

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month...

Grand Council Trustees. A meeting of the Grand President and Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada...

There were present, Dr. John A. MacCabe Grand President; R. V. P. M. Barton, Rev. M. J. Tierney, O. K. Fraser, E. J. Rully, F. P. Tansy, trustees; Rev. J. P. Molloy, D. J. O'Connor, Dr. Hazaran and Grand Secretary S. B. Brown.

The Grand President called the meeting to order as a meeting of the Grand Council of Canada. Many intricate questions, submitted to the Grand Secretary by Branches and members, were discussed, disposed of and the secretary instructed as to answers to be given.

The Grand President was empowered to secure the services of a solicitor for the council whenever such was required; and the selection of said solicitor left in the hands of the G. and P. President. Representatives from the Grand Council of Canada to the late Supreme Convention made a report of their action, and also of the various changes made in our constitution by the Supreme Council. The report was received, and the following resolution adopted: "That a vote of thanks of this Council be tendered to Rev. J. P. Molloy, R. J. Finn and Chevalier F. B. E. Campan, the Representatives to the Supreme Convention, for the noble stand they took at said Convention, in behalf of, and advocating the rights of, this Grand Council and the C. M. B. A. in Canada."

The Grand Secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each of said Representatives.

The bonds of the Grand Council officers, required to give such, were presented, inspected and approved as follows: Grand Secretary's bond \$8000, Grand Treasurer's \$2000, Trustees \$10,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce was designated as the bank in which to deposit the Reserve Fund during the present term.

The appointing of the following papers as the official organs of the association was ratified: CATHOLIC RECORD, London; Irish Canadian, Toronto; North West Review, Winnipeg; Association, Quebec; C. M. B. A. Journal, Montreal; Catholic Review, Toronto; and Antigonish Casket, N. S.

The Grand Secretary was instructed to procure all necessary supplies for the C. M. B. A. in Canada; to supply Deputies with "Applications for Charter," "Applications for Membership," "Medical Certificates," and "Physicians' Affidavits;" and to, as soon as possible, after ascertaining what changes have been made in the bank forms by the Supreme Council Committee, call for tenders for all blanks and books required during the ensuing term; also have what consider a sufficient quantity of C. M. B. A. circulars printed in English, and 5,000 in French for the Council and Deputies.

The foregoing was crowded out last week to make room for the splendid lecture by Rev. Father McPhillips.

In reporting Rev. Father McPhillips' lecture a mistake occurred regarding the Reserve Fund. "This Reserve Fund is made up of one fifth of all the assessments levied." It should read five per cent. or one twentieth of all the assessments levied.

Branch 31, Guelph. President, Patrick Hartnett. First Vice-President, Michael Parnell. Second Vice-President, James Boyie. Recording Secretary, James Kennedy. Assistant Secretary, Edward Korman. Financial Secretary, O. C. Collins. Treasurer, M. J. Dolan. Marshal, Michael O'Leary. Guard, William Boyd. Trustees, S. A. Hefferan and Geo. Wesenbourn.

A MAGNIFICENT BOOK.

We have seldom seen a work which deserves so richly to be in every Catholic home in the Dominion as the volume lately published by Mr. Wm. H. Hughes, of the Michigan Catholic, 11 B. Grand St., Detroit, being the "Sovereign volume of the Centenary Celebration and Catholic Congress" authorized by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. This handsome book contains the official report of the first American Catholic congress and the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. The second edition just published contains over four hundred additional portraits, including those of the Papal delegate, the Canadian and Mexican prelates who attended the centennial exercises and the delegates to the congress. The work is a handsome quarto, bound in green and gold, printed from new and large-faced type on heavy colored paper, and is embellished with over five hundred finely executed portraits and engravings. Without exaggeration it is the handsomest Catholic book ever published in this country. Besides a valuable report of the proceedings of the congress—which includes the addresses delivered, papers read, resolutions adopted, and a full list of the delegates—the souvenir volume contains the sermons of Archbishops Ryan, Ireland and Gros, and the notable discourses of Bishops Gilmore and O'Farrell, and the Rev. Father Fiolet (James Kent Stone), at the dedication of the Catholic University. Every Catholic should have a copy of this splendid work, and thus preserve for future reference a full and authentic report of the three greatest events in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. Price, post-paid, only \$2.50. The souvenir volume will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, \$2.50. Canvasers or book agents can reap a rich harvest by handling this volume. Address William H. Hughes, publisher, 11 Rowland Street, Detroit, Mich.

Attention is called to the change in value and number of prizes for next drawing of the National Colonization Lottery on the 17th of December, 1890. See advertisement.

PARNELL AND THE LIBERALS.

A MANIFESTO ADDRESSED TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

London, Nov. 28.—Mr. Parnell has issued the following manifesto:

To the Irish people: The integrity and independence of a section of the Irish Parliamentary party having been apparently sapped and destroyed by the wire-pullers of the Liberal party, it has become necessary for me, as leader of the Irish party, to take counsel with you, and having given you the knowledge which is in my possession to ask your judgment upon a matter which now solely devolves upon you to decide.

The letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Morley written for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Irish party in the choice of their leader, and claiming the right of veto upon that choice, is the immediate cause of this address, the purpose of which is to remind you and your Parliamentary representatives that Ireland considers the independence of her party her only safeguard within the constitution and above and beyond all other considerations whatever. The threat in that letter, repeated so insistently on many English platforms and in numerous British newspapers, that unless Ireland concedes this right of veto to England she will inevitably lose her chance of obtaining Home Rule, compels me, while not for a moment admitting the slightest possibility of such a loss, to put before you information which until now, so far as my colleagues are concerned, has been solely in my possession, and which will enable you to understand the measure of the loss with which you are threatened unless you consent to throw me to the English wolves now howling for my destruction. In November of last year, in response to a repeated and long standing request, I visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden and received the details of the intended proposal of himself and his colleagues of the late Liberal Cabinet with regard to Home Rule in the event of the next general election favoring the Liberal party. It is unnecessary for me to do more at present than to direct your attention to certain points of these details, which will be generally recognized as embracing elements vital for your information and the formation of your judgment. These vital points of difficulty may be suitably arranged and considered under the following heads:

(1) The retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament.

(2) The settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty in Ireland.

(3) The control of the Irish constabulary.

(4) The appointment of the judiciary, including judges of the Supreme Court, County Court judges and resident magistrates.

Upon the subject of the retention of Irish members in Parliament Mr. Gladstone told me that the opinion—and the unanimous opinion—of his colleagues and himself, recently arrived after the most mature consideration of alternative proposals, was that in order to conciliate English public opinion it would be necessary to reduce Irish representation from one hundred and three to thirty-two. Upon the settlement of the land question it was held that this was one of the questions which must be regarded as questions reserved from the control of the Irish Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Gladstone intimated that while he would renew his attempt to settle the matter by imperial legislation on the line of the Land Purchase Bill of 1886, he would not undertake to put any pressure upon his own side, or insist upon their adopting his views—in other and shorter words, that the Irish Legislature was not to be given the power of solving the agrarian difficulty.

With regard to the control of the Irish constabulary, it was stated by Mr. Gladstone that in view of the necessity of conciliating English public opinion he and his colleagues felt that it would be necessary to leave this to the appointment of its officers under control of the Imperial authority for an indefinite period, while funds for its maintenance, payment and equipment would be compulsorily provided out of the Irish revenues. A period of ten or twelve years was suggested as the limit of the time during which the appointment of judges and resident magistrates should be retained in the hands of the Imperial authorities.

I have now given a short account of what I gathered of Mr. Gladstone's views and those of his colleagues during the two hours' conversation at Hawarden—a conversation which I am bound to admit was mainly monopolized by Mr. Gladstone—and will pass to the more serious business of opinion upon these constitutional questions, which represent my views then and now. And, firstly, with regard to the retention of the Irish members, the position which I have always adopted, and which I then represented, is that with the concession of full powers to an Irish Legislature, equivalent to those enjoyed by a State of the American Union, the number and position of the members so retained would become a matter of opinion upon these constitutional questions, which represent my views then and now.

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Gladstone and all his colleagues were entirely agreed that pending a general election silence should be absolutely preserved with regard to any points of difference on the question of the retention of the Irish members. I have dwelt at some length upon this subject, but not, I think, disproportionately to their importance. Let me say in addition that if and when full powers are conceded to Ireland over her own domestic affairs the integrity, number and independence of the Irish party will be a matter of no importance, but until this ideal is reached it is your duty and mine to hold fast to every safeguard. I need not say that the question—the vital and important question—of the retention of the Irish members on one hand and indefinite delay in granting full powers to an Irish Legislature on the other gave me great concern. The absence of any provision for the settlement of the agrarian question, of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders, filled me with concern and apprehension. On the introduction of the Land Purchase Bill by the Government at the commencement of the last session Mr. Morley communicated with me as to the course to be adopted. Having regard to the avowed absence of any policy on the part of the Liberal leaders and party with regard to the matters of the Land Bill, I strongly advised Mr. Morley against any direct challenge of the principle of State-aided land purchase, and of fleeing that the fears and alarm of the English tax payers as to the effect of the hypochondria of the local purposes in Ireland, a counter guarantee had been assigned (and the hopeless struggle against the principle of the measure should not be maintained, and that we should direct our sole efforts on the second reading of the bill to the assertion of the principle of local control, and in this I am bound to say Mr. Morley entirely agreed with me but he was at the same time much hampered and expressed his sense of his position in that direction by the attitude of the extreme section of his party led by Mr. Labouchere, and in a subsequent interview he impressed upon me the necessity of meeting the second reading of the bill with a direct negative and asked me to undertake the task. I agreed to this, but only on condition that I was not to attack the principle of the measure, but to confine myself to criticism of the details. I think this was false strategy, but it was the strategy adopted out of regard to English prejudices and Radical peculiarities. I did the best possible under the circumstances, and the several days' debate on the second reading contrasts favorably with Mr. Labouchere's recent abortive attempt to interpose a direct negative to the first reading of a similar bill yesterday. Time went on. The Government allowed their attention to be distracted from the question of land purchase by a bill compensating English publicans, and the agrarian difficulty in Ireland was again relegated to the future of another session. Just before the commencement of this session I was again favored with another interview with Mr. Morley. I impressed upon him the policy of an oblique method of procedure with reference to land purchase and the necessity and importance of providing for the question of local control and of limitation in the application of funds. He agreed with me, and I offered to move on the first reading of the bill an amendment in favor of this local control, advising that if this were rejected it might be left to Radicals on the second reading to oppose the principles of the measure.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY. It is not part of my duty to canvass the manifesto of Mr. Parnell, and I shall not apply to it a single epithet, for I am not its judge in any matter, and believe myself to have shown in the matter of the Pigott commission that I have no indisposition to do him justice. But the first portion of the document consists of a recital of proposition stated to have been made by me to him, and of objections thereto by him to these propositions. The Irish as well as the British public has a right to know whether I admit or deny the accuracy of that recital, and, in regard to every one of the four points stated by Mr. Parnell, I do so—viz. (1) The purpose of the conversation was not to make known intended proposals. No single suggestion was offered by me to Mr. Parnell as formal, or as a statement perfectly free and without prejudice, of the points in which either myself or such of my colleagues as I have been able to consult inclined generally to believe that the plan of 1886 for Home Rule in Ireland might be improved, and as to which I was desirous to learn whether they raised any serious objection in the mind of Mr. Parnell. (2) No one of my suggestions did Mr. Parnell offer a serious objection, much less did he signify, in any way, that they agreed to the proposal, or that they would not resist the aspirations of the Irish race. According to his present account, he received from me in the autumn of 1889 information of vital changes adverse to Ireland in our plans for home rule, and kept this information secret until, in the end of November, 1890, and in connection with a totally independent personal matter, he produced it to the world. (3) I deny that I made the statements which his memory ascribes to me or anything substantially resembling them, either on the retention of the Irish members or on the settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty, or on the control of the constabulary, or on the appointment of the judiciary. As to the last in particular, I am not conscious of having added anything to my public declarations, while as to the County Court judges and resident magistrates I made no suggestion whatever. (4) The conversation between us was strictly confidential, and in my judgment and, as I understood, in that of Mr. Parnell, to publish even a true account of it is to break the seal of confidence which alone renders political co-operation possible. (5) Every suggestion made by me was from written memoranda. The whole purport of my conference was made known by me, in the strictest confidence, when it had just taken place, to my

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

It is reported from Rome that the Holy Father will create two new dioceses, by division of the dioceses of Quebec and Montreal.

The late Christine Frank, of Detroit, has left a legacy of \$1000 to the Curia of the Holy Rosary of that city.

Two priests of Warsaw, Fathers Dmochowski and Jendziewski, have been exiled to Siberia for maintaining Catholic doctrine in the presence of members of the Russian Church.

In the diocese of Right Rev. Bishop Brendel, of Helena, Montana, there are 1,500 Catholic Indians. The Flatheads are all Catholics, and their missions are prosperous. The Indian missions of Dakota are also in a flourishing condition under charge of Right Rev. Bishop Marty.

The Republic of Ecuador pays voluntarily to the Holy See a subsidy of 1,000,000 francs per annum. A recent message of President Flores has this truly Catholic sentiment: "Our country has strong reasons to be grateful to Leo XIII, who unceasingly leads us with favour. Our republic preserves a profound respect for the supreme law which is represented on earth by the Vicar of Christ."

The children of the Chaldean rite are present in London, England. He is the guest of the clergy of the Italian Church at Hatton Garden, and the congregation manifest great interest in assisting at his Mass which is celebrated according to the Chaldean rite. It is the first time since the Reformation that the Holy Sacrifice was offered up in London according to the ancient Chaldean liturgy.

The Very Rev. P. Brady, Vicar-General of Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, was asked by a reporter concerning the rumor that he is to be appointed Bishop of one of the vacant Sees, Omaha or St. Joseph. His answer was worthy of an exemplary pastor: "I have a presentiment that I will ever wear the mitre. At the Archbishop's age I don't think he ought to be called upon to teach a new man the work to be done. Besides, I have no desire to be a Bishop. Some men have ideas which can only be carried out as Bishops. It is well for them to have a desire to be in a place to carry out their desires. But I have no such ideas. I would prefer to remain a parish priest. I would like to be in a parish where I could know every one in it. As Vicar General I cannot know every one. I would prefer a poor parish, I like the poor."

Cardinal Manning has written a letter to General Booth of the Salvation Army sympathizing with the General's effort to save those who have fallen into the depths of degradation. To show how fully the cause which the General is advocating has his sympathy, the Cardinal mentions that he had written a "pleading for the worthless" after the Trafalgar square troubles, and that he had pleaded for the fallen in a manner similar to the method followed by the General. The Cardinal concludes: "The modern political economists denounce the giving of work, even in winter, to honest and true men out of work, as alms and as demoralizing. I hold that every man has a right to bread or to work. These modern economists say society must adjust the demand and supply of labor until all are employed. I have asked, 'how many years are required for this absorption, and how many weeks or days will starve honest men and their children?' To this I have never got an answer."

E. B. A.

At the regular meeting of St. Peter's Branch, No. 23, E. B. A., held in the morning, London, on Friday evening, Nov. 21st, 1890, the following resolutions were passed: Resolved that whereas Almighty God in His wisdom and goodness hath been pleased to call away Brother Matthew Murooney, Laborer and one of the Executive Committee of this Branch, and who having being to die, we desire to place on record and tender to his bereaved relatives our sincerest sympathy in their deep affliction and be it further Resolved that our charter be draped in mourning for the term of thirty days, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the relatives and inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and Irish Canadian, and spread on the minutes of our Branch. MICHAEL QUIRK, A. J. McNEILL, F. ROUSE, M. D.

A Favorite Annual.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1891 has been issued. It is a beautiful frontispiece of the Sacred Heart, in colors. The illustrations are of a very fine order, while the best writers in the country were employed to supply matter that will render the volume a treasure in every Catholic home. The price is twenty-five cents. Orders sent to this office will be promptly filled.

WEDDING BELLS.

GLAVIN-KILGALLIN. We are pleased to be again called upon to chronicle one of those interesting events, especially in the ranks of the fair sex. The contracting party was Mr. Joseph Glavin and Miss Elizabeth Kilgallin. The bride was arrayed in a travelling dress of navy blue costume, was supported by Miss S. Green, of London, while Mr. J. Kilgallin, of Ottawa, performed the similar duty for the groom. The civil part was read by the Rev. Father Kelly in the presence of a large number of invited guests, after which all repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. In the evening the young couple departed, and a shower of rice and old shoes, for the bride and groom, was thrown. The groom will be joined by many friends, including the young couple a long and happy life. McINTOSH-HAZELTON. Guelph, Nov. 26.—The large church of Our Lady was filled to capacity this morning by an aggregation of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness a matrimonial event of more than ordinary importance. The contracting parties were Miss Mary Elizabeth Hazelton, fourth daughter of the late Mr. James Hazelton, of Guelph, and Mr. Hugh E. McIntosh, secretary of the United Knit Goods Company, Toronto. The ceremony was celebrated by Rev. Father Flanagan, S. J., Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Basil's, Toronto, and Rev. Father Flanagan, S. J., Toronto. The bride looking beautiful, leaning upon the arm of her brother, and wearing the most exquisite young gentleman who is now her husband. The bride was attired in a robe of white, with a diamond tiara, and a necklace with coral pinks, and bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids were her sister Rose, Miss Mollie E. Brown, daughter of Rev. Father Flanagan, Ontario, and Miss Mollie E. Brown, daughter of Rev. Father Flanagan, Ontario, daughter of Mr. E. O'Connor, barrister-at-law, Galt. The music part of the ceremony was under the direction of Mrs. James Keane, daughter of the late Rev. Father Flanagan, Ontario, and every thing went off with the most perfect success. The ushers were: Mr. S. A. Hefferan, Mr. P. Coffin, barrister, and Mr. Joe Harris. After the ceremony the bride and groom, accompanied by the bridesmaids and other guests, were seated at a table in the residence of the bride's mother, where luncheon was served. Several happy toasts were made by Messrs. Harris, Hefferan, McElderry, Coffin, McIntosh, Toronto, O'Connor, the groom's groomsmen and other friends, who were very merry as a marriage bell.

The wedding presents were profuse and handsome, amongst them being a beautiful watch and chain, a gold bracelet, set with pearls, the gift of the groom, and a gold watch, the gift of the bride. The groom was the recipient of a gold watch, presented by the members of the society of St. Basil's church, also of a handsome clock, the gift of the employees of the Universal Knitting Company. The bride was presented with a beautiful diamond ring, the gift of her father, and a beautiful diamond necklace, the gift of her mother. The bride and groom were accompanied by the bridesmaids and other guests, who were very merry as a marriage bell.

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OBITUARY.

Cornelius Friel, Irishman. It is our duty to chronicle the death of one of our most respected inhabitants, Cornelius Friel, at the age of seventy years. He was a devoted Catholic and a first lord by the rites of his Holy Church. He emigrated from Ireland in the year 1867. The respect in which he was held was seen by the large number of friends that followed his remains to their last resting place. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dean Murphy for the repose of his soul. He leaves a wife, four sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. R. I. P.

Mrs. M. Nesbitt, London. We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Nesbitt, which occurred in this city on December 1st, in the eighty-second year of her age. She came to Canada from County Kildenny, Ireland, in 1823, and settled in Ottawa with her husband, John McGooldrick. She had lived in Ottawa about twenty years. Her husband died in 1867, and she has since been a widow. She is survived by a large number of friends, and her death is a great loss to the community. Her funeral will be held on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock in the St. Joseph's cemetery. Mass having been previously celebrated in the cathedral.

MARRIED. At Mount Carmel, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Kelly, Rev. Father Flanagan, Ontario, and Rev. Father Flanagan, Ontario, Miss E. Kilgallin, both of Mount Carmel.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. GENTS.—We consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best in the market and cheerfully recommend its use.

J. H. HARRIS, M. D. Bellevue Hospital. F. U. ANDERSON, M. D. L. R. C. S., England. H. D. WILSON, M. D. Uni. of Penn.

EVERY WOMAN. An advertisement for a soap product, mentioning 'SURPRISE' and 'WOMAN'.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS. THINK OF IT! As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND ASTHMA, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. IN FULL BOTTLES, 25 CENTS. (Genuine made by Scott & Bown, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.)

A STARTLING CONTRADICTION. To the Editor of the Catholic Record: DEAR SIR,—There is an old adage that says "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinal preparation, is much more likely to meet with regular approval at distance than at home. Nasal Balm, acknowledged as being the greatest remedy for cold in the head and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of the fact that popular opinion, for once, at least, is wrong. From the outset its popularity in the home of its manufacture has been unbounded and has steadily increasing. In evidence of this we offer testimonials from two Boston gentlemen who are known throughout the Dominion.

D. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brockville and for the past two years President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: "Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remedy. I may say that I was afflicted with a distressing case of catarrh, accompanied by a number of its disagreeable symptoms. I had tried every other remedy, but without avail, and well-nigh despaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Balm a trial. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stated, it stops the droppings in the throat, sweetens the breath, relieves the headaches that follow catarrh in fact makes one feel altogether like a new man. No one who is suffering from catarrh in any of its stages should lose a moment in giving this remedy a trial."

James Smart, Esq., B. Beckville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month from a severe cold in the head, which, despite the use of other remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I procured a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first application and thoroughly cured within twenty-four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasal Balm."

There are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testimonials the proprietors of Nasal Balm have had from all parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most skeptical. If your dealer does not keep Nasal Balm it will be sent on receipt of price—50 cent small size and \$1 large size bottle by Messrs. F. L. & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Every one is looking for cash in these times, and a good opportunity is offered every one of finding it. Just now the proprietor of Heparin's Blood Purifier offers a series of prizes amounting \$100 to every person sending in the largest list of words composed from the letters in the name Heparin. The prizes will embrace the sums of \$100, \$50, \$25, and three prizes of \$10 each. Two first prizes of \$50 each will be sent on receipt of price—50 cent small size and \$1 large size bottle by Messrs. F. L. & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Mary Dion, of Glen Tay, has been engaged to teach the second department of the Perth Separate school.

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OBITUARY.

Cornelius Friel, Irishman. It is our duty to chronicle the death of one of our most respected inhabitants, Cornelius Friel, at the age of seventy years. He was a devoted Catholic and a first lord by the rites of his Holy Church. He emigrated from Ireland in the year 1867. The respect in which he was held was seen by the large number of friends that followed his remains to their last resting place. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dean Murphy for the repose of his soul. He leaves a wife, four sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. R. I. P.

Mrs. M. Nesbitt, London. We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Nesbitt, which occurred in this city on December 1st, in the eighty-second year of her age. She came to Canada from County Kildenny, Ireland, in 1823, and settled in Ottawa with her husband, John McGooldrick. She had lived in Ottawa about twenty years. Her husband died in 1867, and she has since been a widow. She is survived by a large number of friends, and her death is a great loss to the community. Her funeral will be held on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock in the St. Joseph's cemetery. Mass having been previously celebrated in the cathedral.

MARRIED. At Mount Carmel, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Kelly, Rev. Father Flanagan, Ontario, and Rev. Father Flanagan, Ontario, Miss E. Kilgallin, both of Mount Carmel.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. GENTS.—We consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best in the market and cheerfully recommend its use.

J. H. HARRIS, M. D. Bellevue Hospital. F. U. ANDERSON, M. D. L. R. C. S., England. H. D. WILSON, M. D. Uni. of Penn.

EVERY WOMAN. An advertisement for a soap product, mentioning 'SURPRISE' and 'WOMAN'.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS. THINK OF IT! As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND ASTHMA, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. IN FULL BOTTLES, 25 CENTS. (Genuine made by Scott & Bown, 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.)

A STARTLING CONTRADICTION. To the Editor of the Catholic Record: DEAR SIR,—There is an old adage that says "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth. Indeed it is expanded into the generally accepted belief that true merit, whether it be that of an individual, or that of some medicinal preparation, is much more likely to meet with regular approval at distance than at home. Nasal Balm, acknowledged as being the greatest remedy for cold in the head and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of the fact that popular opinion, for once, at least, is wrong. From the outset its popularity in the home of its manufacture has been unbounded and has steadily increasing. In evidence of this we offer testimonials from two Boston gentlemen who are known throughout the Dominion.

D. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brockville and for the past two years President of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: "Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remedy. I may say that I was afflicted with a distressing case of catarrh, accompanied by a number of its disagreeable symptoms. I had tried every other remedy, but without avail, and well-nigh despaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Balm a trial. Its effects were wonderful, and the results arising from its use surprising. Briefly stated, it stops the droppings in the throat, sweetens the breath, relieves the headaches that follow catarrh in fact makes one feel altogether like a new man. No one who is suffering from catarrh in any of its stages should lose a moment in giving this remedy a trial."

James Smart, Esq., B. Beckville, Sheriff of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Balm. I suffered for upwards of a month from a severe cold in the head, which, despite the use of other remedies, was becoming worse and developing into catarrh. I procured a bottle of Nasal Balm and was relieved from the first application and thoroughly cured within twenty-four hours. I cheerfully add my testimony to the value of Nasal Balm."

There are but two illustrations out of the hundreds of testimonials the proprietors of Nasal Balm have had from all parts of the Dominion, but they ought to convince the most skeptical. If your dealer does not keep Nasal Balm it will be sent on receipt of price—50 cent small size and \$1 large size bottle by Messrs. F. L. & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Every one is looking for cash in these times, and a good opportunity is offered every one of finding it. Just now the proprietor of Heparin's Blood Purifier offers a series of prizes amounting \$100 to every person sending in the largest list of words composed from the letters in the name Heparin. The prizes will embrace the sums of \$100, \$50, \$25, and three prizes of \$10 each. Two first prizes of \$50 each will be sent on receipt of price—50 cent small size and \$1 large size bottle by Messrs. F. L. & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Mary Dion, of Glen Tay, has been engaged to teach the second department of the Perth Separate school.

WEDDING BELLS.

GLAVIN-KILGALLIN. We are pleased to be again called upon to chronicle one of those interesting events, especially in the ranks of the fair sex. The contracting party was Mr. Joseph Glavin and Miss Elizabeth Kilgallin. The bride was arrayed in a travelling dress of navy blue costume, was supported by Miss S. Green, of London, while Mr. J. Kilgallin, of Ottawa, performed the similar duty for the groom. The civil part was read by the Rev. Father Kelly in the presence of a large number of invited guests, after which all repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. In the evening the young couple departed, and a shower of rice and old shoes, for the bride and groom, was thrown. The groom will be joined by many friends, including the young couple a long and happy life. McINTOSH-HAZELTON. Guelph, Nov. 26.—The large church of Our Lady was filled to capacity this morning by an aggregation of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness a matrimonial event of more than ordinary importance. The contracting parties were Miss Mary Elizabeth Hazelton, fourth daughter of the late Mr. James Hazelton, of Guelph, and Mr. Hugh E. McIntosh, secretary of the United Knit Goods Company, Toronto. The ceremony was celebrated by Rev. Father Flanagan, S. J., Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Basil's, Toronto, and Rev. Father Flanagan, S. J., Toronto. The bride looking beautiful, leaning upon the arm of her brother, and wearing the most exquisite young gentleman who is now her husband. The bride was attired in a robe of white, with a diamond tiara, and a necklace with coral pinks, and bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaids were her sister Rose, Miss Mollie E. Brown, daughter of Rev. Father Flanagan, Ontario, and Miss Moll