

The Irish Loyalists.

A NEW SONG, TO AN OLD AIR. "THE WEDDING OF BALLYFERRIS."

Kind Muses of Erin your aid I implore
To tell how the Loyalists Irish did roar
And shout themselves hoarse, and splutter
With rage against Ireland and Parnell and
Bourke.

How Ministers, Rowdies, and Doctors,
Disqualified Bishops and Priests,
To damn Irish tenants and Crofters,
Assembled in our City Hall.

There was Mr. G. H. Smith and loud Dr. Kane,
Both fresh from the slums of Shankhill's
bloody lane,
Where Peeters and Paps, just three weeks
before
They fiercely assaulted and left in their
core.

There was Evans, the bright Gospel-
speaker,
And given the Mate Undertaker
With Molawh Orony-a-taker,
All gathered in our City Hall.

There was Boyle the Inspector, Fitzgerald
the tool,
Hick, Bayly and Beattie no friends to
Home Rule,
Mr. Tripp, Dela Hooke, Canon Smith, Dr.
Puck

All anxious to fight Rome and splinter the
rock.
There was White all the way from St.
Mary's,
And Fallowes just home from the Prairies,
And ladies such pale little fairies
Never screamed it in our City Hall.

Mr. Boyle took the chair—Oh you'd think
him in school,
And he gave us the age and the aims of
Home Rule,
The Parnells claimed it the cure for all
ills.

'Twas the cry of the people, 'twas old as the
hills
But it meant all along separation,
So to stifle the voice of the Nation
Those Belfast men on invitation,
Shall enslave us here in this hall.

Then the great Dr. Kane took his stand on
floor,
He declared that the Paps were fierce as
a roe,
They were cut-throats and murderers every
one,
As proved in the rising 1841.

Sure I stood upon Vinegar Hill, boys,
Now the linc and factory-mill, boys,
In Belfast are ready to kill, boys,
All rebels as they did before.

Should Parnell be king and my country be
free,
I'd never was priest or to Rome bend the
knee,
Far better that Ireland should keep on
for years
In thralldom and famine, in sorrow and
tears.

For should Paps once rule in the land,
sir,
And Parnell get the upper-hand, sir,
Their power I'd bravely withstand, sir,
'I'd be murdered and quartered
and drawn.'

Hereupon G. H. Smith was pushed out from
behind
And he gave priests and Bishops a bit of his
mind,
Father Flannery, Gibbons, had spoke in this
hall,
John Flannery, Bossa, oh, he jumbled them
all.

Then he lied about Parnell's evictions,
Grated Bishops and Pope's benedictions,
And roared till echoes filled the hall.

Dr. Brown then came forward a motion to
make—
He said those speeches all Canadians should
wake.
There was argument, sense, sir, in every
word,
Such rare brogue humor he never had heard,
Sure I know by your laughter and cheer-
ing.

You believe every word you're hear-
ing,
So I'll discourse whiskey and beer in,
Our friends are from Belfast you know.

Then Astrologer E. B. Reed came on the
stand,
Heaven in his eyes and a scroll in his
hand,
'Twas enough—he had heard, he believed,
and he groaned.

O'er the errors of Paps, he agh'd and he
moaned:
But as all decent people were missing
The boys fell to cheering and hissing,
Till Richardson gave them his blessing,
And the devil replied, 'Amen.'

SCOTCH HOME RULE.

THE CALEDONIAN SCHEME OF SELF-GOV-
ERNMENT.

Edinburgh, Sept. 4, 1896.—I called to-
day on Mr. Waddie, secretary of the new
Scottish Home Rule Association. Waddie
is an influential business man, and is also
known as the author tragedy, "Dunbar,"
under the pseudonym of "Thistlewood." He
is of dark complexion and his manner
is earnest and genial. I found him sitting
at a desk in his printing works. I ex-
plained to him the purpose of my visit
and he replied promptly and gladly to
give me the first information in his
power. There is nothing to conceal. I
have already been in communication with
several Scottish friends in America, who
take a deep interest in this matter. What
I can I will tell you.

What originated the movement? Well, we have been of this mind more
than thirty years. It was then regarded
as somewhat singular; now it is not so.
Opinion is rapidly ripening in directions
like this. Speaking generally, it may be
said that the progress of humanity is due
to small nationalities like that of Pale-
stine, Egypt, the Netherlands, &c., and
not in the great empires of the world.

That theory, however, is practically con-
trary to the express provisions of the
Articles of Union between England and
Scotland. The English courts have been
striving in recent years to extend their
jurisdiction into Scotland to the contempt
of the Scottish courts, and this it is which
more than anything else has stimulated
the determination not to suffer encroach-
ment and has drawn renewed attention
to the Articles of Union. Those articles
were at best bad. You will remember
their history.

STORY OF THE ARTICLES.

"Before 1707 the two countries were at
daggers drawn. England had determined
with her naval force to suppress the Scot-
tish attempt to carry on commerce, while
Scotland had resolved, after the Revolu-
tion, not to have the same sovereign as
England. The situation became strained,
and war seemed imminent. Scotland kept
the trump card—her right to choose her
own sovereign. Still, Scotland showed
her willingness to come to terms on the
basis of equal treatment for the countries
concerned in a federative union for com-
mercial purposes, leaving her laws and
institutions, including the Scottish Parlia-
ment, intact. Commissioners were ap-
pointed, but when the terms of the pro-
posed union came to be revealed much
tumult ensued, and the popular indigna-
tion had to be quelled by dragons. The
Commissioners, being disgracefully bribed,
circulated petitions all through Scotland
against the Scottish scheme, and articles
of union were adopted which threw away
the trump card of success to the throne
of Scotland, destroyed the Scottish Parlia-

ment, accepted forty-five representatives in
the Commons out of a total of 558,
whereas the number of Scottish members
ought to have been 171, thus leaving Scot-
land no practical influence in Parliament
and making Scottish representatives
simply witnesses of English votes.

"Apprehension that the articles had not
been respected led very early to Daniel
Defoe's argument to the effect that the
English and Scottish Parliaments were
originally based on the people's rights,
and that the British Parliament, origina-
ting from the union of 1707, would perish
if the articles were violated. But this, if
true theoretically, is practically futile.

GROWTH OF NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

"Illegal encroachments upon Scottish
rights as a nation have been accumulating.
At the same time the nationalistic decen-
tralization feeling has been greatly de-
veloped during recent years. Nationalism
is in the air in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Much correspondence on the subject in
the newspapers suggested our association,
and so far remarkable success has been
experienced. But progress has been tem-
porarily checked by the excitement of a
general election. Still a busy campaign
for the autumn and winter is looked for-
ward to.

"The leading principles of the associa-
tion, of which Professor Blackie is the
chairman, are to protect the integrity of
the Empire, to secure for the voice of
Scotland in the Imperial Parliament
hearing as full as that now enjoyed by
Scottish members when discussing imperi-
al affairs; to promote the establishment
of a Legislature sitting in Parliament,
having full control of all purely Scotch
questions, with an executive government
responsible to it and to the Crown; to
secure to the government of Scotland the
same degree of authority as that at pre-
sent possessed by the Imperial government
in the control of civil servants, Judges
and other officials, with the exception of
those engaged in the military, naval and
diplomatic services, and in collecting the
imperial revenue.

THE OPPOSITION.

"Singularly few, are to be found
opposed to the platform and principles of
the association.

"Our members comprise extreme radi-
cals, whigs and Tories. Some wish the
details had been more developed, but the
greatest hindrance of the spread of our
views are the class of Anglicized Scots who
disparage the national feeling and are not
to be argued with, for Scottish character
is the product of Scottish history. Patriarchs
and others, thinking themselves pious and
canon, say: 'Never mind; don't trouble
about home rule; it is sure to come.'
But it won't come from the clouds.
Englishmen are excellent fellows
but they have a domineering spirit, and
if the Scots do not stand for themselves
Englishmen won't stand for them. At
present Scotland is considerably overtaxed,
and this is the source of most of her
grievances.

"It is a hasty assumption of English-
men that English methods are the best
and must suit everybody. John Bull has
no time and no knowledge for the man-
agement of Scottish affairs. They are as
distinct and as complicated as those of the
larger nation. Much attention to them
is needed, but little is obtained. Indeed,
some antagonistic English interests main-
tain deer forests, as the Scottish maintain
the people of the Highlands. Further,
many Scottish questions are viewed
through English spectacles.

LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK.

"Scottish opinion favors the abolition
of the law of hypothec; English members
dread the effect of precedent on English
law. Cases of detraction in England
actually far outnumber such cases in
Scotland, Ireland and Wales put together.
The result is that there are immense
arrears of legislation on all manner of
subjects in Scotland.

"I may mention the amendment or
alteration of the codification of the Scot-
tish civil and criminal laws, which are
quite distinct and, we think, superior to
the English laws. There are such
subjects as the encouragement of fisheries,
construction of harbors, the settlement of
the tawling question, an amendment to
the Poor laws, encouraging thrift and re-
pressing vagrancy, an arrangement for
securing better county government and a
widening of municipal administration;
the keeping up of the standard of educa-
tion; the stimulation of universities, and
a plan for dealing with the present eccle-
siastical deadlock.

"The whole field of so-called private
bill legislation, including matters relating
to railways, docks, water, gas, sanitation—
this can be covered in Edinburgh at half
the cost involved in doing the work at
Westminster. The majority of the in-
habitants of Scotland are at an easy dis-
tance from Edinburgh; moreover, econo-
my is promoted by making inquiries in
the localities themselves.

IMPERIAL FUNCTIONS.

"The Imperial Parliament ought to re-
tain the army, navy, diplomatic and con-
sular services; the excise, customs; the
control over the colonies, India, the foreign
policy and the decision as to peace or war.
All these are enough to occupy the most
aggressive assembly in the world. Members
ought to sit in local legislatures, and the
Westminster objection that Gladstone's
plan for the extension of local government
to England and Scotland would annihilate
the Imperial Parliament is thereby obvi-
ated. Scotch bills considered at Edin-
burgh might go to Westminster to be put
on the table of the Imperial Parliament,
and if unchallenged to become law. If
they were challenged, passed or rejected
no alteration could be made in them, the
technical form being for the Imperial
Parliament to memorialize the Queen to
refuse her assent to the Scotch bill in ques-
tion. Suppose a Scotch bill were rejected;
if an election followed in Scotland, the
bill, if reaffirmed, must soon pass, for the
friction would be unlikely to extend be-
yond a postponement over one session.

"You see we hardly contemplate bills
passing that ought not to pass. We are
not revolutionary fellows here. Admin-
istrative legislative business means good
hard work, and things would wear a differ-
ent face if, instead of from six to seven
hundred men—a great lot of orators—we
had a hundred quiet Scotchmen carefully
legislating upon Scottish interests under
the eye of Scotland. If they could not do
the work well, then I should like to see
the Imperial Parliament that can.

"We are not enemies of England, nor

are we allies of any particular political
party, but we insist on seeing Scottish
work done and the removal of the con-
gestion in Parliament. Many details are
necessarily left over—for example, details
of finance. It would be the duty of of-
ficials to work upon these. Perhaps a portion
of the direct taxes set apart for Scottish
purposes would promote economy. A
big purse at London tempts extravagant
demands that are readily granted by
England and Scotland, with a response
inadequate in many things. Patent,
copyright and factory acts must be iden-
tical, but their administration might be
local.

SEPARATION NOT TO BE THOUGHT OF.

"There can be no separation. No sane
man, no man whose opinion is worth
considering, approves of Scotland with-
drawing from the Empire. Are we, who
have spent so much of our blood and so
much of our treasure in building up this
Empire, to walk away and leave it to the
English? Not likely. I do not appre-
hend any drifting apart of this kind.
Brains always command attention. Be-
sides, the Scottish field would then be
larger, and there would be less need for
the Scottish youth to go to London. Our
greatest apprehension is of the refusal by
preponderant influences among the Eng-
lish of a system of local government. A
mere county management scheme is in-
sufficient, not meeting the national
demand, for home legislation not consti-
tuted in a form fit to be entrusted with
legislative powers. A refusal might
raise angry feelings, but the adoption of
the association's plan would pave the way
for incorporation with our kinsmen across
the seas in all colonies."

FEARFUL FACTS.

A POWERFUL DENUNCIATION BY THE
SEMINARY'S SUPERIOR.

Montreal Witness, Sept. 2.

Despite the bad weather a very large
congregation assembled at the Church of
Notre Dame, yesterday evening, to take
part in the grand temperance demonstra-
tion on the occasion of the blessing of a
new banner for the Notre Dame Temper-
ance Society. All the Catholic sister soci-
eties were represented, and there were
present a large number of ladies.

The sermon was delivered by the lead-
ing Catholic preacher of the city, the Rev.
Abbe Colin, Superior of the Seminary.
He opened with a few general remarks,
showing how, within the last fifteen years
especially, the rise of intemperance has
been the great peril of modern civilization,
and has called the most serious attention
of right-thinking legislators, on account of
its direct tendency to destroy the most
valuable forces of society. Leaving aside all
that concerns foreign countries and even
other cities, he said he would call their
serious attention to the following astound-
ing and alarming facts respecting Mon-
treal and vicinity alone, as regards the
liquor traffic and its consequences. The
figures were taken from statistics, and he
had allowed a large discount.

During the year ending with the 30th
of June, 1885, over 530,000 gallons of
spirits or whiskey, alias poison, entered
the port of Montreal for consumption—
representing \$830,000 in duty, the price
to the consumer, being about double this
amount, brings the expenditure to the
sum of over \$1,600,000. If to this is
added the importation of other spirituous
liquor, a sum of over \$2,000,000 for Mon-
treal consumption alone is easily reached.
Charitably supposing that one third of the
importation is for legitimate purposes,
there still remains an expenditure of over
\$1,300,000 for utter ruin and degrada-
tion.

Statistics establish that the loss of time
through intoxicating drinks is ten times
that of the cost of the liquor, but taking
it to be only five times as much, we reach
the enormous sum of over \$7,000,000 lost
in Montreal and vicinity from that source
alone.

Has the city, on the other hand, bene-
fited in any way by this expenditure?
No! asked the Rev. preacher. "Has it
been more flourishing? Have new monu-
ments been erected? Has the cause of
education gained anything by it?"

"Far from it," he replied, "and the
direct result has been an increase in the
poorhouses, insane asylums, prisons and
cemetaries, and a degeneracy in the grow-
ing generation, as ascertained by the med-
ical faculty."

After congratulating the several govern-
ments that have been working in the sense
of prohibition, the Rev. gentleman said he
was sorry to find that notwithstanding the
serious efforts made for the destruction of
this heinous monster, its ravages were
still on the increase almost everywhere.
Referring again to Montreal, he was
ashamed to have to state that although the
average consumption of spirituous liquor in
the Province of Quebec is about 2½
gallons per head, when we come to reckon
for our own city, this average reaches
nearly four gallons. Again, he was pro-
foundly humiliated and grieved by finding
out that the consumption had increased
one fourth since the recent epidemic.

When all had so many reasons to consider
this plague as a just chastisement, was it
not appalling to find the inhabitants of
this great city learning no lesson from such
a severe punishment?

Mr. Colin concluded his most able ad-
dress by stating that, since laws and
political schemes seemed unable to destroy
this terrible enemy, the only hope was in
the strength of temperance societies, in
whose work rests the hope of both religion
and country. For this reason he would
congratulate them, and call their most
serious attention to the importance of
making the foundation of their good
work a life long task.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

In Consumption and Wasting Diseases,
seems to possess remedial powers of great
efficacy. It heals the irritation of the
throat and lungs. Makes pure blood and
builds up and fortifies the system against
further inroads by disease. Take no
other.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm
Exterminator is shown by its good
effects on the children. Purchase bottle
and give it a trial.

Corn's cause intolerable pain. Hollo-
way's Corn Cure removes the trouble.
Try it and see what an amount of pain is
saved.

Correspondence of the Record.
DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHURCH,
SPENCERVILLE, PRESCOTT
PARISH.

The new church in Spencerville was
solemnly blessed and dedicated to the
service of God under the invocation of St.
Lawrence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin,
by His Lordship, the Most Reverend
James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Bishop
of Kingston, on the 14th day of Septem-
ber, the Feast of the Exaltation of the
Holy Cross. The Bishop was assisted in
the ceremony by Reverend John Master-
son, Pastor, Reverend Michael O'Rourke,
assistant, Reverend Michael McDonald,
Pastor of Kemptville and Reverend
Thomas Kelly, secretary of the Bishop.

A very large congregation, most of
whom met the Bishop some miles outside
Spencerville, and forming a long line of
carriages entered the village with His
Lordship, in processional order, witnessed
the interesting and solemn ceremony of
the dedication and blessing of the church.
The Mass was offered by the Rev. Michael
O'Rourke. After the ceremony His Lord-
ship the Bishop addressed the congrega-
tion. The Bishop congratulated both
pastor and people upon the appearance
and substantial form of the new church.
He admired the beauty and solidity of
the masonry and the capacity of the
church for the congregation. His Lord-
ship was still further pleased when his
pastor told him that there remained only
a small balance of about \$500 to be paid in
the cost of the building which was \$5,000.
The Bishop having thus expressed his
complete satisfaction with the new church
and also with its financial condition,
delivered an instructive discourse to the
congregation on the sanctification of the
family, by means of regular attendance at
Mass and prayer, especially at night, with
the whole family uniting in them, and
with one voice imploring the protection,
grace and blessing of the Father, who had
put that family together.

The Bishop moreover exhorted the
people to assemble together each family
for itself, on the Sundays when Mass
would not be offered in the church, and
at the hour of Mass unite in the recital of
the rosary and other prayers suitable for
Mass, joining in spirit with us which at
that time is being offered up by their Pas-
tor, in some other church of the mission,
for the adoration of God, the necessities of
the people, and in thanksgiving for divine
favours.

A subscription was taken up which re-
duced the small balance of debt by about
\$300, and the Bishop with a few final
words of encouragement in reply to an
address presented to His Lordship at the
conclusion, gave his Episcopal blessing and
the solemn event was brought to a close.

THE LATE MR. McSHANE.

THE LAST RITES PERFORMED THIS
MORNING.

The funeral of the late James McShane,
sr., took place this morning and was one
of the most largely attended that has
ever taken place in this city. Long before
the departure for the church, the late re-
mains of deceased, 1947 Notre Dame
street, and vicinity was thronged with old
and young, rich and poor, without distinc-
tion of creed or nationality, all anxious to
follow the remains of their old and
esteemed friend to their last resting
place. Shortly after 8 o'clock the solemn
funeral cortege slowly wended its way to
St. Patrick's Church, where the service
was sung. The pall-bearers were Ald.
Grenier, acting Mayor, Messrs. F. Mc-
Namee, Ald. LaPierre, Thomas Mullins,
Wm. Masterman and J. Sheridan, all old
and long standing friends of the deceased.
Preceding the hearse were the mourners'
carriages, and among the chief mourners
present were noticed Mr. James McShane
Jr., P. P., and Mr. Michael McShane, sons
of the deceased, Bryan McShane, brother
and six grandchildren, also Dr. Kannon,
Denis Barry, advocate, and J. H. Isaacson,
notary. Over one thousand persons fol-
lowed the remains, among them Messrs.
J. J. Curran, Q. C., J. P., M. P. Ryan,
Ed. Murphy, D. McIntyre, O. McDermott,
P. Kenny, W. E. Doran, W. C. Cun-
ningham, Wm. Wilson, Gilbert
Scott, Robert Benny, Samuel Hamil-
ton, Hugh McKay, Thos. Conroy,
and numerous others whose names
could not be obtained, including many
prominent Protestant citizens, who had
been intimately acquainted with the
deceased gentleman. St. Patrick's church
was well filled with friends of deceased
long before the arrival of the cortege, who
wished to attend the performing of the
last sad rites over the remains of the old
and prominent citizen. The sacred edifice
was heavily draped in mourning and a
majestic catafalque erected in the centre
stage, and surrounded with hundreds of
lighted tapers, presented a most solemn
spectacle. The *Requiem* was performed by
the Rev. Father Dowd, after which the
solemn requiem Mass began. The Rev.
Father Dowd officiated, assisted by the
Rev. Fathers J. Quinlivan and Jas. Cal-
lahan. There was a powerful choir of
forty-five voices, from St. Patrick's, St.
James and Notre Dame churches, under
the direction of Mr. J. A. Fowler. They
chantered a harmonized Mass. There were
also three chorists in the sanctuary with
powerful base voices. The Rev. Father
Dowd performed the *absoute*. After the
service the remains were again placed in
the hearse, which proceeded slowly to the
Cote des Neiges cemetery, followed by a
vast number of persons.—*True Witness*,
Sept. 15.

A Hard Fate

It is indeed, to always remain in poverty
and obscurity, be enterprising reader and
avoid this. No matter in what part you are
located, you should write to Hallitt & Co.,
Portland, Maine, and receive free, full par-
ticulars about work at home, at least \$5 to \$25
and upwards daily. Some have earned
\$100 a month. It is all done at home, no
travel required. You are started free. Eigh-
teen. All ages. Better not delay.

Highest Praise

The well known drug firm of N. C.
Polson & Co., of Kingston, writes that Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has
long been considered the best remedy for
Summer complaints in the market, and
adds that their customers speak in the
highest terms of its merits. Wild Straw-
berry is the best known remedy for
Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and all Bowel
complaints.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.
FROM STRATFORD.

On Tuesday evening last, at the invita-
tion of Rev. Dr. Kilroy, the members of
St. Joseph's choir assembled at that gen-
tleman's residence and were entertained
by the doctor to a sumptuous repast pre-
pared in elegant style by the doctor's
housekeeper, Miss Edna McDonald, the
occasion being the departure of Major and
Mrs. Gray from Stratford. The assem-
blage took their seats with the Rev. Dr.
Kilroy and Rev. Father Quigley at either
end of the table. At the conclusion of
the meal Miss Maggie Cass approached
Mr. Gray and in the name of the choir
read the following address, and Miss Allen
presented him with a handsomely framed
picture of the members of the choir:

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Gray,

VERY DEAR FRIENDS,

We, the members of St. Joseph's
choir, hearing with regret of your de-
parture from our midst, beg to express
to you a few words of kindly feeling
before bidding you farewell. During the
period of your sojourn amongst us you
have, by your kind and generous con-
duct, justly merited the respect and
esteem of all. By your absence a
vacancy will be left in St. Joseph's choir
which few others can fill. The congrega-
tion of St. Joseph will have lost most
faithful and devoted members and the
city of Stratford most exemplary and
useful citizens, but however much we
regret the loss which we ourselves will
sustain by your departure, we rejoice to
know that it will better your own con-
dition. We therefore in bidding you
farewell express our fervent hope that
you both may enjoy many long years of
continued health and prosperity in your
new home. In conclusion, please accept
this token as a memento of the pleasant
days we spent in your society and as a
slight expression of the esteem in which
we hold you.

L. Allan, organist Thos. J. Douglas
Kate Gallagher Cornelius Tracy
Tillie Gallagher Andrew Gatz
Mary Fowler A. Connolly
Maggie Cass Martin Dolan
Kate Culling John Kennedy
Kate Scanlan John Scanlan
Maria Quinlivan Lizzie Scanlan
Kate Hartley

Mr. Gray in reply said: I can assure
you, my dear friends, that I shall ever
look back upon this evening with plea-
sure. I can safely say that the days I
spent among you have been the happiest
of my life. My relations with St. Joseph's
choir have left impressions on my mind
which I can never forget, because in it I
may say I have received the first im-
pressions of our holy religion. You are
all no doubt aware that I am a convert.

I was brought up in the Protestant
faith, but like many others I sought in
vain for the truth until coming in
contact with Catholics, from whom I
acquired a knowledge of the Catho-
lic church. I found that she alone could
satisfy the wants of the
Christian—that she alone could impart
real Christian virtue, and that she alone
can conduct us to heaven. You have no
idea of the happiness of belonging to the
Catholic Church, as compared with the
conflicting doubts and perplexities of
Protestantism. For many years pre-
vious to my conversion I knew not what
religious contentment was. I saw plainly
that true religion was not to be found in
Protestantism and was determined never
to rest satisfied until I found it. I finally
found it in the Catholic Church. I thank
you, my dear friends, for this expression of
your regard for me, and whenever I
look upon this handsome present
it will recall to my mind many happy
associations with St. Joseph's choir.
Your kind reference to Mrs. Gray I
acknowledge with gratitude. I thank
you for the many kind and generous
acts of her husband, who has been a friend
and a father. His many acts of kindness
to me I shall never forget, and now I bid
you all a kind farewell.

OBITUARY.

REV. FATHER MADORE, O. M. I.

We regret to have to announce the
death of Father Madore, who took place
on Tuesday last, the 14th inst., at the
Archiepiscopal residence at St. Boniface.
Father Madore entered the Oblate Order
at Montreal and in 1878 came to Mani-
toba. He was ordained to the priesthood
by His Grace Archbishop Tache two years
afterwards going immediately to Lake
Winnipeg and shortly afterwards to Fort
Alexander, where he labored zealously,
and through his indefatigable zeal there
arose an extended mission. While here
the deceased acquired an extensive know-
ledge of the language of the Indians among
whom he labored with untiring energy
and succeeded in bringing to a knowledge
of the true faith large numbers of them
which fully attests to the value of his
labors. Father Madore's illness was con-
sumption from which he had suffered more
or less ever since his arrival here, but some
three months ago he was compelled to
retire from his mission and has lived at
the residence of the Archbishop who
administered to him the rites of the Holy
Church. All his people were attached to
him and he took a deep and intelligent
interest in the educational work of the
mission to the interests of which he de-
voted a great deal of time. *Requiescat in
pace.*

The funeral took place on Friday morn-
ing at 9 a. m. at St. Boniface. Mass was
celebrated by His Grace and was atten-
ded by the clergy and a very large num-
ber of the laity.—*N. W. Review*, Sept. 18.

"My daughter has taken the medicine
faithfully, according to directions, and
her health and spirits are now perfect.
The humor is all gone from her face. I
wish every anxious mother might know
what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in
such cases."

A Modern Miracle

In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton,
of Deloraine, Ont., he states that he has
recovered from the worst form of Dyspep-
sia after suffering for fifteen years; and
when a council of doctors pronounced
him incurable he tried Burdock Blood
Bitters, six bottles of which restored his
health.

FATHER CICOLARI.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. GENTLEMAN FOR
HIS NEW FIELD OF LABOR.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the Rev.
Father Cicolari, for the past five years
parish priest of Lochiel, took his depar-
ture from Alexandria for the scene of
his new labors in Erinville. The Rev.
gentleman preached his farewell sermon
to his parishioners on the Sunday before,
the congregation being a very large one.
Long before the train steamed out of the
Canada Atlantic station crowds began
to assemble to give a parting shake of
the hand to the good priest and to wish
him God speed. The venerable pipe of
Kenyon, Mr. O'Kane Cameron, marched
to and fro upon the platform, sending
the strains of Scottish national music
far across the meadows and lending an
earnest and impressive reality to the
hand shaking and "farewells" in which
the Rev. gentleman was constantly en-
gaged.

The following address, which was ac-
companied by a purse of \$122.50, was
read to Father Cicolari before his de-
parture:

To the Reverend George Cicolari, late pastor of
St. Alexander, Lochiel,
REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—We the
parishioners of St. Alexander, Lochiel,
cannot allow you to depart from our
midst without giving a feeble expression
of our feelings of heartfelt sorrow occa-
sioned by the severance of the tender
ties that bound us together as pastor
and people.

Though humbly bowing to the authori-
tative voice of our venerable Bishop,
still we cannot conceal nor will we
attempt to disguise our real feelings and
sentiments, because in you we always
found the good father ever ready to pro-
mote the spiritual and temporal welfare
of your children and a faithful pastor of
souls, carefully watching over the minds
and morals of your flock.

When you assumed charge of this parish
about five years ago our church was
burdened with debt and sorely in need
of many repairs, but now, through your
noble exertions, our church is relieved
of its burden and the site and cemetery
presents a beautiful aspect eloquently
proclaiming the watchful care and
patient labour of him who was in
charge