benefits for
members — would endow the parent
country with an institution identical
in ideals and aims with the two existing
institutions referred to?

But, "by their fruits you shall know them." Let me briefly analyze results up to date—promising that, so far as "A London Catholic Merchant's" objections are concerned 1 no capital is required—the business being conducted on the assessment, or mutual, system, and 2 in Conn's and the States "competition" is infinitely sterner than in the British Isles.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was founded in 1889. Men only, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, are eligible for membership. members now number 11,000. The Association enjoys the personal blessing of the Pope, and the patronage and active encouragement - by pastoral and pulpit - of the entire Canadian Hierarchy; two Archbishops and six Bishops not being precluded by the age limit together with all the parish priests and curates wherever branches are established, being members. Branches are scattered over the Dominion and are kept in touch with the central office and with each other by the operation of an *esprit de corps* engendered by the rules, they form a pyramid whose base is the body of ordinary members and whose apex is the Grand President of the Second Empire.

The Grand President of the Grand Council. Each branch has its spiritual adviser, and a Bishop acts as grand spiritual adviser at headquarters. Last year the sum of \$112,000 was distributed by way of death claims, and the cost of management was \$11,000.

It may interest "A London Catholic Merchant" to learn that according to The Post Magazine Almanack, the corresponding figures of a well known English Industrial Life office are "claims, &c., £190,000 commissions and other expenses of management £267,000". The average contribution, or rate of premium, paid by members, was from eighteen to twenty five years of age £12 per annum, in respect of a £1,000 policy. The management claims that these wonderful figures are the outcome of a principle of working which systematically shuns "million-dollar offices, high salaried officials, extravagant expenditure, and colossal reserve funds (for whom?)".

The Catholic Benevolent Legion of the other half of North America makes an even better showing. It was established in 1881. Its members at the end of the first year numbered 12; last year they reached nearly 50,000. In a small prospectus before me twenty-one Bishops, beginning with Cardinal Gibbons, strongly commend the "Legion" to the support of the faithful. The death payments for 1898 amounted to \$1,192,600, and the cost of working was \$84,000. Here, again, on reference to The Post Magazine Almanack, I find that the ——Assurance Society —a popular society connected with the largest Non conformist body in this country—paid death, etc., £1,183,

£140,800, whereas commissions, &c., swallowed £158,000!) A year's premium, at average age, was \$17, for a \$1,000 policy. The explanation of these phenomenal figures—for they are no less—is, in the words of the prospectus advertized to, "the greater part of the administrative business of the Legion is conducted by its members gratuitously, and not by paid agents. The compensation of the chief executive officers and branch executive officers is fixed by the supreme and subordinate Councils respectively; and satisfactory bonds are exacted of all officers entrusted with funds. Each Council is the custodian of its own funds, and has a voice in the management of every department of the Legion. Thus by an organized system of Councils throughout our country, regulated and working in unison under local and general laws of their own creation, embodying principles and practices of the most rigid economy and assured safety, the greatest benefit at its minimum expense must surely accrue to the members."

There is, I understand, an Australian Catholic organization, worked on similar lines, and giving evidence of no less striking growth and vitality; but it is unnecessary, at the moment, to occupy valuable space by detailing its operations.

Enough has been said to prove, as a general proposition, that it is not Uto plan to argue that what our kin beyond the sea have demonstrated to be practicable we at home can carry into effect. And not only do we possess the encouragement derived from their experience, but I have warm assurances of advice, information, co-operation—anything that may be necessary for our successful imitation of such notable examples. It is not too much to anticipate that, now the spirit of federation is in the air, the day may not be far distant when a Catholic Mutual Provident Society of the United Kingdom strong in the blessing of Cardinal, Bishop, and priest, will join hands with sister societies throughout the English-speaking Catholic world; and who would be bold enough to attempt to estimate the power which such a combination would wield? And is combination to be left all to the enemy? If there is one feature which, more than another, marks the close of the nineteenth century it is the drawing together of forces—the closing up of ranks—in every department of life: religious, social, educational, industrial and financial. Organization and the "strength" which comes of "union" are the present day watchwords of every class; and it cannot but be desirable that Catholics should be brought into line with the general movement.—The Tablet.

The following selections are from the September Ladies' Home Journal:

Gossip may be friendly and neighborly. I like the word because it conveys a suggestion of good news or good comment, but it is no longer gossip when it ceases to deal with pleasant happenings and loving wishes and becomes critical or censorious or lapses into slander. The most unworthy talk in the world is that which is carried on in whispers and semi-confidences, and which retells the unfortunate errors of people whom we know. Never to say an unkind thing, never to imply an unfriendly thing, even by our silence are rules which we should make and to which we should scrupulously adhere.

PERFECT FOODS ARE VERY FEW.

There are very few single foods containing the proper amount of nitrogen and carbon. It is intended that we shall mix our foods to get a perfect diet. The whole wheat grain is very nearly a typical food: it may lack a little fat. Milk and eggs are also nearly perfect. The pulse or chick peas of the East are quite perfect food.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.

Entertaining Wisely as to Guests and Simply as to Methods.

Personal qualities, graciousness and cordiality list simple modes of hospitality out of the commonplace. "I should be happy to see my friends if I had only ham rinds to give them!" exclaimed one enthusiast. The pleasure might not be mutual, but there spoke the true spirit of hospitality. The most charming hosts are those who entertain wisely as to guests and simply as to methods. If agreeable persons decline hospitalities because they cannot return them in kind they set too high a value on material things. If the rich only entertained the rich, society would be very uninteresting. We all have much to give that money cannot buy.

TO ACQUIRE A GOOD VOCABULARY.

Read Good Books and Listen While Well Educated People Talk.

"A good vocabulary is acquired by reading good books, as well as by hearing the talk of those who express themselves in the speech of educated people," writes Margaret E. Sangster, in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "Thought lies back of speech, and the more subjects interest us the more command of language we shall have in which to describe them. They who read scientific books will have a grasp of scientific terms. They who discriminate nicely and use the very best word to say what they have in their minds will consult a dictionary and see what are the similarities or the contrasts of certain words; will choose, as among gems, the flawless ruby or crystal; will not be satisfied except with the exact word which can express precisely the meaning they wish to convey. The reading of good authors fits our vocabulary from meanness and meagreness to nobility and splendor, enriches our speech with words which are like a beautiful embroidery on the garment of daily life, and furnishes us with allusions, quotations and phrases which are picturesque, appropriate or convenient for illustration."

THE ART OF ENTERTAINING.

A Few Points for the Guidance of Hosts and Guests.

The house itself may be helpful in making visitors feel at home. We should have nothing too fine for comfort, and welcome our friends in rooms made homelike by our daily use.

It is well to have easy rules about breakfast. It is customary to give one's guests the option of having tea or coffee, rolls, and fruit sent to their rooms, or of joining the family.

No hostess apologizes for any guest All are on the same social plane while under her roof, and should receive equal consideration.

It is a disputed point whether host or

guest should suggest retiring for the night. It relieves visitors of embarrassment to know the ways of the household, and a readiness to comply with them is a mark of politeness.

It shows no lack of cordiality to refrain from urging friends to extend their visit. They probably have other pleasant plans and a hostess may be asking a great favor when she fancies she is conferring one.

Experienced entertainers recommend that the men should generally spend their mornings together and women enjoy each other's society. All meet at luncheon.

Hosts and guests meet in the drawing or living room before the meals. No less than five, nor more than fifteen, minutes should be allowed for all to assemble.

Every guest should be made to feel that his or her presence has added to the pleasure of the entertainment, and conferred a personal gratification upon the host(s).

A prompt expression of gratification in remembering the visit, at once, upon returning home, is an evidence of good breeding.

A guest should hold sacred anything that may be learned of the family life or the peculiarities of any member of the household where hospitality has been accepted.

Visitors should fall in readily with any plan proposed for their pleasure, showing a disposition to be easily amused and interested, but must not seem dependent for amusement.

THE CAPE OF STORMS.

We may steer our boats by the compass.
Or may follow the northern star;
We may carry a chart on shipboard;
As we sail o'er the cas star.
But whether by star or by compass
We may guide our boats on our way.
The grim Cape of Storms is before us,
And we'll see it ahead some da.

How the prow may point is no matter,
Nor of what the cargo may be,
If we sail on the northern ocean
Or away on the southern sea.
It matters not what is the pilot,
To what guidance our course conforms—
No vessel sails o'er the sea of life
But must pass the Cape of Storms.

Sometimes we can first sight the headland
On the distant horizon's brim.
We enter the dangerous waters
With our vessels all taut and trim,
But often the cape in its grimness
Will before us suddenly rise.
Because of the clouds that have hid it
Or the blinding sun in our eyes.

Our souls will be caught in the waters
That are hurled 'gainst the Storm Cape's
face;
Our pleasures and joys, our hopes and fears,
Will join in the maddening race:
Our prayers, desires, our penitent griefs,
Our longings and passionate pain
Be dashed to spray on the stormy cape
And fly back in our faces like rain.

But there's always hope for the sailor,
There is ever a passage through.
No soul goes down at the Cape of Storms
If the life and the heart be true,
If in purpose the soul is steadfast,
If faithful in mind and in will,
The boat will glide to the other side,
Where the ocean of life is still.
—Lizzie T. Green, in Philadelphia Ledger.

In nothing else as in the words we habitually use in the common talk of daily life do we show so plainly our degree of refinement, or culture or the lack of it, and the place on which our thoughts move. It is therefore worth our while, do you not see, to take some pains with our conversation, not in such a way as to make us seem stiff and pedantic, but to recognize the fact that here, as in other departments of life and learning, it is training that tells in results.

APEMING THE FRATERNALS.

Much is being said about the so-called "fraternal" certificates being issued by the certain old line companies that are finding that their territory is being seriously encroached upon by the fraternals.

Journals of the legal Reserve organizations are urging their officer to push the issuance of what is known as their "non-participating policies" which are granted at comparatively low rates.

This is the strongest possible acknowledgement that the Orders are making remarkable headway as competitive institutions in the business of life protection. The new policy referred to above is the latest effort of the enemies of fraternal co-operation to force the societies out of the field. It will fail just as surely as the numerous other efforts with a similar purpose have come to naught.

No purely business organization, whatever its methods may be for meeting old Mortality, can ever operate as cheaply as the fraternal Order under its lodge system and representative form of government.

The small cost at which protection is afforded under the fraternal plan is not due to the fact that the hazard covered by the contract is any less in the fraternal Order than in the old line company; there is no contention that there is a smaller expenditure for death losses in the fraternals. The smaller cost is resultant from the fact that in our orders are not arbitrary individual reserves to be provided for expenditures for business management. As directly illustrating the force of this statement, look at these figures:

During the year 1899, 27 fraternal societies cared for a business aggregating \$1,050,561.50, with a net gain in business of \$519,369.700, including the payment of over \$50,000,000 in death losses at an expense of \$5,000,000. As against this, official reports show that 27 legal reserve companies in order to care for a business aggregating \$5,667,666.003 making a net gain in business for the year of \$462,211.787 and including the payment of death losses and annuities aggregating \$51,000,000, used for expenses the enormous sum of \$53,399,-518. These figures tell the real story of the difference in the two systems.

One of the best authorities on matters of this character has said that life insurance protection is best measured by the relief brought to the widow and orphan over which it has thrown its protecting folds. If this is the true standard of measurement the fraternals certainly have a God given existence and world-wide mission.—Bee Hive.

TO THE GRAVE.

The Remains of Private F. O'Donnell Laid to Rest With Military Honors.

The funeral of the late Frank O'Donnell took place from the residence of his father, Thos. O'Donnell, Church street, on Sunday afternoon, the last sad rites being performed with the impressive ceremony of a military burial. At the house a large concourse of friends gathered and the streets for some little distance were blocked. A large representation of the 19th regiment, of which the deceased was a member, filed in at the armory and marched to the residence, headed by the regimental band.

When the casket containing the deceased appeared, borne by six of his comrades, the military contingent faced, then the cortège moved off with

the band playing a solemn dirge and the firing party with arms reversed.

The cortège proceeded to St. Catherine's R. C. church, into which the remains were taken and where the obsequies were conducted by Rev. Dean Harris.

The service at the church being over the funeral procession was reformed and proceeded towards Victoria Lawn cemetery, the regimental band leading, followed by the firing party, the bearers and the pall bearers and the balance of the regiment, a long line of carriages in the rear making an imposing sight.

The military marched at a slow pace as far as the hospital, when the band and firing party boarded street cars, the main part of the corps remaining.

Outside the cemetery the band and firing party resumed their positions and marched to the graveside, where the young soldier was laid to rest with military honors.

The voice of the rev. dean had scarcely died away, when the firing party under Sergt H. Jackson, of 'C' company, who had taken positions broke the silence by firing the first volley over the grave, the echo had not died away before the rolling of the drums and the noise of the bugle was heard. Three volleys were fired and after an appropriate hymn played by the band, the large crowd which had assembled broke away and the mortal remains of the soldier who had answered the last call were left alone in the silent grave.

The pall bearers were three members of the regiment, who were also immediate friends of the deceased. They were: Ptes J. Lowe, J. Adle, F. Hemp hert, F. Adams, O. Walton and W. Hodges.

Besides the military the attendance of friends was large, showing in what esteem the deceased was held.

The deceased was the youngest son of Bro O'Donnell of Branch 10 C. M. B. A., and nephew of Bro J. E. Lawrence, paymaster, Welland Canal. Requiem High Mass was celebrated on Monday at S. m. a. S. Catharines, by Rev. Dean Harris, a large congregation being present.

HIGH COURT OF ONTARIO OF THE I. O. F.

The High Court of Ontario of the Independent Order of Foresters held its meeting in Guelph last week. Judging from remarks made the High Court seems to be not satisfied with all the actions of the Supreme Executive. Mr Geddes, of St. Thomas, is reported to have said "In view of the statement made yesterday to the effect that High Court was practically useless and that the affairs of the Order were in the hands of the supreme executive, I give notice of the following motion:

"That the high standing committee be instructed by the High Court to ask the Supreme Executive for a return showing the following:—1—The amount of interest received from investment of the Supreme Court funds; 2—The amount received as rentals from temple building; 3—The amount invested in the temple building; 4—The cost of maintaining the temple building; 5—In whose name the deeds of the temple are held; 6—Amount invested in real estate and mortgages respectively; 7—For what purposes are the large amounts spent by Supreme Court under the head of general management expenses, these returns to cover the years 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900. The information when received to be furnished each subordinate court."

THE SUPPLIES OF WAR.

ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF GOODS SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA BY GREAT BRITAIN.

Some idea of the cost of the South African war may be derived from the amount of war material sent out. It appears from an article in the Edinburgh Review that 170 millions of small-arm ammunition have been forwarded. The following figures give the corresponding provision of artillery ammunition:

Over 105,000 rounds for the 12-pounder H. A. gun.

Over 830,000 rounds for the 15-pounder field gun.

Over 30,000 rounds for the 5-inch howitzer.

Over 20,000 rounds for the 5-inch gun.

Nearly 21,000 rounds for the 4.7 gun.

Nearly 830,000 rounds for the "pom-pom."

The clothing statistics are as follows:

Dab suits, much over 200,000.

Kaki suits, about 80,000.

Boots (pairs) over 570,000.

Woollen drawers, over 400,000.

Jerseys, over 200,000.

Worsted socks, over 850,000.

Flannel belts, over 400,000.

Flannel shirts, over 500,000.

Besides this, some 18,000 tents, 420,000 blankets, 300,000 waterproof sheets, and other such general stores have been sent.

As regards food, though much has been collected in the country itself, the exports have been gigantic, 80,000,000 pounds in weight of the 58 items (meat, bacon, cheese, pea soup, etc.), having been despatched. The difficulties of package may be imagined from the estimate that 622,000 bottles of different kinds were included in these supplies. Interesting items are 10,000,000 pounds of jam and marmalade, 27,000,000 pounds of biscuits, 1,500,000 pound of tobacco, 20,500,000 pounds of preserved meat. Of forage, 79,000 tons were sent from English, and 154,000 tons from foreign and Colonial ports.

ANONYMOUS WRITERS

The late Benjamin F. Butler, when accused of writing certain anonymous letters to the press, said that never in his life did he have anything to say to, or about a man that he did not say it to his face, or from the platform, or in the newspapers over his own name. To which he added: "If I did not do this I would forever hold my peace."

Here is a lesson in manliness for newspaper scribblers who delight to attack men and things from behind a screen that cannot be penetrated and saves them from having stones buried at their own glass houses. If a man has anything to say which he believes to be of interest or benefit, if he is sincere in what he advocates or condemns, if he has the courage of his convictions, let him say it in person or subscribe his name to it. It is a notable fact that fully 90 percent of letters written to the press have fictitious signatures "Pro Bono Publico" and "X. Y. Z." are almost as antiquated as an Egyptian mummy. The reading public are commencing to skip such effusions as they skip patent medicine advertisements when they appear in the local columns. The more sensational the headline the quicker one looks at the bottom to see what it means. If it happens to be "Paregoric's Elixir of Never Ending Life," or "An Ancient Inhabitant," we drop it like a hot coal.

There may be cases in which the circumstances are such as to make it highly desirable that the writer's name be withheld from the public, but they are not of frequent occurrence. In general it may be said that the use of a nom de plume is due more to moral cowardice than innate modesty.—S. John Freeman.

THE SUPREME APPEAL.

Life Insurance appeals to men on numerous grounds—it will capitalize one's earning power, it will save business from insolvency, it will pay off a debt—but the greatest appeal of all is that which it makes for the family. It will provide for the mother and the children if the father is taken away prematurely. A large part of the life work of a man is summed up in that. Why do men toll so incessantly, and for what do they use the fruits of their labor? Is it not for the family? The desire to accumulate, pride in one's profession, ambition in political or social life, the desire to do one's duty to one's fellow men—all these furnish powerful motives for action—but leave out the faintly and all these are so many empty shells. The family is the centre of the social and political fabric; the family is that part of mankind to whom we owe the first and the greatest duty; in the family the fairest flower of civilization blooms; and the love that centres in the family life is the deepest, and the most far-reaching impulse of the race.

Much as men appreciate Life Insurance, does not that appreciation fall far short of its true value when we consider what it does for the bereaved family? Here is the noblest, the most precious product of civilization in danger of destruction, or of deterioration, unless cared for, protected, and brought to maturity by such aid as Life Insurance alone can furnish. The money paid to a bereaved family under a life policy has an added value from the fact that it is provided by the loving forethought and the self denial of the life that is lost. This saves the self respect of the beneficiaries, and is in itself a sort of pledge that the money will be worthily spent. No one can accept charity without either a twinge of pain or a lowering of moral tone. No one, it seems to us, can derive benefit from the Life Insurance of a loving husband or father, without being quickened to something of the nobleness of spirit that provided it.—Canaian Woodman.

JUDGE CONSTANTINEAU

We chronicle with pleasure in the columns of our official organ the elevation to the Ontario Bench of a member of the C. M. B. A.

Albert Constantineau, Esq., barrister, of L'Original, Ont., has been appointed junior judge for the united counties of Prescott and Russell.

The new judge is very young, probably the youngest in Canada, but his brilliant career as barrister, the indisputable talent which he always displayed, and his sound judgment, brought him to the attention of the public and the government, and his appointment is not a surprise to those who knew him.

He was born at St. Eugene, Ont., the 16th April, 1866, went through his course of studies at the Bourget College at Rigaud, with great distinction, and is the first bachelor of arts who came out of this institution after its affiliation with Laval University.

In 1885, he commenced to study Law in 1887, and terminated in 1890 after a brilliant course of study in which he carried off the honors for two consecutive years.

In 1891, he was general president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of the county of Prescott, and has occupied several other positions of honor and trust.

Brother Constantineau is a member of Branch No. 258, of our association. He was one of the charter members of the branch and its first president. On the occasion of his appointment, the branch, at a regular meeting, adopted the following resolution:

Moved by Rev. O. Berube, seconded by M. Clovis Beaudry and unanimously adopted: That the members of Branch No. 258, of the C. M. B. A. have learned with extreme pleasure and very legitimate pride, of the elevation to the Ontario Bench, of one of their brothers in the person of Albert Constantineau, Esq., and they take, with extreme pleasure, this pleasant opportunity of offering him their heartiest congratulations. It is an honor that redounds on the whole association and it is the most ardent wish of all that the now incumbent be for many years the ornament of the position to which he has just been raised. That copies of these be sent to THE CANADIAN, official organ of the association, to La Concerde, of L'Original and the Temps, of Ottawa, for publication.

We join our heartiest congratulations to those of our brothers of L'Original.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL O'NEILL

The death of Admiral O'Neill, of the French navy, at Brest, France, a few weeks ago, recalls "the meteor track of the Irish Brigade," and the fact that there are still Sarsfields and Thomonds, Dillons and Clares, O'Donnells and McMahons in the continental armies—and on the quarter decks of European ships of war. When Canden, Rimilites, Cremona and Fontenoy were fought they were full blooded Irish, wild geese, soldiers of fortune—call them what you may—but Gaels, nevertheless, speaking the Celtic tongue and dreaming, by bivouac fires, of the time when they would return to Erin, and their war shouts would be heard in the glens of Arklow and in the currags of Kildare, and their victorious banners should wave from the valley of the Shannon to the top of the Giant's Causeway. To day they are Spanish, French, German or Austrians, bearing Hibernian names, having a good streak of their forefathers' blood in their veins, and reflecting the deeds that made their ancestors famous "from Dunkirk to Belgrade."—St. John Freeman.

SOME SECRET SOCIETIES.

In casual conversation a short time since, the fact was learned that there is a considerable number of Catholic men who still retain membership in the Knights of Pythias.

This is not as it should be. Pythianism is as much under the ban of the Church as is Masonry. No Catholic can under any circumstances whatever, hold office in this society, nor can he in any way take an active part in its affairs, ritual or executive work. Catholics who do hold such office, and who interest themselves in Pythianism, cease by that fact to be Catholics. There is no priest, confessor or Bishop who can permit such membership, and

whoever alleges permission received for such active membership asserts an evident falsehood. True in the years long since passed, the Church looked upon this society with indifference and Catholics were permitted to become members of it. Reports as to the dangerous nature of the society were sent so frequently to Rome that in the year 1715 it was decided to place the society under the same ban as Masonry.

The prohibition of membership in the societies of the Knights of Pythias, the Old Fellow and the Sons of Temperance was absolute. Catholics were forbidden to join them under pain of excommunication and such as were already members were enjoined to sever at once all connection with them under pain of being refused participation in the sacraments of the Church.

There was positively no exception made in behalf of any person or locality.

The universality of the prohibition was represented to Rome as rigorous in the extreme, owing to the fact that many Catholic men who had acquired membership in these societies had done so in good faith and had already in virtue of money paid, acquired a right to financial aid in sickness or in the event of death. It was represented that to deprive such men of these acquired rights would be inflicting upon them too great a financial loss. In view of such representation Rome decided to make an exception to the universal law and to allow them through their continuance of membership to retain a purely financial membership in the societies in question.

The permission thus accorded gave to long standing members the right to continue in these societies for the benefit that would accrue from such membership, but continued the universal prohibition as to active membership.

The permission in question could not be enjoyed save by those who, through their pastors, had obtained the right to make use of it. This right must be applied for and obtained from the Apostolic Delegate at Washington. Catholics who have joined these societies since the decree in question cannot obtain such privilege. With our explanation it becomes evident that no Catholic can hold office in any of the condemned societies. They cannot attend their meetings nor assist at their degree work. Continuance to do so stamps them as apostates and debars them from all claim to practical Catholicity. Further, it prevents them from remaining or becoming members of such Catholic societies as the Knights of Columbus or Hibernians, which demand practical Catholicity as an essential to membership.

It is to be hoped that many of those to whom this advice is addressed will at once sever their connection with the societies in question, and be, in fact, what they are in profession—practical Catholics.—Providence Visitor.

HALF-HEARTEDNESS.

Vice-President George W. Perkins of the New York Life to agents:

"The agent who fails is the agent who makes arguments parrot-fashion, because he has heard some one else make them, because he has heard that some one else was successful in using them, because he hopes, in a half-hearted sort of way, that they may get a signature on that dotted line. The agent who fails is the one who goes at a man only half-believing he is going to insure him, any way—yes, who only half believes in life insurance—who

has taken up life insurance as a make-shift, without any definite idea as to whether or not he is going to remain in the profession who has taken it up simply to get, perhaps, a living out of it for a little while."

"No agent ever insured a man yet unless the man believed what the agent told him, unless the man believed that the agent believed the statements he was making. Therefore the stronger your belief, the stronger will be your chance of success."

"Believe in what you are doing; believe in it with your whole heart and soul. Go at your man with that belief sticking out in every direction. If you are not willing to throw yourself into the profession of life insurance in this way, get out of it."

THE REAL QUESTION

To be or not to be insured? That is the question.

Whether 'tis nobler for a man to suffer Some little sacrifice for those he loves, And, taking arms against a sea of dangers, By thus assuring, end then;

Or to neglect to die, to sleep

No more and by that sleep we say we end Our duty to our wives and to our children,

Yet leaving them the heartache and the want

That follow death where no provision's made.

This is a consummation not to be desired, For in that sleep of death what dreams may come.

(When we have shuffled off this mortal coil) Of duty unperformed to those whose life Was part of ours—must give us a pause.

Here's the calamity of so short a life:

There's the respect we owe ourselves, the love we owe our own,

Should make us rather bear these ills we fear Of self denial now, that sorrow's whip,

Lashed with the thongs of scorn and poverty,

Shall never sting those hearts we hold so dear.

Thus conscience shall make heroes of us all, And, by assuring, ere it be too late,

We'll shield our loved ones from the shafts of fate.

—London Assurance Herald.

GRACE AT MEALS.

Very many of our Catholic families never once think of saying grace before or after meals. Most of our people rush in to their meals, hurry through with them, and are off again without ever giving a thought to such a thing as grace. We are inclined to forget that we have a great deal to be grateful for in having anything to eat, and in being able to eat it. We do not bear in mind that many a poor man is at that very moment hungry and without the means to satisfy his hunger and that we might easily be in the same position but for the goodness of God; we do not bear in mind that hundreds of men are through sickness unable to eat with a relish—we have a hundred things to be thankful for, and we should be grateful enough to God to offer Him our thanks. All that we have belongs to God and is but loaned to us and we ought to return thanks for His goodness to us. It is the work of a minute to ask God's blessing on our eating and to thank Him for giving us the wherewith to satisfy our hunger. It is but another case of carelessness, and a little thought will correct it.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWED.

The Catholic University authorities at Washington have been notified that one of the largest benevolent unions in the United States, the Knights of Columbus, expect to endow a chair at the institution next October. It will be known as the "Chair of American

History," and will represent an endowment of \$50,000. In view of the action taken by the German societies several years ago, after Mgr S:troeder's removal from the university, against founding a chair of any description in its halls, this movement made by the Knights of Columbus is very gratifying to the authorities. It is stated that the university's prospects never looked brighter than at present. Over \$200,000 in bequests and benefactors have been placed in its treasury recently, and after the final settlement of several estates among them that of the late Archbishop of Dubuque, about as much more will revert to the institution. This endowment of the Knights of Columbus will be the third made by American societies to the university, as the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Total Abstinence Union of the United States already have founded 250,000 chairs each.

APPEAL.

Oakville, Aug. 23rd, 1900

To the Brothers of the C. M. B. A. of Canada:

Brothers—The members of Branch 286, Oakville, Ont., deem it their urgent duty to appeal to their sister branches on behalf of Brother Fischer, who is now in the Cottage Sanitorium, Gravenhurst, very ill with pulmonary tuberculosis.

The neighbors and the members of our branch have helped him all they possibly can.

He has no means whatever, has nothing that he can turn into money, and unless he obtains assistance from his C. M. B. A. brothers he, his wife and small children will be in great distress. This is, without doubt, a very sad case and a worthy appeal.

We remain, yours fraternally,

THOS A. REYNOLDS, Pres.

JOHN J. McDERMOTT, Rec. Sec.

This is to certify that Bro. Wm. Fischer is in great need of help, and that the above appeal has my approval. I hope brothers all over Canada will unanimously respond to the appeal.

REV. F. O'REILLY.

London, Ont., Aug. 23d, 1900.

John J. McDermott, Rec. Sec., Branch 286, C. M. B. A.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The appeal of your branch in behalf of Bro. Wm. Fischer has been allowed by the Grand President and Board of Trustees.

Yours fraternally,

S. R. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

Please address all contributions to John J. McDermott, Recording Secretary Branch 286, Oakville, Ont., who will acknowledge all sums remitted to him through the official organ, THE CANADIAN.

Reading is arms in the time of war, and occupation in the time of peace; a support in time of trial, a remedy in time of sickness.—St. Hugh.

False friendship decays like the ivy, and ruins the wall it embraces; but true friendship gives new life and animation to the object it supports.—Robert Burton.

THE THIBODEAU APPEAL.

Barachois, N. B., August 1, 1900

Mr. Samuel R. Brown:

I send you herewith the list of branches that answered Bro. Thibodeau's appeal.

JEREMIAH S. LEDELL.

Rec. Sec. Branch 264.

202	Cheticamp, N. B.	\$ 1.00
249	Joggins, Minas, N. S.	1.00
260	Grand Falls, N. B.	1.00
261	Dartmouth, N. S.	1.00
262	St. John, N. B.	1.00
263	Dorchester, N. B.	1.00
264	West Pubnico, N. S.	1.00
265	St. Louis, N. B.	1.00
266	Gananoque, Ont.	2.00
267	Fairview, N. B.	2.00
268	Deseronto, Ont.	1.00
269	Halifax, N. S.	2.00
270	Westport, Ont.	2.00
271	Sandwich, Ont.	1.00
272	Lourdes, N. S.	1.00
273	Halifax, N. S.	2.00
274	Montreal, Que.	1.00
275	Pembroke, Ont.	2.00
276	Peterborough, Ont.	2.00
277	Quebec, Que.	1.00
278	Sarnia, Ont.	1.00
279	Fletcher, Ont.	1.00
280	Guelph, Ont.	1.00
281	Moncton, N. B.	1.00
282	Tidnish, P. E. I.	1.00
283	St. Vincent de Paul, Que.	1.00
284	Newcastle, N. B.	1.00
285	Eganville, Ont.	1.00
286	Smith's Falls, Ont.	3.00
287	Penetanguishene, Ont.	2.00
288	Simcoe, Ont.	1.00
289	Elgin Bay, P. E. I.	1.00
290	Pl. ton, N. S.	1.00
291	Kingston, Ont.	2.00
292	Trenton, Ont.	1.00
293	Kincora, Ont.	1.00
294	Toronto, Ont.	2.00
295	St. Mary's, Ont.	2.00
296	St. E. P. B. P. N. S.	1.00
297	Stratford, Ont.	2.00
298	Kensington, P. E. I.	1.00
299	Tracadie, N. B.	1.00
300	North Sydney, N. S.	2.00
301	Napane, O. P.	1.00
302	Walkerton, Ont.	1.00
303	Woodstock, Ont.	1.00
304	House Harbor, Que.	1.00
305	S. Alexandre, Que.	1.00
306	Ridgetown, Ont.	1.00
307	Chatham, Ont.	1.00
308	Winnipeg, Man.	1.00
309	Stoney Point, Ont.	1.00
310	Quebec, Que.	5.00
311	Church Point, N. S.	5.00
312	Memramcook, N. B.	1.00
	Total....	\$55.40

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

At a regular meeting of Branch 273, held at Georgetown, P. E. I., on August 7th, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death the beloved wife of our esteemed brother Adam French,

Resolved that we sincerely sympathize with Brother French in his sad bereavement and command him for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best.

Further resolved that this testimonial of our sympathy be recorded on the minutes of our meeting and copies be sent to THE CANADIAN, Herald and Watchman, for publication.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 301, Marysville, Ont., held Aug. 7th, 1900, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That we, the members of this Branch, desire to extend our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy to the bereaved sisters and family of our esteemed brother, the late Morgan Shaughnessy, coupled with our prayers that Almighty God may comfort them in their afflictions.

That an expression of our sincere sorrow be likewise tendered to the family of the said deceased; that our Charter be draped for the period of thirty days and these resolutions duly recorded and suitably engrossed and forwarded to Mrs. Hogan and also published in THE CANADIAN and the CATHOLIC RECORD.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 233, Ridgetown, Ont., resolutions of sympathy were passed to be forwarded, Bro. James O'Donnor on the death of his daughter, the late Mrs. P. J. Waters; and to Bro. A. W. Ondorf on the death of his son.

The ill-doing of a good thing is a very great evil.—Father Faber.

LE CANADIEN

Publié mensuellement, en Anglais et en Français, à London, Ont., dans les intérêts de

L'Association Catholique de Bienfaisance Mutuelle du Canada

Est envoyé par la poste aux membres entre le 10 et le 15 de chaque mois.

Les membres sont invités à nous envoyer des nouvelles ou informations dont l'Association pourra bénéficier. Toutes communications sur des sujets d'intérêt pour les membres de la C. M. B. A. seront reçues avec plaisir, mais toutes lettres anonymes et toutes autres lettres que le gérant jugera ne pas être dans l'intérêt de l'Association ne seront pas publiées.

Les correspondants voudront bien se rappeler que la copie doit nous parvenir pas plus tard que le 15 du mois, pour être publiée dans le numéro du mois suivant. L'espace étant limité, on voudra bien être concis.

Addresser toutes communications à
S. R. BROWN,
Éditeur et Gérant
Bloc Coote, Rue Dundas
London, Ont.

LONDON, SEPTEMBRE, 1900.

ASSEMBLÉE DES SYNDICS DU GRAND CONSEIL.

Berlin, Ont., 27 Août, 1900.

Une assemblée du Grand Président et du Bureau des Syndics du Grand Conseil de la C. M. B. A. du Canada a eu lieu au Brunswick House, Berlin, Ont., le 27 Août, 1900.

Les membres suivants étaient présents :

Hon. M. F. Hackett, Stanstead, P. Q., Grand Président.

P. J. O'Keeffe, St. Jean, N. B., Grand Syndic.

J. J. Behan, Kingston, Ont., Grand Syndic.

P. J. Rooney, Toronto, Ont., Grand Syndic.

J. A. Chisholm, Halifax, N. E., Grand Syndic.

Dr. Ryan, Kingston, Ont., Médecin Examinateur en chef.

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Ottawa, Ont., Solliciteur.

Samuel R. Brown, London, Ont., Secrétaire.

Les minutes de la dernière assemblée furent lues et confirmées sur motion de Frère O'Keeffe, secondé par Frère Chisholm.

Le Grand Secrétaire présenta le rapport suivant concernant les finances, l'accroissement du nombre des membres, etc., de l'association depuis le 1er Janvier, 1900, au 1er Août, 1900.

TABLEAU MONTRANT LE NOMBRE D'INITIATIONS DANS CHAQUE PROVINCE DU 1ER JANVIER 1900, AU 1ER AOÛT, 1900.

TABLEAU MONTRANT L'ACCROISSEMENT DES MEMBRES, LES DROITS, RENONCIEMENTS ET RESIGNATIONS DU 1ER JANVIER, 1900 AU 1ER AOÛT, 1900

Province.	Membres au 1er Janv.	Initiations.	Total.	Droits.	Renoncements.	Abandonn.	Total de Membres Adopté.
Ontario.....	77341 620	830047	8380047	33 5 151		5215	
Québec.....	2411 302	2713 10	29 6 251		2682		
Nouvelle E... Nouv. Brunsw.	1141 244	1385 5	11 3 22		1933		
Ile du P. E... Manitoba ..	1310 207	1547 2	1 0 204		1544		
Ile du P. E... Territoires NO	310 139	440 3	3 0 124		431		
	331 40	371 1	10 1 81		359		
	136 21	157 1	1 0 19		155		
			13103 1570 14973 73	151 15 1329	14732		

SOMMAIRE DE L'ETAT FINANCIER, DU NOMBRE DE MEMBRES, ETC., DU 1ER JANVIER, 1900 AU 31 JUILLET, 1900.

Durant les sept mois finissant le 31 Juillet, 1900, l'Association a prélevé neuf cotisations régulières et une spéciale. Au 1er Janvier, 1900, la balance du Fonds des Bénéfices était de \$ 1,801 16 Du 1er Janvier, 1900, ou 31 Juillet, 1900 nous avons reçu pour le Fonds des Bénéfices 102,332 85 Le montant transféré au Fonds de Réserve a été de... 5,386 59 Nous avons payé aux héritiers des frères défunt, durant les sept mois... 103,500 91 La balance de notre Fonds des Bénéfices le 31 Juillet, 1900, était de... 502 13 Notre Fonds de Réserve (sans l'intérêt accru depuis le 1er Janvier, 1900), est de... 102,000 45 La balance de notre Fonds Général le 31 Juillet, 1900, était de... 717 18

ETAT DES MEMBRES.

Le nombre de nos membres le 1er Janvier, 1900, était de..... 13,403 Le nombre de nouveaux membres admis durant les sept mois a été de..... 1,570 Le nombre de morts..... 75 Le nombre de ceux qui ont cessé d'être membres, autrement que par la mort..... 166 Le nombre de nos membres le 31 Juillet, 1900, était de..... 11,732 Il y a eu dix nouvelles succursales instituées, savoir: 3 dans la province d'Ontario; 1 dans la province de Québec; 2 dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse; 1 au Nouveau-Brunswick; 2 dans l'Ile du Prince Édouard; 1 dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Il fut proposé par Frère Behan, secondé par Frère Chisholm, que cet état soit accepté, entré dans les minutes de cette assemblée, et publié dans *Le CANADIEN*. Adopté.

Ou fit allusion au rapport du Surintendant des Assurances, relativement au passif de chaque Association sur le système des cotisations, et il fut jugé qu'il serait à propos de mentionner la chose dans notre organe officiel, comme démontrant la splendide condition de la C. M. B. A.

Le Grand Secrétaire fit rapport que plusieurs succursales avaient accepté de l'argent de membres qui étaient plus de trois mois en suspens, en violation de la clause 9ème de notre constitution. Cet argent, lui, le Grand Secrétaire, le reçut sous protégeant, en attendant des explications de la part du Secrétaire Financier de la succursale. Ces explications prétendent que les membres suspendus étaient dans la cause pour laquelle l'argent n'a pas été reçu en temps à la pénalité ou l'oubli du Secrétaire Financier.

Il fut proposé par Frère Behan, secondé par Frère Chisholm, qu'une lettre circulaire soit rédigée par notre Secrétaire Financier, attirant l'attention des succursales sur ces abus et cette violation de nos lois, et que le Grand Secrétaire envoit une exemplaire de cette circulaire à chaque succursale agissant de la sorte. Adopté.

La question de former des succursales de la C. M. B. A. dans l'Ile de Terre Neuve fut discutée.

Il fut proposé par Frère Behan, secondé par Frère Rooney, que cette question soit abandonnée jusqu'à notre prochaine convention et si la convention décide dans ce sens, alors notre Secrétaire pourra faire amender notre acte d'incorporation pour nous donner l'autorité d'introduire notre Association hors de la Province du Canada. Adopté.

Le Grand Secrétaire fit rapport qu'il avait donné avis au Rev. Père Thayer, de Revelstoke, Colombie Britannique, qu'une succursale de la C. M. B. A. pouvait être instituée à cet endroit. Il avait reçu une requête pour l'obtention d'une charte de la part de résidents de l'endroit, et les balances de demande d'admission et de certificat médical nécessaires avaient été envoyées au Rev. Père Thayer. On discuta considérablement sur cette question, c'est-à-dire, la formation de succursales de notre association dans la province de la Colombie Britannique. La grande dépense de délégués à nos conventions venant d'une distance aussi éloignée et les risques extra hasardeux des aspirants dans plusieurs parties de la province furent considérés par certains membres du Bureau des Syndics comme une cause suffisante pour retarder. Il fut, cependant, décidé de permettre d'organiser une succursale à Revelstoke, mais il fut proposé par Frère Chisholm, secondé par Frère Behan, que la question d'avoir un taux plus élevé pour les risques hasardeux et extra-hasardeux soit aménagée devant notre prochaine convention et réglée là. Adopté.

Mr. Burnston, qui avait fait une demande d'admission à la succursale No. 56, de Hamilton, Ont., et fut approuvé, etc., pour cette succursale, avait laissé Hamilton avant d'être initié membre. Il était allé résider à Brockville, et la succursale de l'endroit désirait la permission de l'initier et de le compter ainsi au nombre des membres de la succursale de Brockville. Le Bureau, sur motion de Frère O'Keeffe, secondé par Frère Rooney, décida d'accorder cette demande, pourvu que permission soit obtenue de la part de la succursale No. 56.

Une question relative au paiement du bonus pour trois nouveaux membres initiés dans la succursale No. 111, de Toronto, fut renvoyée au Grand Syndic Rooney, avec pouvoir de la régler. Cette résolution fut adoptée sur motion de Frère Chisholm, secondé par Frère O'Keeffe.

Un nombre de protéges de la part de succursales, concernant l'action de la convention de Québec au sujet des Représentants, furent lus par le Grand Secrétaire. Il fut proposé par Frère Behan, secondé par Frère O'Keeffe, que cette question soit par la présente renvoyée à notre Secrétaire, Frère Latchford, et que la décision à laquelle il en arrivera soit communiquée au Grand Président, aux Grands Syndics et aux succursales, par le Grand Secrétaire. Adopté.

Un nombre de succursales furent rapportées comme ne s'étaient pas conformées à nos règlements concernant le paiement de la prime pour la garantie de leurs Secrétaire Financiers et de leurs Trésoriers. Il fut proposé par Frère O'Keeffe, secondé par Frère Rooney, que le Grand Secrétaire donne avis à toutes ces succursales que si les sommes dues pour primes de garantie ne sont pas envoyées au Grand Secrétaire dans les trente jours de la date de cet avis la succursale qui n'aura pas payé sera suspendue par le Grand Président. Adopté.

L'attention du Bureau fut attirée sur le fait que une ou deux succursales avaient prélevé de l'argent au moyen

de loteries. Le Solliciteur déclara que ces loteries étaient illégales et qu'aucune succursale de la C. M. B. A. ne devrait adopter de tels moyens de se procurer de l'argent, quelque soit le but pour lequel cet argent était destiné. Le Bureau, sur motion de Frère O'Keeffe, secondé par Frère Rooney, soutint l'action du Grand Secrétaire en ne publiant pas dans *Le CANADIEN* aucunes nouvelles concernant telles loteries.

Un membre de la succursale No. 183 fut, à l'époque de son initiation, placé dans une classe de cinq centaines de moins qu'il devrait payer par cotisation. La chose était due à une erreur de la part du Secrétaire Financier. Le Grand Secrétaire réclama les arrérages dus par la différence dans les taux. Le membre arrêté demanda au Bureau des Grands Syndics de l'exempter de payer cette différence, en disant que l'erreur ne fut pas intentionnelle et qu'il n'y avait pas de faute. Le Bureau, sur motion de Frère Chisholm, secondé par Frère Behan, déclara que la succursale devait faire remise au Grand Secrétaire des arrérages dus par ce membre.

Une lettre avait été reçue de la succursale No. 247 concernant l'Association Canadienne de Secours. Il fut décidé de publier de nouveau dans *Le CANADIEN* l'action de ce Bureau relativement à l'Association en question. Elle te lit comme suit:

L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE SECOURS DE LA C. M. B. A.

D'après l'ordre des Syndics du Grand Conseil nous publions l'avis qui suit relatif à la succursale appelée "L'Association Canadienne de Secours de la C. M. B. A." Il n'est formé une impression que la C. M. B. A. du Canada a en quelque sorte une connexion avec cette association. Il n'y a aucun fondement pour cela, à part de l'usage des lettres C. M. B. A. dans le nom de l'Association Canadienne de Secours. L'usage ou l'abus de ces lettres par l'Association Canadienne de Secours n'a jamais été autorisé par le Grand Conseil de la C. M. B. A. du Canada. Nous ne voulons pas dire qu'il y a un tentative de la part des officiers de l'Association de Secours de faire usage du nom injustement. En effet dans leur constitution ils proclament leur entière indépendance de la C. M. B. A. comme il est evident d'après l'extrait suivant:

Clause 47.—L'Association Canadienne de Secours de la C. M. B. A. est seule responsable pour les funérailles et de mariage, et financièrement elle n'a aucun rapport avec l'Association Catholique de Bienfaisance Mutuelle, laquelle ne sera aucunement tenue responsable des actes de l'Association Canadienne de Secours de la C. M. B. A. ou des dettes que celle-ci contractera."

Il est en conséquence bien apparent que les officiers de l'Association de Secours n'ont aucun devoir d'induire en erreur. Le fait subsiste néanmoins qu'un grand nombre ont mal compris la chose, et c'est en vue de faire disparaître les fausses impressions qui se sont formées, et empêcher toute fausse conception à l'avant ou pendant un tort possible à la C. M. B. A. que l'avis dont il s'agit est publié.

A.A.

En conformité d'une résolution adoptée à l'assemblée des Grands Syndics de la C. M. B. A. en Canada, tenue à London ce jour, nous attirons l'attention des membres de l'Association sur le fait que la succursale appelée "L'Association Canadienne de Secours de la C. M. B. A." n'a pas maintenant ni n'a jamais eu aucune connexion avec le Grand Conseil de la C. M. B. A. du Canada, et que toute allusion à la C. M. B. A. contenue dans leur nom ou dans la matière imprimée ou placée par l'Association de Secours est tako sans l'autorité ou la sanction du Grand Conseil de la C. M. B. A. du Canada et que ce Grand Conseil n'est en aucun manière responsable de toute action ou défaillance (si l'y en a) de l'Association Canadienne de Secours de la C. M. B. A.

London, 11 Novembre, 1900.

Le Grand Secrétaire fit une communication du Rev. Burke, dans laquelle il était dit qu'un Mr. A. Gaudet avait atteint les cinquante ans le 2 Août, et que le 9, il avait été initié dans la suc-

Province.	Janvier	Février	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin	Juillet	Total
Ontario.....	74	57	67	132	119	103	71	628
Québec.....	23	36	46	69	33	45	1	302
Nouvelle-Ecosse...	81	18	33	42	33	35	22	241
Nouv. Brunswick..	19	31	50	48	32	8	24	207
Ile du P. Édouard..	10	14	32	20	11	22	21	130
Manitoba.....	1	3	2	21	4	1	5	40
Territoires N.O....	1	0	0	3	2	0	15	21
	150	189	232	338	281	209	1570	

curseale No. 2-1, de Tignish, île du Prince Édouard, sous la condition qu'il l'initiation devra être approuvée par le Bureau des Grands Syndics ou le Grand Président. Le Solliciteur Latchford dit qu'une telle initiation était illégale et une violation directe de notre constitution, et que Mr. A. Gaudet ne pouvait être placé sur le rôle des membres de notre C. M. B. A. Le Grand Secrétaire reçut instruction du Bureau d'écrire au Rév. Burke et auxilia à la succursale No. 2-1 que l'initiation de Mr. A. Gaudet ne peut être approuvée ou acceptée.

Une communication de la succursale No. 175 du Memramcook, N. B., demandant de considérer de nouveau un appel en faveur du Frère Thaddéo M. Legge, fut lue. Il fut proposé par Frère Chisholm, secondé par Frère Rooney, que cet appel soit de nouveau pris en considération aussi qu'une meilleure preuve et de plus amples informations auraient été données concernant la condition de ce frère. Adopté.

Le Solliciteur, Frère Latchford, expliqua au Bureau son action dans la réclamation McMillin, déclarant qu'à cause de la différence dans l'âge qu'avait donné Frère McMillin il avait conseillé au Grand Secrétaire de payer au pro rata de ce qu'il a correctement fait à l'âge donné. Cela avait été fait et, au lieu de payer le plein montant de \$1 000, la somme de \$1 757.57 avait été payée aux réclamants.

La succursale No. 273, de Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, avait déclenché de sa disgrâce et de transférer ses membres à d'autres succursales. Le Rév. Père Sinnott, un des membres, étant actuellement en Afrique Sud, en sa qualité de chapelain du contingent Canadien, la succursale demandait comment il pourrait être transféré. Le Bureau laissa l'affaire entre les mains du Grand Secrétaire, et approuvera toute action à laquelle il en arrivera.

Une communication de la Succursale No. 112, de Merrickville, Ont., fut lue. La succursale se plaignait de ce que des membres ne payaient pas les contributions mensuelles ; elle ne voyait aucune disposition dans la constitution pour forcer ces membres à payer et elle se trouvait ainsi privée des fonds nécessaires pour défrayer les dépenses. La succursale demandait au Bureau de l'aviser quant à l'action qu'elle devrait prendre à ce sujet. La question fut renvoyée au Grand Secrétaire et au Solliciteur, et on jugea opportun de faire amender notre constitution de manière à rendre obligatoire pour les membres de payer les contributions mensuelles en même temps que les cotisations.

Le Grand Secrétaire présenta au Bureau une liste des succursales qui sont assujetties pour la taxe per capita. Il fut proposé par Frère Behan, secondé par Frère O'Keefe, que chaque succursale assujettie pour la taxe per capita soit de nouveau avertie que si le montant qu'il n'est pas payé dans les trente jours de la date du dit avis la succursale qui n'aura pas payé se trouvera suspendue à compter de et à l'expiration des dits trente jours. Adopté.

Un avis fut lu de la part de la succursale No. 27, de Montréal, P. Q. disant que cette succursale avait payé sans projet la taxe per capita pour un certain nombre de membres admis sous le système du bonus, et qu'elle était sous l'impression que le Grand Secrétaire ne devait pas exiger la taxe per capita pour ces membres.

Le Solliciteur, Frère Latchford, lut la loi sous ce rapport, et dit que suivant la clause 60ème de notre consti-

tution la taxe per capita devait être payée, et que le Grand Secrétaire ne faisait que son devoir et avait agi en justice pour tous les intérêts de. Le Bureau décida que la dite taxe per capita devait être payée.

Le Solliciteur soumit une formule pour prouver additionnelle de décès dans le cas des membres mourant dans un endroit où ils ne sont pas connus. Sur motion de Frère Chisholm, secondé par Frère O'Keefe, le Grand Secrétaire reçut l'autorisation de faire imprimer un certificat de ce blanc format.

On discuta le cas de feu J. F. Morin, de la succursale No. 305 de Québec, P. Q. Après la lecture d'un nombre de documents, il fut proposé par Frère O'Keefe, secondé par Frère Behan, que cette question soit renvoyée au Dr. Ryan et au Solliciteur Latchford, et que cette réclamation ne soit pas payée avant que le Grand Secrétaire reçoive d'eux un rapport recommandant la paiement. Adopté.

Sur motion de Frère Rooney, secondé par Frère Chisholm, il fut décidé que le système du bonus actuel pour amener de nouveaux membres serait continué jusqu'à la prochaine convention.

Il fut proposé par Frère Behan, secondé par Frère O'Keefe que le Grand Président soit et est par la présente autorisé de s'entendre avec Frère Bourgeau, de Montréal, pour que celui-ci se rende dans la ville de Québec et y dépense une semaine dans les intérêts de la C. M. B. A. Le Grand Président était d'opinion que Frère Bourgeau pourrait, s'il allait là pendant une semaine ou deux, augmenter d'une manière importante le nombre des membres de la C. M. B. A. dans cette ville. La résolution fut adoptée.

Le Grand Président déclara que des plaintes étaient faites, et qu'il existait un mécontentement, au sujet de l'espace accordé au Français dans LE CANADIEN. Le numéro du mois de l'organe officiel contenait même moins de Français qu'auparavant. Il savait, dit-il, que le Grand Secrétaire était anxieux de donner autant de Français que possible dans LE CANADIEN et il pria le Bureau de lui donner plus de force à ce sujet. Le Grand Secrétaire, à l'assemblée du Bureau des Syndics tenue à Montréal au mois de Janvier dernier, avait déclaré qu'au moins quatre pages pourraient être données en langue française, et il avait donc instruit Frère Howison, son traducteur en Français, de voir à ce que cela fut fait. En Avril dernier, ajouta-t-il, j'ai reçu de Frère Howison ce qui suit :

"Ceci est pour certifier que je traduis en Français tous les articles de rédaction, notes, accords de réception, statuts financiers, etc., qui doivent être publiés dans LE CANADIEN en Angleterre, et qu'ils sont aussi publiés en Français, et que j'ai reçu instruction du Grand Secrétaire de ne pas agir autrement. Je certifie aussi que je suis seul responsable de la correction de cette traduction en Français."

Il fut proposé par Frère Behan, secondé par Frère O'Keefe, qu'il y ait au moins quatre pages du CANADIEN chaque mois en langue française, et qu'il soit traduit en Français et également de matières anglaises pour remplir les dites quatre pages, la matière ainsi choisie devant être ce qui est le plus important dans la matière anglaise ou ce qui est considéré l'être par le Grand Secrétaire. Adopté.

En discutant divers comptes se rattachant à la condition financière de l'Association, les comptes pour l'impression du CANADIEN pour les mois de Juin, Juillet et Août furent considérés comme incorrects, jugeant d'après l'état du tableau des membres fourni par le Grand Secrétaire. Le

Bureau, sur motion de Frère Chisholm, secondé par Frère O'Keefe, donna instruction au Grand Secrétaire de payer pour le nombre d'exemplaires de l'organe officiel requis chaque mois pour le nombre complet des noms sur la liste du malin, plus deux cents exemplaires extra. Cela est suivant la convention par contrat dont.

Le Grand Président attira l'attention du Bureau sur le fait que le Grand Secrétaire n'avait pas pris de vacances depuis les vingt années passées, et comme on lui avait fait remarquer que notre digne Grand Secrétaire ne jouissait pas depuis quelque temps de sa santé ordinaire, il recommandait de lui donner quelques semaines de vacances.

Il fut proposé par Frère Chisholm, secondé par Frère Behan, que le Grand Secrétaire soit et est par la présente autorisé de prendre quatre semaines de vacances au temps et de la manière dont il jugera à propos. Adopté.

Frère Latchford invita le Bureau à tenir sa prochaine assemblée à Ottawa.

Il fut proposé par Frère Chisholm, secondé par Frère O'Keefe, que la prochaine assemblée de ce Bureau soit tenue à Ottawa à une date devant être choisie par le Grand Président. Adopté.

Le Grand Secrétaire obtint les signatures du Grand Président et des Syndics sur un document qui devait être fourni à chaque banque dans laquelle notre Fonds de Réservoir est déposé, et qui se lit comme suit :

Je soussigné, en conformité de la clause 23ème de la Loi concernant le Fonds de Réservoir du Grand Conseil de l'Association Catholique de Bienfaisance Mutuelle du Canada, par les présentes certifie que les sept signatures ci-haut sont celles du Grand Président, des Grands Syndics et du Grand Secrétaire de ladite association, les personnes autorisées à signer des documents dans le but de retirer le Fonds de Réservoir ou aucune partie d'celui des banques dans lesquelles le dit Fonds est en dépôt.

En foi de quoi j'ai apposé le nom et le sceau de notre Grand Conseil ce vingt-septième jour d'Avril, 1900.

(Siglé) S. R. BROWN,
Grand Secrétaire C. M. B. A.

Sur motion de Frère Behan, secondé par Frère O'Keefe, le Bureau décida de fournir à toutes les succursales de langue Allemande des constitutions en allemand, gratis, attendu que ces succursales n'en ont pas reçu lorsqu'elles furent instituées. Le Grand Secrétaire reçut instruction d'envoyer ces constitutions sans tarder.

Il fut proposé par Frère Behan, secondé par Frère Chisholm, que nous ayions maintenant pour nous réunir de nouveau à l'appel du Grand Président. Adopté.

SAMUEL R. BROWN.
Grand Secrétaire.

NOTES.

Frère W. E. Kelly, de la succursale No. 231, de Simcoe, Ont., a été nommé Grand Député pour le Comté de Norfolk, en remplacement de Frère J. C. O'Neill.

Vous dépensez tout ce que vous pouvez pour le confort de votre famille, l'éducation de vos enfants ; mais qu'adviendra-t-il si votre mort les laisse complètement au dépourvu ? Si vous êtes éligible, devenez membre de la C. M. B. A. sous le plus court délai possible et empêchez ainsi une chose aussi désolante que de laisser votre famille au dépourvu.

Le mariage exige de la part de ses partisans un échange de dons. Quel est le don plus expressif de vos sentiments et de votre sollicitude qu'une police dans la C. M. B. A.

De même que nous devons faire face aux soucis de la vie, nous devrions aussi considérer les responsabilités personnelles à la mort. Joignez la C. M. B. A. et pourvoyez pour votre famille.

La succursale de Berlin invite le Conseil à une promenade d'une heure d'heures le Dimanche dans la soirée. Inutile de dire que l'invitation fut acceptée avec reconnaissance.

Il est d'importance première de s'assurer dans une association ou compagnie solide. Si vous procurez une police dans la C. M. B. A. il n'y aura aucun doute concernant sa solidité.

Frère Joseph Bélanger, président de la succursale No. 258, de L'Orignal, Ont., vient d'être récemment nommé à l'importante position de Trésorier des comités unis de Prescott et Russell. Nos félicitations.

Le Rév. R. P. W. Kloepfer, D. D., de Berlin, et le Rév. M. S. Forster, de New Germany, se rendirent à l'assemblée et partirent d'une manière très encourageante du futur de l'association. Tous les Rév. Pères à Berlin sont membres de la C. M. B. A.

Nous apprenons du Grand Député Spedding qu'il y a eu dernièrement à Montebello une réunion des Grands Députés de cette ville, à laquelle il a été question de la réunion religieuse annuelle des succursales de la C. M. B. A., qui cette année aura lieu le Dimanche 14 Octobre prochain à l'église St. Patrice.

Les Frères George Lang, Rohleder, Englart, Haller, Moiz et autres firent tout en leur pouvoir pour nous donner du "bon temps." Nos frères de Berlin sont de "sterling stuff" et nous désirons les remercier pour leurs multiples bons regards durant notre court séjour parmi eux.

"La fortune tourne comme une roue de moulin, et tel qui hier était au haut git aujourd'hui au bas."

Une police dans la C. M. B. A. ne peut être enlevée à votre femme ni vos enfants. Ils sont sûrs de toucher le montant d'une telle police si elle est en leur faveur.

A l'assemblée de l'Exécutif du Grand Conseil, tenue à Berlin, Ont., une députation des membres des succursales environnantes, de la C. M. B. A. a rencontré le Bureau des Syndics et a eu avec eux une très agréable discussion sur les affaires en général de la C. M. B. A. Tous s'exprimèrent bien satisfait de la manière dont les affaires de la C. M. B. A. sont conduites.

Dit un proverbe espagnol: "Dans le village Bientôt se trouve l'hôtellerie Jamais." Joignez la C. M. B. A. maintenant. Ne remettez pas à bientôt.

"Les hommes légers croient à la chance; les hommes sérieux croient à la cause et l'effet." Prenez une police dans la C. M. B. A. pour votre femme et vos enfants. Vous savez ce que signifient la cause et l'effet.

N'est ce pas un point très important que de savoir que la société dont on devient membre sera toujours en état de remplir son devoir au décès du dit membre? Devenez membre de la C. M. B. A. et vous aurez cette sécurité.

Vous ne regretterez jamais d'être devenu membre de la C. M. B. A. immédiatement; vous pourrez regretter de ne pas avoir agi ainsi.

De nos jours personne n'a le droit, dit-on, de mourir et laisser une femme et des orphelins en bas âge à la charge de ses parents, de ses amis ou du public. Prenez une police dans la C. M. B. A. et vous ne laisserez pas votre famille à charge.

Le R. V. M. Bernard, curé, de la ville de Sorel, P.Q., célèbrera le vingt-cinquième anniversaire de son ordination, le mois prochain. M. le curé Bernard est membre de la C. M. B. A. succursale No. 21S, à Sorel.

APPEL

Oakville, Ont., 28 Août, 1900.
Aux Frères de la C. M. B. A. du Canada.

Frères—Les membres de la Succursale No. 256, de Oakville, Ont., croient de leur devoir de faire appel aux succursales leurs en faveur de Frère William Fischer, actuellement au Sanatorium de Gravenhurst et très malade de Tuberculose pulmonaire.

Ses voisins et les membres de notre succursale l'ont secouru autant qu'ils le pouvaient.

Il n'a aucun moyen de subsistance, n'a rien non plus pouvant être converti en argent et à moins d'obtenir le secours de ses Frères de la C. M. B. A. il se trouvera, avec sa femme et ses petits enfants, dans une grande détresse. Si ce cas est, à n'en pas douter, très triste et bien digne d'un appel.

Nous démeurons;

Fraternement à vous,

THOS. A. REYNOLDS, Prés.
JOHN J. McDERMOTT, Sec. Arch.

Les présentes sont pour certifier que Frère Wm. Fischer est grandement en besoin d'aide, et que l'appel ci-dessous a mon approbation. J'espère que les Frères de la C. M. B. A. par toute la Puissance répondront généralement à cet appel.

R. V. F. O'REILLY.

London, Ont., 28 Août, 1900.
John J. McDermott, Sec. Arch.
Succursale No. 256 C. M. B. A.

Cher Monsieur et Frère—L'Appel de votre succursale en faveur de Frère

William Fischer est permis par le Grand Président et le Bureau des Grands Syndics

Fraternement à vous,
S. R. BROWN, Grand Sec.

Veuillez adresser toutes contributions à John J. McDermott, Sec. Arch. Succursale 256 C. M. B. A., Oakville, Ont., lequel accusera réception dans l'organe officiel LE CANADIEN de toutes les sommes qui lui seront transmises.

NOUVELLE SUCCURSALE.

Une nouvelle succursale a été instituée le 6 Août, à Hope River, île du Prince Édouard, par le Grand Député James MacLean. Cette nouvelle succursale portera le numéro 338. Pour la liste des officiers voir la partie Anglaise.

A ST. FERDINAND D'HALIFAX.

Monsieur l'abbé Ollion Gosselin, membre de la succursale No. 263, de la C. M. B. A. a été ordonné prêtre par sa Grandeur Mgr. Bégin, dans l'église de St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, sa paroisse natale, le 25 Juillet dernier.

Deux neveux de Mr. le Curé Gagné de St. Ferdinand, Grand Député de l'Association pour le district de Lotbinière, ont été en même temps élevés à la dignité du sacerdoce.

Ces trois ordinations, événement très rare dans les campagnes, ont donné lieu à de superbes fêtes.

Le R. V. M. Gosselin doit continuer d'enseigner l'Anglais au Séminaire de Québec.

Tous les membres de la C. M. B. A. présentent au nouveau prêtre, avec leurs plus sincères félicitations, leurs souhaits exprimés. Puisse Dieu lui donner une longue carrière et tous les succès possibles dans l'exercice du ministère si redoutable mais si fructueux du prêtre.

LE JUGE CONSTANTINEAU.

Nous enregistrons avec plaisir dans les colonnes de notre organe l'élevation sur le banc d'Ontario d'un membre de la C. M. B. A.

M. Albert Constantineau, avocat, de L'Orignal, a été nommé juge puisqué des comités unis de Prescott et Russell.

Le nouveau juge est très jeune, probablement le plus jeune du Canada, mais sa brillante carrière d'avocat, le talent incontestable dont il a toujours fait preuve, son jugement sain et pondéré, l'avaient, depuis longtemps, désigné à l'attention du public et du gouvernement, et sa nomination n'est une surprise pour personne de ceux qui ont eu l'occasion de le connaître et l'apprécier.

Il naquit à St. Eugène, Ont., le 16 Avril 1866, fit son cours d'étude au collège Bourget, Rigaud, avec grande distinction et est le premier bachelier ès-arts sorti de cette institution après son affiliation à l'Université Laval, en 1885. Il commença l'étude du droit en 1887 et termina en 1890, après un brillant cours de droit au cours duquel il éleva les honneurs à ses condisciples durant deux années consécutives.

En 1891, il fut président général de la Société St. Jean-Baptiste pour le comté de Prescott et il occupa plusieurs autres positions d'honneur et de confiance.

Frère Constantineau est membre de la Succursale No. 259, de notre association. Il en fut l'un des membres fondateurs en Décembre, 1895, et le premier président. A l'occasion de sa

nomination comme juge, la succursale, à une assemblée régulière, a adopté la résolution suivante:

"Proposé par R. O. Berubé, secondé par M. Cloris Baudry et adopté à l'unanimité: Que les membres de la Succursale No. 259 de la C. M. B. A. ont appris avec un plaisir extrême et un orgueil très légitime, l'élevation sur le banc d'Ontario, d'un de leurs frères dans la personne de M. Albert Constantineau et qu'ils saisissent avec empressement cette première opportunité de lui offrir leurs plus vives félicitations. C'est un honneur qui rejallis sur toute la section et c'est le voeu le plus ardent de tous que le nouveau titulaire fasse pendant de longues années l'ornement de la position nouvelle à laquelle il vient d'être élevé. Que la copie des présents soit envoyée au 'CANADIEN,' organe officiel de l'association, à la Concorde, de L'Orignal et au 'Temps,' d'Ottawa, pour publication.

Nous jugeons nos plus chaleureuses félicitations à celles des membres de L'Orignal.

CE QU'IL FAUT ENSEIGNER AUX FILLES

Donnez à vos filles une éducation soignée. Qu'elles soient bonnes culinaires, sachant préparer le potage, aussi bien que faire cuire un gigot.

Apprenez leur à laver, repasser, repasser les bas, coudre un bouton et faire leurs propres robes.

Apprenez leur qu'il vaut bien mieux porter une robe de calicot qui est payée, qu'une robe de soie achetée à crédit. Accoutumez-les à faire les achats de la maison et à voir à ce qu'il n'y ait pas d'erreur dans les chiffres.

Apprenez leur qu'une bonne santé et un visage frais valent mieux que le meilleur des couronnes.

Enseignez leur le gros bon sens, la confiance en elles-mêmes et l'amour du travail.

Enseignez leur que se marier à un homme sans principes, c'est s'embarquer sur une mer sans boussole, ni gouvernail.

Enseignez leur, si vos moyens vous le permettent, la musique, la peinture et tous les autres agréments; mais insistez pour qu'elles lisent chaque jour quelques pages d'un bon livre. (Le Soleil)

LE PLUS ANCIEN JOURNAL.

En France, au Canada et aux Etats-Unis.

Le journal naquit, en France, près que par hasard, sous le ministère de Richelieu en 1630.

D'abord, célèbre généalogiste du temps de Louis XIII, se trouvait obligé, par la nature même de ses fonctions, d'entretenir une correspondance forte active soit dans l'intérieur du royaume, soit dans les pays étrangers. Il communiquait les nouvelles qui lui parvenaient ainsi à son ami l'aphoriste Renaudot, médecin du roi et maître général des bureaux d'adresses, qui les transcrivait pour en amuser ses malades.

Ces nouvelles à la main eurent tant de vogue que bientôt Renaudot ne put plus suffire aux demandes qui lui étaient faites. Il conçut dès lors à les faire imprimer et à les vendre au public et sollicita l'autorisation nécessaire. Richelieu qui comprit vite de quelle importance serait pour le gouvernement une telle publication, rassembla les événements sous la dictée et dans le sens du pouvoir s'empara d'accorder le privilégié demandé.

Le premier numéro parut le premier avril mi-six cent trente et un, sous le titre de "Gazette." On continua jusqu'aux premières années du XVIIIe siècle à dégager sous ce nom les feuilles politiques.

La déomination de journal, qui a fini par prévaloir, fut d'abord réservée aux recueils littéraires et scientifiques. Le plus ancien est le "Journal des Savants," dont la publication commence, à en Janvier 1665.

Le premier numéro de la "Gazette de Québec," qui fut assez longtemps le seul journal du Canada, parut le 21 Juin 1764. Le prospectus avait été imprimé à Philadelphie.

La publication de la "Gazette" fut suspendue une première fois pendant l'existence de l'acte du timbre, qui fut une des causes prochaines de la révolution des Etats-Unis contre l'Angleterre, et une seconde fois pendant le siège de Québec par les Américains en 1775.

La "Gazette de Québec" était imprimée à son début par Brown et Gilmore, rue St. Louis, à deux parties au-dessus du serrurier.

L'acte du Timbre dont il est fait mention ici avait été imposé par l'Angleterre à l'Amérique anglaise, en 1763 pour lui faire partager le fardeau des taxes. La guerre de sept ans, qu'elle venait de faire, avait considérablement augmenté la dette publique.

"The Saturday Evening Post" est le premier journal américain. Il fut fondé par Benjamin Franklin en 1784, à Philadelphie. Il paraît encore sous le même titre.—Le Soleil.

ÉCRIVAINS ANONYMES.

Feu Benjamin F. Butler, étant accusé d'écrire certaines lettres anonymes à la presse, dit que jamais de sa vie il n'eut rien à dire à, d'un ou à propos d'un homme, qu'il ne lui eut pas dit à sa face, ou du haut d'un estrade ou dans les journaux sous son propre nom. Il ajouta: "Si je n'avais pas fait comme cela, j'aurais été à jamais en paix." Voilà une leçon de bravoure pour les écrivains de journaux qui se plaignent d'attaquer les hommes et les choses derrière un abri qu'ils ne peuvent pas échapper et à l'épargner de recevoir des pierres dans leurs propres maisons de verre. Si un homme a quelque chose à dire qu'il croit être d'intérêt ou profitable, s'il est sincère dans ce qu'il avoue ou condamne, s'il a le courage de ses convictions, qu'il le dise en personne ou y soucrive son nom. C'est un fait notable que tout près de quatre-vingt-dix par cent des lettres écrits à la presse portent des signatures fictives. "Pro bono publico" et "N. I. Z." sont aussi anciennes que la Mémie Egyptienne. Le public lecteur commence à faire peu de cas de ces effusions, de même qu'il passe outre les annonces de romans patenteés lorsqu'elles paraissent dans les colonnes locales. L'inconscient est sensationnelle, plus vite on regarde au bas pour voir ce dont il s'agit. S'il arrive que ce soit:—"Elixir de Paracétal de la vie sans fin" ou "Un vieil habitant," on le laisse tomber comme un charbon rouge. Il peut se rencontrer des cas dans lesquels les circonstances sont telles qu'il est hautement dérirable que le nom de l'écrivain soit caché au public, mais il ne sont pas d'occurrence fréquente. En général on peut dire que l'usage d'un nom de plume est placide; dû à la libérité morale qu'il la procure.

DEMONSTRATION RELIGIEUSE ANNUELLE.

Des Succursales de Montréal.

Les succursales de Montréal et des environs auront leur démonstration religieuse annuelle en cette ville le Dimanche 14 Octobre. Les arrangements sont en charge des Grands Députés J. J. Costigan, J. E. Bourgeau, A. B. Pattevin, J. H. Feeley, G. A. Carpenter, A. H. Spalding et Charles Fortier.

Les arrangements faits jusqu'ici sont comme suit : Les Succursales N° 26, 41, 50, 54, 74, 87, 110, 112, 143, 191, 196, 207, 232 et 240 se réuniront au Champ de Mars à 10 heures a m'doin elles se formeront en procession pour se rendre à l'église St. Patrick en passant par les principales rues dans l'ordre suivant :

Commissaire Ordonnateur en Chef

Bande du Masque

Bannières

Succursale No. 240

Succursale No. 232

Drapeau

Succursale No. 207

Succursale No. 196

Succursale No. 191

Bannières

Succursale No. 148

Succursale No. 142

Succursale No. 140

Grands Officiers et membres du Grand Conseil de Québec.

Bande du Musique

Succursale N°. 87

Succursale N°. 83

Succursale N°. 74

Bannières

Succursale N°. 54

Succursale N°. 50

Succursale N°. 41

Succursale N°. 26

Grands Députés.

Grand Président, Clergé et Invités.

Une Grand'messe solennelle sera chantée à St. Patrick et des sermons de circonstance en François et en Anglais seront donnés. Après le service il y aura réception à la salle de la Succursale No. 26.

La démonstration promet de surpasser de beaucoup celle de l'année dernière, alors que plus de 800 membres marchèrent dans les rangs. En plus des succursales de Montréal, on s'attend que les succursales de Lachine, St. Vincenç de Paul, St. Laurent et d'autres endroits dans les environs de Montréal prendront part en corps à cette démonstration.

INITIAT LES SOCIETES FRATERNELLES.

On parle beaucoup des sié-disants certificats "fraternels" qui sont émis par certaines compagnies d'assurance sur le vieux système, lesquelles s'appellent que les sociétés fraternelles emploient strictement sur leur terrains.

Les journaux des compagnies ont la réserve légale prescrit leur offre d'omettre ce qui est connu comme leurs "polices non-participantes," lesquelles sont accordées à des taux comparativement bas.

Voilà la plus forte admission possible que les Ordres font un progrès remarquable en tant qu'institutions concurrenentes dans les affaires de l'assurance sur la vie. La nouvelle police à laquelle nous faisons allusion plus haut

est le dernier effort des ennemis de la coopération fraternelle pour forcer les sociétés à leur laisser le champ libre. Ce effort va failir tout aussi sûrement que les autres nombreux efforts dans le même but ont abouti à rien.

Aucune organisation purrément d'affaires, quelque puissante être ses méthodes pour rencontrer la mortalité, ne peut opérer à aussi bon marché que l'Ordre fraternel reus son système de logo et sa forme de gouvernement représentatif.

Le coût minimum auquel on accorde la protection sous le plan fraternel n'est pas du au fait que le hasard couvre par le contrat est mettre dans l'Ordre fraternel que dans la compagnie sur le vieux système ; ou au dispute pas que la dépense est moindre dans les sociétés fraternelles comparativement aux portes résultant de la mort. Ce coût moins est le résultat du fait que dans nos ordres nous n'avons pas pour servir des réserves individuelles arbitraires pour les frais d'administration. Comme illustration directe de la force de cette déclaration, qu'on lire ce qui suit :

Durant l'année 1899, 27 sociétés fraternelles ont fait des affaires pour \$4 050 561 596 avec un gain net d'affaires de \$549 369,700 comprenant le paiement de plus de \$50 000 000 pour pertes résultant de la mort, au coût d'une dépense de \$2 000 000. A l'encontre, les rapports officiels démontrent que 27 compagnies sous la réserve légale, pour gérer des affaires se montant à \$5 867,666,005, avec un gain net d'affaires pour l'année de \$462 211,737, comprenant le paiement pour pertes résultant de la mort et pour annuités, de la somme de \$54,000 000, ont dépensé pour frais d'administration l'énorme somme de \$59,999,513. Ces chiffres disent l'histoire vraie de la différence dans les deux systèmes.

Une des meilleures autorités en matière de ce genre a dit que la protection de l'assurance sur la vie se mesure le mieux par le secours apporté à la veuve et aux orphelins sur lesquels ce-le-ci a étendu ses plus protectrices. Si c'est là l'étoile vrai de la mesure, les sociétés fraternelles ont certainement une existence divine et une mission universelle (See Hive).

L'APPEL SUPREME.

L'Assurance sur la vie fait appeler aux hommes à plusieurs points de vue—elle capitalise le pouvoir d'épargner, elle sauvera les affaires de la banqueroute, elle éteindra une dette—mais son plus grand appui est celui qu'elle fait pour la famille. Elle pourvoira pour la mère et les enfants si le père leur est élevé prématurément. Une grande partie de la vie d'un homme se résume dans cela. Pourquoi les hommes pensent-ils si incessamment et à quel emploient-ils les fruits de leur labour? N'est ce pas pour la famille? Le désir d'amasser, l'orgueil de sa profession, l'ambition dans la vie politique ou sociale, le désir de faire son devoir échouer ses semblables—tout cela fournit de puissants motifs d'action—mais laissez de côté la famille et tout cela n'aura été autant de coquilles vides.

La famille est le foyer de la fabrique sociale et politique ; la famille est cette partie de l'humanité à laquelle nous devons le premier et le plus grand des devoirs ; dans la famille devient la plus belle fleur de la civilisation ; et l'amour qui a son foyer dans la vie de la famille est le plus profond et le plus puissant levier de la race.

Autant les hommes apprécieront l'assurance sur la vie, cette appréciation

n'est elle pas bien audacieuse de se faire valeur quand nous considérons ce qu'elle fait pour la famille dépourvue de son chef. Ici se trouve le plus noble, le plus précieux produit de la civilisation en danger de destruction, ou de détérioration, à moins d'être pris en saut, protégé et affermé à maturité par cet aide que seul l'assurance sur la vie peut fourrir. L'ergo n'a payé à une famille dépourvue de son chef, en vertu d'une police sur la vie à une valeur actuarionnelle dans le fait qu'il est dû à l'ameur prévoyant et au renoncement à son intérêt de celui qui n'est pas. C'est une sauvegarde pour l'non-né de bénéficiaires, et c'est en soi-même une sorte de garantie que l'argent sera dépensé dignement. Personne ne peut accepter la charité sans en ressentir de la nefve ou sans se sentir abatré moralement. Personne, il nous semble, ne peut retirer des bénéfices d'une assurance sur la vie d'un mari ou d'un père aimant, sans être porté à quelque chose de la noblesse d'esprit qui l'a paterné.—Canadian Woodman.

QUAND UN HOMME EST-IL IVRE ?

S. R. Robert Stout, le juge en chef de la Nouvelle-Zélande, est un buveur d'eau toute sa vie et fut un leader du parti de la tempérance à ses jours de politiques. Chose assez curieuse, il lui est arrivé d'avoir à décider quand un homme est ivre d'après l'acte. Un cabaretier fut mis à l'amende pour avoir vendu de la liqueur à un homme "déjà en état d'ivresse." Il en appela, et le juge en chef a décidé que ces mots veulent dire l'état dans lequel, au moyen de liqueurs enivrantes, une personne a perdu le contrôle normal de ses facultés mentales et corporelles. Dans le cas sous révision, la personne était capable de demander et de payer pour plus de boisson, on ne pouvait supposer qu'un homme était entièrement ivre quand il pouvait ou en demander ou payer pour plus. L'appel fut maintenu et la condamnation annulée.

MORALITE DE L'OUVRIER.

Le fondateur de l'Eglise, Jésus-Christ, a été ouvrier, le travailleur chrétien s'en souvient.

"Que ceux qui travaillent de leurs mains s'en réjouissent, s'écrie Bossuet, Jésus-Christ est de leur corps."

"O toi donc, le plus rapproché par ton travail et ta pauvreté du divin Ouvrier de Nazareth, ne dis plus que ta condition est obscure. Quand tu es penché sur ton esclame ou courbé sur ton atelier, je vois briller sur ton visage rayons du divin Charpentier ; quand tu relèves ton front raide et ta poitrine haleine, je crois voir le Christ que j'adore, Dieu de Dieu, lumière de lumière, la splendeur du Père et la gloire des saints. Je te vois tout étincelant des reflets dont il te couvre, et, en te voyant si majestueux, si grand, si divin, je suis tenté de me mettre à genoux pour baisser la trace de tes pas."—L. Solier.

APPEL THIBODEAU.

La Succursale N°. 264, de Barachois, N. B., a obtenu réception des contributions à son appel en faveur de Frère Thibodeau. On trouvera dans la partie anglaise la liste des succursales qui ont contribué à cet appel, avec un regard du numéro de chaque succursale le montant reçu de chacune.

FEU FRÈRE BAZINET.

Nous regrettons d'apprendre la mort de Frère Adhémar Bazinet, de la Succursale N°. 142, de Montréal, qui a été victime d'un accident de tramway. Le 27 du mois dernier, à 2 heures de l'après-midi, il sauta à bas d'un tramway et fut projeté violemment sur le sol. Relevé sans connaissance, il fut transporté à l'Hôpital où l'on constata qu'il s'était fracturé le crâne. Quelques heures plus tard il expirait.

Le défunt était parent du Grand Député Pattevin à qui nos offrons nos plus sincères condoléances.

LA HAUTE COUR D'ONTARIO DE T.L.O.P.

La Haute Cour d'Ontario de l'Ordre Indépendant des Forestiers a tenu sa convention à Goderich la semaine dernière. A en juger par les remarques faites la Haute Cour semblerait ne pas être satisfaite de tous les actes de l'Exécutif Suprême Mr. Geddes, de St. Thomas, est rapporté avoir dit : "En vu de la déclaration faite hier à l'effet que la Haute Cour était pratiquement inutile et que les affaires de l'Ordre étaient entre les mains de l'Exécutif Suprême, je donne avis de la motion suivante :

Que le comité régitive instruction de la Haute Cour de demander à l'Exécutif Suprême un rapport démontrant ce qui suit : 1—Le montant d'intérêt reçu du placement des fonds de la Cour Suprême ; 2—Le montant reçu pour la location du Temple building ; 3—Le montant investi dans le Temple building ; 4—Le montant d'entretien du Temple building ; 5—Au nom de qui les titres du Temple building sont faits ; 6—Le montant placé sur immeubles et hypothèques respectivement ; 7—Pour quelles fins sont les larges sommes dépenées par la Cour Suprême sous l'entité de Dépenses générales d'administration ; ces rapports devant comprendre les années 1897, 1898, 1899, et 1900 et l'information, lorsqu'elle sera reçue, devant être fournie à chaque cour subordonnée."

UN REVE.

Un pauvre ouvrier racontait à sa femme, en s'éveillant un bon matin, un curieux rêve qu'il avait fait durant la nuit. Il avait rêvé qu'il voyait venir à lui, en file, quatre rats. Le premier était très gros, les deux autres qui le suivaient étaient malgrés et le dernier était aveugle.

Le mari était grandement embarrassé du malheur qui allait s'en suivre, attendu qu'il était compris que rêve aux rats était un signe de calamité. Il en appela à sa femme à ce sujet, mais elle ne put lui venir en aide.

Son fils, qui entendit raconter l'histoire, s'effrit comme interprète. "Le gros et gras rat," dit-il, "c'est l'homme qui tient le salon où tu vas et souvent, les deux rats maigres ce sont ma mère et moi, et le rat aveugle, père, c'est tel mème."

RESOLUTIONS DE CONDOLEANCES

A une assemblée régulière de la Succursale N°. 178, de Macdonald, N. B., vers le midi, d'Avril dernier, les résolutions suivantes ont été unanimement adoptées :

Proposé par Frère Thomas O. LeBlanc, secondé par Frère Théodore D. McMahon, et réitéré :

Que les membres de cette succursale démontrent leurs sympathies au Frère Patrice T. Ligert, président de notre succursale, dans la partie qu'il vient d'exprimer par la mort de son jeune enfant.

Quo copies de cette résolution soient transmises à la famille et à notre bureau central J.R. CANADIEN, pour publication.