

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

ANTRIM.—The first supply of water from the Woodburn rivers, Carrickfergus, was brought to Belfast on Saturday, the 8th of August.

Workmen are now engaged in operations in connection with the building of the bridge which is to be thrown across the Lagan on the Belfast and Central line of railway.

Kelp burning has been prosecuted along the Antrim coast with considerable activity during the season.

CARLOW.—The two liberal candidates for Carlow, Mr. Stock and Captain W. Fagan, have arrived. No conservative candidate has yet appeared.

CLARE.—The largest salmon killed this year at Castleconnell was that taken with a net on the 9th of August by Maurice Johnson, net man, of Killaloe, weighing forty-five pounds.

On the 4th of August Joseph Kennedy, Esq., J. P., held a court for the election of an alderman, when Edmonds Woods, Esq., J. P., was elected to the vacancy without opposition.

Col. E. Bagwell Purefoy has been appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the County Tipperary.

Accounts of police lawlessness continue to reach us from all parts of Ireland, and people are beginning to ask themselves where it will end; is there no limit to the power of a policeman, or no means of protecting the property and liberty of peaceful citizens from his aggression?

This week we have to record another outrage by the police. On Sunday, August 9, a picnic party, consisting of respectable shopkeepers and assistants, to the number of about fifty-six persons, left Clonmel for Kilmannahan Castle, on the Suir, having chartered a number of boats for the occasion.

Several of these boats bore flags of various gay colors at their sterns, two of the flags being of green silk, with borders of black crape, and having the harp and shamrock beautifully worked on them in gold. A party of policemen chose to fancy that these flags were of "a Fenian tendency," and despite the remonstrances of the excursionists, they seized them, and carried them away to a magistrate named Watson.

This gentleman, who seems to know something more about law, and to have more regard for it than the notorious Knox, of Dungannon, ordered the police to return the flags to their owners, who, it is stated, will test the legality of the policemen's conduct.

A dispatch dated Carrick-on-Suir, August 13, says: "The rain-fall here has been enormous. The river is greatly flooded and has overflowed its banks in several places. A good deal of property has been carried off by the flood."

The parishioners of Toomevara, Gortnagarry, Grenanstown and Ballinree have resolved on presenting the Rev. Mr. Hurley, C. C., with some substantial tribute of their regard on his removal from the parish of Toomevara to Birmingham.

CORK.—It appears that a new candidate, Percy Smyth Beamish, Esq., will shortly canvass the electors of Youghal, on what is called the popular interest; though resident in England, he claims the honor to be Irish by birth, which sounds rather absenteeish for a person professing to represent the popular interests of an Irish constituency.

Sir G. C. Colthurst has issued his address to the electors of Kinsale borough asking for re-election. He says he will support Mr. Gladstone.

Cork has now over four thousand voters, the Reform bill having given it twelve hundred.

At Cork assizes an action for libel brought by Sir Joseph N. McKenna, M. P., against Mr. Osborne, a shareholder of the National Bank, for libel, lasted five days, and terminated in favor of the defendant.

DERRY.—The Londonderry Journal says—"Friday, August 7, being the fair of this town, a holiday is given to all the servants of the county. About two o'clock on that day two preachers mounted a cart in the market square, and began to act in accordance with their calling. Some of the mountaineers, being 'half gone' in liquor at the time, ran forward, shouting and yelling 'pull him down, pull him down.' But for the prompt attendance of the constabulary serious consequences might have been the result."

Down.—The inquiry into the disturbances in Baurbridge was resumed on the 8th August, and some evidence was given. Mr. Magee, sessional crown solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Ray and Crawley for the accused. On Saturday, after the magistrates had taken their places on the bench, Mr. Rea applied for an adjournment of the cases on the ground that he was only imperfectly instructed. After some discussion the magistrates granted the application, and fixed the further hearing for the 27th.

A Down paper of August 16, says, "On Friday night three men of the 25th Regiment who were in Church street, under the influence of liquor, and without any provocation whatever, commenced an attack with their belts on some young men whom they met. James McCoubrey, a lad named Jas. Collins, seventeen years of age, and a young man named James Wilson, were more or less severely beaten by the belts. The shouts of those who were assaulted soon brought a number of persons to their aid, when the soldiers ran away. They were pursued and overtaken and narrowly escaped summary punishment, but they were finally handed over to the officers of the Regiment."

DUBLIN.—John Ormsby Willington, Esq., of Castle Willington, lately obtained the second place out of fifty-two competitors in a preliminary examination in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.

A young man named William Daly lost his life while bathing in the Liffy on the 9th August.

The Freeman's Journal says the friends of Mr. Pigott, of the Irishman, are making arrangements to give him a public entertainment to celebrate his release from prison.

The "Irish Lion" has at last become a living reality. Five lion cubs were littered in the Zoological Gardens, Phoenix Park, on the 13th ult.

A return was issued on the 19th ultimo from the office of the Registrar General, showing the number of acres under flax in Ireland during the years 1867 and 1868. From this return there appears to have been a decrease of 48,811 acres last year.

FERMANAGH.—Lord Crichton offers himself as a candidate to the electors of Enniskillen on the Conservative interest. Mr. John Cullum, the liberal candidate, is also in the field, and Mr. Dano is likewise a candidate.

KERRY.—At the adjourned meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, held lately, it was resolved that the Society's show for 1869 should be held in Tralee.

A rumor prevails in Tralee that Major Crosby, of Ballyheigue Castle, is likely to be a candidate for Kerry at the approaching election.

KILDARE.—Richard W. Bernard, Esq., a Captain in the King's County Militia, has been appointed Deputy Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare.

KILKENNY.—On Sunday, August 16th, a young man named James Sweeney, a baker, was drowned in the river Nore, near Kilkenny, whilst bathing. He was the support of his poor mother, now rather advanced in years, and of a brother who is a cripple.

KING'S COUNTY.—Sir Patrick O'Brien and David Sherlock, Q. C., are liberal candidates for King's County.

LIMERICK.—Colonel the honorable William Monsell and Mr. Edward J. Synan will again seek the suffrage of their constituents for re-election for the county of Limerick.

On Saturday evening, August 15, the tenantry on the Limerick estates of Mr. Pigott assembled in Rathkeale to entertain the agent of the property, Mr. Reeves, at a public dinner.

LOUTH.—The opening of the Dundalk flax market on the 17th of August was a decided success.

A correspondent of the Freeman's Journal states that since the retirement of Mr. Kennedy the names of several gentlemen have been named in connection with the representation of Louth. Among these were Mr. Barry, M. P. for the County Cork, and Mr. T. McCarthy Downing of Skibbereen.

MAYO.—The coast guard have again got excited about a "suspicious craft." A Mayo correspondent writes—"A suspicious vessel called the Silvia was seized the 11th instant by the coast guard in Achill Sound, where she anchored the day previously and at once excited the suspicion of the commanding officer of the coast guards at Keel station, who boarded her and placed men in charge of the vessel, which was, it appears, formerly a revenue cruiser, and sold out of the service recently. What it was that excited the suspicions of the officer does not appear, but certain it is that the vessel has been detained awaiting instructions from higher authority. She is laden with salt and cleared from the port of Liverpool a few days since for Dublin. But the great wonder is what brought her on the coast of Mayo, if she really was destined for the port of Dublin."

There are not more than 1100 poor in the Mayo workhouses. The jail contains only forty prisoners, including the insolvents.

MONAGHAN.—The inquiry into the Monaghan riots is breeding fresh disturbances.—On the evening of the 13th ult. another riot took place as Baird was being brought to the jail. A rush was made at him, some person crying out "blood for blood." The Rev. Mr. O'Neill did his utmost to assist the police in quelling the riot, and their efforts, together with the heavy rain, aided to disperse the crowd. The Scots Guards were subsequently called out to clear the streets.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Mr. Michael Dunne having declined to stand for the Queen's County, although solicited to do so, two candidates have appeared, Messrs. Marum and Mason Jones. The latter is a native of the county.

SLIGO.—Captain Woulfe Flanagan, D.L., has addressed the electors of Sligo as a candidate for the representation of that borough.

WATERFORD.—The new Reform Bill will add about 300 votes to the electoral votes of Waterford city.

During the retreat of the clergy which terminated on August 8, a subscription was entered into towards the erection of a new college for the diocese, when a sum of £1,622 was subscribed, the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, heading the list with a contribution of £500.

On Friday, August 8, the yacht of Captain Flemming, who was on board with Mr. George Morris and others, sailed for Dromore. On reaching Credan Head she was struck by a sea, which washed off Murphy, the master, who was drowned on the night of the 8th ult.

Richard Keogh, the pilot, who it was sworn at the inquest on the body of the late Mr. Michael Roberts, had ordered the rope to be tied from the schooner James, of Llanely, to the centre arch of Fiddown Bridge, causing the accident which resulted so fatally, has been arrested and held to bail.

WESTMEATH.—Amongst the candidates for the borough of Athlone appear the names of Mr. Stanifors and Mr. Joseph T. Potts.

Sir John Ennis has also been canvassing the electors of Athlone, and has received large promises of support.

John Locke, of Kilbeggan, died on Saturday, August 15th. For many years he conducted with singular success his extensive distillery in Kilbeggan, in which place he will be much missed.

WICKLOW.—A serious accident recently occurred at Winny Park, county Wicklow, to a man named Patrick Byrne. He was engaged at a threshing machine, and by accident his hand got jammed and was crushed in such a frightful manner that amputation was found necessary.

WEXFORD.—A dispatch dated Wexford, August 14, says—"All doubts are now set at rest as to who will be the liberal candidates for the representation of this county. Mr. M. P. D'Arcy, Dublin, and Mr. John Talbot Power, son of Sir James Power, Bart., have formally entered the lists. Their addresses were received in Wexford last night. The Conservative candidate spoken of is the notorious Hall-Dare, who is the only one who has been mentioned yet."

THE MONAGHAN RIOTS.—On Friday, the 7th of August, on the adjournment of the trial of the persons charged with having been guilty of participation in the late riots in Monaghan, on the 13th of July, a strange occurrence took place, while the police were escorting from the courthouse the prisoner, David Baird, who, on the verdict of the coroner's jury, was committed to jail for the murder of Thomas Hughes. The Protestant party commenced to cheer Baird; this was met with groans from the Catholics assembled, and consequently a slight disturbance took place. Mr. Preston, R. M., went out to separate the contending parties, and to advise them to go quietly home, and while thus engaged he was attacked with an apoplectic fit, and fell on the street. The cry was immediately raised that the resident magistrate had been shot, and great consternation spread throughout the town. The streets were shortly cleared, and shopkeepers put the shutters on their windows, and great excitement prevailed. It was soon found, however, that Mr. Preston was not shot, but that apoplexy led to the occurrence.—Medical aid was resorted to, and in about an hour afterwards the respected gentleman was enabled to go home to his own residence.—Northey Whig.

THE IRISH AND FATHER MONTGOMERY.

"If the poor Irish must go, whither ought they to go? Such was the question propounded, considered, discussed, and answered by the Rev. George Montgomery in an interesting lecture which we published last week in this journal. It is a circumstance mournfully singular, that such a topic should have such momentous interest for a nation as this has for ours. Yet so it is; grieve over it as we may, "Whither to fly" is a question that continues to press itself daily, as it has pressed itself for twenty years, upon tens of thousands of Irishmen.

It is, however, for and of the Irish sojourning in England that Father Montgomery speaks almost exclusively. For them, and of them, he is indeed one qualified to speak; as those who know who and what Father Montgomery is—who know what he has done, what he has given up and sacrificed in the cause of our poor people in England—will emphatically attest. Apart entirely from the priestly dignity, he would fill a respected and influential position in this his native city. He belongs to one of its oldest and most respected families. His father was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1829; his grandfather was High Sheriff of our city a generation before; and one of his blood has inscribed the family name beneath a hero martyr's crown on the annals of Irish-American patriotism in the War of Independence. Indeed, we believe Father Montgomery, though he stood and spoke in our midst diffidently as a stranger the other day, remains to this moment a Freeholder of Dublin as well as of Antrim County, in virtue of family rights. But these are not the circumstances that cause Father Montgomery to be revered by those who know his history, as peculiarly the friend of the poor Irish in England. A quarter of a century ago he was a Protestant Minister in the neighborhood of this city. For over twenty years now he has been a Catholic Priest. Family ties, high social position, worldly prospects, all all were given up by him at the call of Faith. Returning from Rome soon after his conversion and ordination, he became aware of the existence in the midst of the "Black Country," as it is called—the Staffordshire mining district—of an Irish community numbering some thousands, so poor that they could not even support a priest, and were accordingly left with scarcely any religious ministrations whatsoever. They were not only poor, but were, for the most part, rude, unlettered, hewers of wood and drawers of water, buffeted, scoffed, and scorned by the ungenial and hostile population around them. Father Montgomery was touched with sympathy and compassion for their hard fate. He came home to Dublin, where he owned some freehold property inherited from his father; sold it out, and with the proceeds hastened back to Wednesbury to cast in his lot with these poor and scorned outcast Irishmen! Yes, the polished gentleman, the refined scholar, graduate of Dublin University, who might easily have had a mission amidst the rich and the educated, voluntarily consigned himself to what we would call Siberian exile, socially and intellectually regarded—buried himself amidst those Irish pit-men, and, with his own money, with the proceeds of his patrimony, established amongst them a mission which now has as neat a little church, a school-house, and mission-house as may be seen in Broad Britain. For nearly twenty years he has toiled like a slave in this obscure exile; living only for the poor and lowly, for whom he had so freely given up so much. All these years he has been studying the condition of the Irish in England, as perhaps no other man has ever studied the question; and now he tells us the result of so many years of thought and observation and inquiry, and it is this, that unless it be the lot of the Israelites in Babylon, history has scarcely a parallel for a lot so sad, so mournful, so dreary, as that of the mass of our poor countrymen sojourning in England. One in a thousand may, perhaps, force his way upward through the dense prejudices that surround him; but for the bulk of our people in that stranger land it is simply a grave. There they will perish, leaving

after them no sign. There they never can find a home in the true meaning of the word. England, as Father Montgomery well puts it, can never be a patria to them. Being thus in general, at the best of times, the lot of the Irish in England just now, especially in the iron district, is simply heart-rending. The decadence of the British iron trade has told readiest and heaviest on them; and for them accordingly the question is, indeed, of sore urgency, Whither shall they fly?

Upon Father Montgomery the distress of his poor countrymen has fallen with multiplied force. He has watched the misfortune growing, till now he feels the people must go or perish. But whither? This question, he tells us, agitated him long. The Canada and the Australian and New Zealand Colonies offer "assisted passages"; but Father Montgomery's people were too poor to pay even the small portion required for "assisted passages." One land alone offered them passage free to its shores; and, besides this vast advantage at the start, it offered them, in Father Montgomery's judgment, even greater advantages than any of the others on landing—the Brazilian Empire. The myriad considerations that weigh with him in declaring it to be the best land of all on earth for the dispersed Catholic Irish who cannot find a livelihood at home, we leave himself to state. Already some hundreds of his flock have reached Brazil; and it is incontestable that they have been received on the shore not only with welcome and hospitality, but with a royal greeting. All we have to say is that if the future experience of the Hiberno-Brazilian colonists justify even a moiety of their present prospects, they have been the pioneers of what is sure to become a vast movement of the Irish race. We would, however, be slow and cautious in forming or acting upon conclusions, pending that experience of the country which time and trial by the pioneers alone can supply.

To-day, however, it is a fact in history that a Hiberno-Brazilian Colony has been established. The green flag has been planted in yet another empire. The hundreds who have gone from Wednesbury will soon be followed by others. It is of the first necessity to the poor emigrants, however—it is of vital importance to their prospects—that they should have with them in their new home the man who has been in the past years true Pastor and Father to them, and who understands them as no one else can understand them. Father Montgomery is willing to take this step also for and with the poor Celts, with whom for good and all he has cast in his lot; and indeed we would say the whole success of this movement—the future welfare of those emigrants—depends upon his so doing.

SISTERS OF MERCY IN OREGON.—The Oregon Daily Unionist, conducted by a Protestant, gives an account of the exhibition of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, which took place in Salem, July last. What he says of such establishments in his region will apply to all parts of the country. He says:

The school of the Sisters is a great success. It has wrought out its own high status in spite of prejudice and opposition, and it now stands the first female academy in the State, not because of its sectarianism, not because of its location, not because of any outside influence, but simply because people are aware that their school is the very best female academy in the State. These are facts that cannot be controverted, and it becomes the Protestants who would make proselytes, or maintain their present prestige, to take note of them, and also note that the best schools which female scholars can attend, are those managed by the Roman Catholics. We cite the schools at Jacksonville, Salem, Portland, Vancouver, and other places in support of this opinion. There are no schools nor academies for girls, conducted by Protestants, at either of the places named, which are not inferior to those managed by the Roman Catholics. And this being true, it is not strange that Protestants, whose means are limited, and whose desire to give their daughters as superior an education as possible, is predominant, should prefer to put their daughters under the tutelage of a set of teachers whom they may consider heterodox in dogmas and heretics in faith, but whose purity of life is spotless, and whose ability to educate is unexampled.

We repeat, the schools conducted in this State, for the education of girls, by the several Protestant denominations, are deplorably behind those conducted by the Catholics.

In a trial before Baron Martin, a witness was called who interlarded his account of a conversation he had heard with so many "says I" and "says he," that he was hardly intelligible. The counsel failing to make the witness comprehend the form in which he wanted to make his statement, the court took him in hand, with the following result: "My man, tell us exactly what passed. 'Yes, my lord, certainly. I said that I would not have the pig.' 'Well, what was his answer?' 'He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he—' 'No, no, he did not say that—he could not have said it. He spoke in the first person.' 'No, I was the first person that spoke, my lord.' 'I mean this—don't bring in the third person—repeat his exact words.' 'There was no third person, my lord—only him and me.' 'Look here, my good fellow, he did not say he had been keeping the pig; he said, 'I have been keeping it.' 'I assure you, my lord, there was no mention of your lordship's name at all. We are on two different stories, my lord. There was no third person; and if anything was said about your lordship, I must have heard it.'"

Never be ashamed of confessing your ignorance, for the wisest man upon earth is ignorant of many things, inasmuch that what he knows is mere nothing in comparison with what he does not know. There cannot be a greater folly in the world than to suppose that we know everything.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY. THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE St. Louis University will open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868. This Institution is the oldest seat of learning in the West, having been established in 1820. The course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education. For catalogue, etc., apply to Rev. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., President of the University, or to Messrs. VON PHIL BROS., Agents, New Orleans.

S. MARY'S COLLEGE. DIRECTED BY THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. Studies will be Resumed on the 31st of August.

The various arts and sciences usually taught in colleges find here an appropriate place in a system of education established by experience, conducted on the most approved plan, and with a devotedness commensurate with the work engaged in.

In view of the great number of classes in the college, a thorough graduation for all capacities and requirements has been attained, and the frequent examinations and promotions beget emulation, the soul of advancement, making labor a pleasure and success a certainty.

The course of instruction pursued in the college is divided into three departments: preparatory, intermediate, and collegiate. There is, besides, an exclusively commercial course for students not wishing or not having sufficient time to go through the whole of the collegiate course.

For further particulars, terms, etc., apply at the college, corner of Poyfarré and Foucher streets. aug 30

S. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL. NEAR CORNER OF COMMON AND MARAIS STREETS, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This Parochial School, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will reopen on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

The remarkable success of this Institution, its steady increase in the number of its pupils, and the large amount of public confidence with which it has been favored, especially during the past session, recommend it to the attention of parents and guardians.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. The course of instruction pursued in this School is divided into three departments: The Primary, the Intermediate, and the Commercial.

There is also a department exclusively for young men who intend to devote themselves to the mercantile profession.

PRIMARY CLASSES. Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Writing, Vocal Drill, Object Lessons, First Notions of Arithmetic, Geography, French Reading, and Vocal Music.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Exercises in Etymology, English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic—(Mental and Written), French Grammar, and Vocal Music.

COMMERCIAL CLASS. Rhetoric, English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Logic, History—(Ancient and Modern), Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Business Forms, Epistolary Correspondence, Penmanship, and Book-keeping in the most thorough form.

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Thirty of the most prominent pupils will be selected to compose a Brass Band. For this purpose two distinguished professors are already engaged.

Each student will be examined on entering, and will be assigned to the class best suited to his capacity. Young men intending to enter the Commercial Department would do well to make early application, as only a limited number can be received.

Punctuality in attendance, order during class hours, and method in all the studies are deemed so essential to success, that no opportunity to form the pupils to these habits will be neglected.

TERMS PER MONTH—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Primary Department.....\$1 00 Intermediate Department..... 2 00 Commercial Department..... 3 00 Special Lessons in the Science of Accounts..... 5 00 School Hours—From 8 A. M. to 12 M.; and from 12 to 3 P. M.

For further particulars, apply at the School or to Rev. J. SMITH, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital, aug 16 BROTHER JUSTINIAN, Director.

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS. LOUIS GRUNEWALD'S MUSIC STORE AND PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSES, No. 129 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS. Sole Agent for the Celebrated STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS.

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MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER.

The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows: 1st.—Each person upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of..... \$10 16 to 30, inclusive, the sum of..... 15 31 to 40, .. 20 41 to 50, .. 25 51 to 60, .. 30

which payment constitutes him or her a life member. 2d.—A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association at the close of said member. But in no event shall the amount be paid, on said policy, exceed \$5000.

3d.—On the death of any member, an assessment is made upon each policy-holder, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one daily newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English and one in French, for five consecutive days. 4th.—Should the number of members exceed five thousand, the assessment of one dollar and twenty-five cents will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand. 5th.—Should any member fail to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits. 6th.—All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association, to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. aug 29 m