Branch No. 4, London,

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond Street. O. Labelle, Pres. Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

Membership Report of Grand Council of Canada for the year ending December 31, 1892.

Number of members on rolls Dec. 31st, 1891		7,219
Expelled during 1892	269	
Resigned during 1892	22	
Died during 1892	61	
Transferred to other G. C's	63—	355
		6,864
Initiated during 1892	1170	
Received from other G. C's	5—	1,175
Total		8,039
Of which there are in good standing		7,713
Under suspension		326
Total membership Dec. 31, '92		8,039

NEW BRANCHES.

Twenty new Branches were instituted during the year, as follows:

170, Elgin, January 18, 1892.
171, St. Laurent, Que., Feb. 6.
172, Collingwood, Feb. 9.
173, Belle River, Feb. 22.
174, St. Brigitte des Saults, Que., Mar. 28.
175, Kinkora, April 25.
176, Ottawa, May 18.
177, Newcastle, N. B., June 9.
178, Memramcook, N. B., July 14.
179, Fox Creek, N. B., July 15.
180, Ysrmonth, N. S., July 22.
181, Hespeler, August 24.
182, Wolfe Island, October 11.
183, Snyder, October 22.
184, Fairville, N. B., Nov. 2.
185, Caraquet, N. B., Nov. 9.
186, Victoriaville, Que., Nov. 27.
187, Sturgeon Falls, Dec. 9.
188, Carleton Place, Dec. 21.
189, Sydney, N. S., Dec. 27.

S. R. Brown, Grand Sec.

The Situation.

There is every prospect that a bright future is in store for the C. M. B. A. in the Dominion of Canada. The little unpleasantness which has arisen in Montreal will pass away, and the future, we earnestly trust, will bring union and strength to the society in every portion of the country. To this end we should all work.

Doubtless ere this our friends and brothers in Montreal who resolved to form a separate Canadian body have discovered that their action was as hasty as it was unwise. The report we publish in this issue from the Montreal *Gazette* gives the proceedings of the meeting of the Supreme Board of Trustees and the action taken by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal in regard to the Grand Council of Quebec. The judgment of the distinguished prelate was dictated by wisdom, and by a sincere desire to be fair to all parties. He will recognize the new Grand Council when and only when that body counts a majority of Quebec C. M. B. A. men in its ranks. This is in a line with what we have all along contended for—that it would be perfectly proper to allow Quebec to remain a part of the Supreme body if the bulk of the membership desired such a status. It were indeed most unreasonable to contend that a small minority of the Quebec brothers had a right to secede from the majority.

At the time of the meeting of the Supreme Council in Montreal it may, we think, with truth be said, that the number of members unwilling to retain affiliation with the rest of their fellow-Canadians would not form a goodly-sized branch. The propagandism of the Supreme Deputy at Large resulted in the defection of a few others. To the Grand Council of Canada his crusade was an affliction, causing not a little bitterness and financial loss. As we have said before, he was fully equipped for his work by the Supreme body. Their general fund forms a bulky bank account, and they could well afford to spend money with a lavish hand to keep afloat the work of disintegration. The Canadian Grand Council, on the contrary, had no such sources at its command, and many brothers in Quebec have therefore only heard one side of the story.

We cannot understand how any reflective mind will arrive at the conclusion that Canada by itself forms an unsafe beneficiary jurisdiction. The present membership is large, and the growth is both steady and healthy. Besides this, we have the farther guarantee of success in the fact that the Bishops and priests of the country are doing their utmost to spread the society, and that its management is in the hands of laymen occupying the most distinguished and responsible positions in the land. A glance at the list of officers should indeed cause amongst us a feeling of assurance that the C. M. B. A. ship is manned by men in whom we may place the most implicit confidence:

Spiri. Adv.—Archbishop Walsh, Toronto.
Chancellor—Dr. John A. MacCabe, Ottawa.
President—O. K. Fraser, Brockville.
1st Vice-Pres.—Judge Landry, Dorchester.
2nd Vice-Pres.—M. F. Hackett, Stanstead.
Secretary—S. R. Brown, London.
Treasurer—W. J. McKee, Windsor.
Marshal—J. O. Martineau, Levis.
Guard, E. J. Reilly, Thorold.
Trustees—Rev. P. M. Bardou, Cayuga; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, London; T. P. Tansey, Montreal; Lasalle Gravelle, Ottawa; P. J. O'Keefe, St. John.
Committee on Laws and their Supervision—T. P. Coffee, Guelph; Judge Rouleau, Calgary; J. L. Carleton, St. John.
Committee on Finance and Mileage—John Ronan, Hamilton; J. E. Morrison, Quebec; P. F. Boyle, London.
Representatives to the Supreme Council—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; R. J. Dowdall, Almonte; Judge Rioux, Sherbrooke.
Supervising Medical Examiner—E. Ryan, M. D., Kingston.

Meeting of Supreme Council Trustees

Montreal Gazette, Feb. 9.

The Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is now in Montreal trying to put an end to the difficulties between the Grand Council of Canada and the newly created Grand Council of Quebec. The members arrived yesterday at the Windsor hotel. They include Supreme President James S. McGarry, Franklin, Pa.; Supreme Recorder C. J. Hickey, Brooklyn; Supreme trustees, Rev. P. A. Baart, Marshall, Mich.; Rev. M. J. Kean, Bergin, N. J.; William Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frank Randolf Cleveland, Ohio; legal adviser, James T. Keena, Detroit. The Supreme Council notified the interested parties that there were no differences with it and either of the Canadian bodies. In the afternoon the whole body met His Grace Archbishop Fabre by appointment at the Palace, and a consultation was held, and all the circumstances gone over. Rev. Mr. Baart, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Supreme Council, presented the case on behalf of the council and explained fully all the complications incidental to the action taken by the local members in petitioning for a separate Grand Council. Rev. Father Laroque presented the case for the Grand Council of Canada, and, after some discussion, the council left and went to the Windsor hotel, where it went into executive session for an hour. Afterwards it was decided that Rev. P. A. Baart, President McGarry, Recorder Hickey and Legal Adviser Keena should meet the Archbishop to-day at 2 o'clock and report a plan to gain complete separation for the individual members in Quebec; and on the report of this the Archbishop and the Supreme Trustees will determine whether the recently organized Grand Council of Quebec shall be recognized or not.

Montreal Gazette, Feb. 10.

The schism in the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is on the way to settlement. Yesterday was a busy one for the Supreme Council, which sat in session with short intermisson from 9 in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. During the morning session, the Rev. P. A. Baart, the chairman of the Board of Trustees, was visited by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, when the whole matter was discussed over again. The upshot was that the Archbishop sent a letter to the Supreme Council as follows:

Montreal, Que., February 9, 1893.

Whereas, it does not appear clearly to our satisfaction that the number of members of the C. M. B. A. who have petitioned for a Grand Council in the Province of Quebec constitute a majority of the whole membership in the province; therefore, in order that we may feel justified in fully recognizing such new Grand Council, we request all the members of the C. M. B. A. who are resident in our diocese to certify to us whether they desire to remain affiliated with the Supreme Council of the association through a Grand Council in Quebec; or, on the contrary, to become fully affiliated with the Grand Council of Canada by surrendering to said Grand Council their Supreme Council certificates.

And, further, we request that such certification, showing the names and parishes of each member, shall as soon as possible be made to us us by the Supreme Recorder, under seal of the Supreme Council; and until such certification shall have been received we decline to interfere in favor of either party.

+ EDWARD CHARLES,
Archb. of Montreal.

THE CHARTER WITHHELD.

Some discussion took place in the council, and the committee named on Wednesday were ordered not to interview His Grace, as it was not necessary.

The upshot was that the Supreme trustees passed the following resolution:

In view of the complications which have arisen in the Province of Quebec on account of the conflict of territory or jurisdiction between the Grand Council of Canada and the Grand Council of Quebec, and pending the determination of the question which Council has a majority of membership in said Province of Quebec; it is

Resolved, that the organization of said Grand Council of Quebec be and the same is hereby recognized by the Supreme Council, but the charter thereof be withheld until the determination of said question of majority.

The question was thoroughly canvassed in all its details, and the action of the Supreme trustees was taken in the interest of harmony and the good of the whole membership. The question of what is the preference of the majority of members in the Province of Quebec is now to be determined, and will be reported on by the Supreme Recorder.

After this the meeting was adjourned *sine die*, and during the evening the different members left for their homes in the United States.

The Quebec Grand Council, although not granted a charter by the Supreme Council, will be given the necessary paraphernalia to work with, which is now in the hands of Grand President O'Reilly and Grand Secretary J. B. Drouyn, of Quebec.

AN IMPORTANT RESERVATION.

Mgr. Fabre wishes it to be understood that the conditions stated in his letter do not apply to the Grand Council of Canada, exercising authority in Quebec, and which has already received His Grace's approbation.

A New Branch.

A new branch was organized in Montreal last Wednesday evening under the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of Canada, by Mr. J. E. H. Howieson, organizer and assistant secretary of that council. The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year: Chancellor, *pro tem.*, J. H. Gariepy; president, Chas. A. Lariviere; first vice-president, Louis Oscar Boivin; second vice-president, L. D. A. Rene de Cotret; recording secretary, Aug. St. Germain; assistant recording secretary, J. A. Grenier; financial secretary, L. D. E. Mayer; treasurer, J. N. Lorange; marshal, J. A. Lortie; guard, J. R. Robitaille; trustees, for one year, J. H. Gariepy and J. E. Gervais; for two years, J. A. Grenier, Aug. St. Germain and T. Delisle. This new branch will meet first and third Friday of the month, at No. 7 Claude street.

Resolution of Condolence.

Dublin, Feb. 4, 1893.

At the regular meeting of Branch 60, held on the 1st inst., it was observed that the seat of Financial Secretary D. J. Bruxer was vacant. When it was made known that Brother Bruxer's beloved wife, after a few days illness, had passed to the reward of her virtues, to a happier and better world, feelings of sadness and sympathy revealed themselves on every countenance; whereupon it was proposed by Brother James Jordan, seconded by Brother Michael Doyle and unanimously carried:

That the members of Branch 60, Dublin, extend to Brother Bruxer in this his hour of affliction and bereavement, their most profound and heartfelt sympathy and fervently pray that God in His mercy may grant our Brother fortitude to bear this "most unkindest cut of all."

Deceased was a paragon of conjugal fidelity, maternal solicitude and tenderness, a noble type of that sublime character, the Christian wife and mother. Fortified by all the consolations of holy Church she died as she lived, in the "odor of sanctity."

The funeral took place on Friday, the 3rd inst. Obsequies were performed by Very Rev. Dean Murphy, and, though one of the stormiest days of the season, over seventy sleighs packed with people who came to pay their last sad tribute of respect to one universally beloved, took part in the mournful convoy. The Brethren of Branch 60, all with badges, attended the funeral in a body and made a fine display.

A copy of the foregoing to be given to Brother Bruxer, and one to be forwarded to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication

JAS. JORDAN, Sec.

Election of Officers.

Branch 92, Teeswater.

Pres. J Shall, first vice-pres. Wm Hays, second vice-pres.—McKinnon, treas. Wm Zinger, rec. sec. H Campbell, ass't sec. L Battle, fin. sec. J A Zinger, mar. A Kennedy, guard J Tangher.

Branch 102, Richmond, P Q.

Spir. adv. Rev P Quin, chans E Rochette, M. D., C Bedard P McDonough, O N Desauniers, pres. John Hayes, M. D., first vice-pres. J A Hudon, second vice-pres. V A Dubrule, rec sec. C O St. Jean, ass't sec. R A Leonard, treas. L Juhas, fin. sec. C Girard, mar. J B Blais, guard G Cleaput, med. ex. J Hayes, M. D., trus. John Kelly, C Girard, D Raymond, A Poulin, H Dubrule.

Branch 51, Barrie.

Chan. D Quinlan, pres. Wm O'Neill, first vice-pres. Jas Mallov, second vice-pres. Jas O'Farrel, treas F Savigny, fin. sec. T F O'Meara, rec. sec. J J Coffey, ass't sec. J Rogers, mar. A W Beardsley, guard Martin Scully, trus. P Kearns, T F O'Meara and A W Beardsley.

Branch 60, Deemerton.

Pres. George La France first vice pres. Geo. N Schmitt, second vice pres. Phillip Young, treas. Jos S Schwartz, rec sec. Geo Lobsinger, ass't sec. M Wagner, fin. sec. B Ellenbrun, mar. John J Lobsinger, guard Jos. Reindel, trus. Jos S Schwartz, B Ellenbrun, M Wagner, Geo. A Lobsinger.

Branch 22, Wallaceburg.

Spir. adv. Rev. J Ronan, chan. Thos Forhan, pres. Rev. J Ronan, first vice-pres. Wm E Boulton, second vice-pres M Doyle, rec. sec. A J O Flynn, ass't sec. T F Hunergan, fin. sec. A McCarron, treas. E Kelly, mar. Wm Lockart, guard F Gamble.

Branch 111, Toronto.

Pres. Rev. E Cassidy, first vice-pres. B Mulholland, second vice pres. P J Dolan, treas. P Temple, rec. sec. M Leedy, ass't sec. P Corcoran, fin. sec. V P Foyle, mar. P Kelly, guard M Cullen, trus. D Powers, P Phelan, C Yannon for two years.

Branch 18, Niagara Falls.

Pres. J S McDonogh, first vice-pres. Edward Kelly, second vice-pres. Cornelius Connolly, rec. sec. Wm Burke, ass't sec. Jas Abbot, fin. sec. Louis Drogo, treas. Geo Scales, mar. John Halliday, guard M Ricketts, trus. John Frye, P Lannon, Jos Gunter, Thos McConey, and P. Koufman.

Branch 181, Hespeler.

Spir. adv Rev. Father Slavin pres. John Flynn, first vice-pres Hugh McGinnis, second vice-pres Thomas McMaster, rec. sec. John A Murphy, ass't sec. John McGinnis, fin. sec. G Collins, treas. M McTernen, mar. C Doffer, guard J H McTernen, trus. Neal O'Handley, T McMaster, G Collins, J McGinnis, J Coughlin.

Branch 52, Winnepeg.

Spir. adv. Rev. Father Fox, pres. F W Rus sell, first vice-pres. L O Genest, second vice pres M Hughes, rec. sec. M A Russell ass't sec. J O'Day, fin sec. L F Allman, treas. M L Gallagher, mar G Gladnich, guard W Robinson, trus. N Bergeron, R Murphy, C J McMerney, P Marrin, M L Gallagher.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Francis Kelly, London.

On Saturday, 11th instant, Mr. Francis Kelly died at the family residence in this city. He was in his twenty-second year, and was the youngest son of Mr. Patrick Kelly, governor of London jail. Deceased had been suffering for many months from lung disease, but bore his illness with remarkable patience and holy resignation to the will of God. We was a general favorite with all who knew him, and his early death is very much deplored by his many warm friends. Rev. Father Nunan, of the Cathedral, was in constant attendance, and the manner in which the deceased made preparations to meet his Saviour was most edifying. His great trust in the mercy of God and the hope which he firmly held that he would be permitted to enjoy His presence for all eternity, rendered his last moments on earth blissful and full of consolation.

The funeral took place on Tuesday from the residence to St. Peter's cathedral, where solemn Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of his soul. The cortege was a very large one, a testimony that the family are held in high regard. May the soul of the deceased rest in peace.

Thos. Lewis, London Township.

Another of the pioneers of London Township—Thos. Lewis—has gone to his reward. He was born in Tyrone, Ireland, in 1809 and emigrated to this country, settling in London township, in 1818. He was ill only two weeks, heart failure being the immediate cause of his death. Five children—three sons and two daughters—twenty-seven grand-children and four great-grand-children survive him. The deceased was one of the most respected residents of London Township, and during his long life was known to be a staunch Catholic; while his love for his native land never waned. His very many friends throughout the country will hear with regret that his earthly career is at an end. He died as he had lived, in the bosom of Holy Church. May his soul rest in peace. The funeral took place on Wednesday, Feb. 15th, to St. Peter's cathedral, London, where solemn Requim Mass was offered for the repose of his soul.

PROSPEROUS ULSTER.

Part of it is Prosperous, and a Belfast Protestant Nationalist Tells Why.

At the late general election the people of East Cavan, 80 per cent. of whom are Catholics, nominated and elected as their representative in Parliament Mr. Samuel Young, a Belfast Protestant. We are glad to notice that Mr. Young, who is, of course, a sound Nationalist, is doing good work for Ireland in exposing some of the absurd claims of the Orange party—for instance, the claim that the much boasted of Ulster "prosperity" is due to Ulster Protestantism. In a letter recently to the Belfast *Examiner* Mr. Young gave some very interesting historical facts showing how certain parts of Ulster came to be more prosperous than the rest of Ireland. We print Mr. Young's letter in part as follows:—

Prosperous Ulster has become a refrain. It is difficult to know why. It may be a cant method of emphasizing some real or imaginary difference between its inhabitants and the people of other provinces for a political purpose. The phrase cannot mean that Ulster is richer per head of the population than either Leinster or Munster, for it would not be true to use it in this sense.

Nor can it be used in reference to all the counties in Ulster. It can only refer to the north-east corner particularly—the seat of the linen trades—which admittedly is prosperous in manufacture and commerce generally. The reasons for this agreeable state of things in Belfast are not difficult to discover. It cannot be that those who are born within its precincts, or in the north-east corner of this island, possess, inherently, qualities fitting them for commercial success beyond those whose nativity can be traced to the Southern and Western portions of Ireland. Nor can success be traced to race and religion in themselves. But may it not be in

THE FAVORABLE TREATMENT METED OUT TO THE "PLANTED" INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTRY ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR RACE AND RELIGION,

in which the solution of the problem may be found? Did the North of Ireland receive favors and enjoy privileges which were withheld from the Southern and Western portions of the island? In the reign of James I. Ulster was planted with Protestants from England and Scotland, on which account they were well treated. French Protestants afterwards settled among their co-religionists in the North of Ireland, and assisted to found the damask and linen trade, which in its origin received the fostering care of the State. At this time the rest of Ireland was in a most deplorable condition. The Penal Laws, then in force, were not only directed against the popular religion of the country, but against commerce and education. For example, in 1663, the exportation of cattle was prohibited by Act of Parliament, whereupon the people of Ireland turned their attention more extensively to sheep-farming and to the manufactures of woolens, which industry flourished till 1669, when there was an Act passed of crushing severity, prohibiting the sale of woolens, not only to England, but to any part of the world. In consequence thousands of manufacturers left the country, and the Western and Southern districts were almost depopulated. The linen trade was exempted from these cruel enactments, because it had its root in the Protestant district of the country.

In reply to an address, William III. said:—"I will do all that in me lies to discourage the woolen trade and encourage the linen manufacture." After William, in the reign of Queen Anne, 1705, there was a law passed to exempt the linen trade from those proscriptive enactments which had annihilated all the other industries of Ireland, and had impoverished the people to the last degree. After reciting the restrictive Acts of 1663 the preamble of the Bill runs thus:—"For as much as the Protestant interests of Ireland ought to be supported by giving the utmost encouragement to the linen manufacture of that kingdom, with due regard to her Majesty's good Protestant subjects of her said kingdom, be it enacted," etc., etc. The linen trade at that time was only struggling into existence, there being only about £14,000 worth exported in the year 1700. The opportune concession on the part of the Government came in time to save the trade of the North from that extinction which befell the other industries of Ireland. There was a further boon granted to the linen trade just at the time it needed encouragement. To the board of Trustees of the Linen and Hemp Manufacturers of Ireland, established 1711, there were given large bounties for distribution. This Board had under its control between duties and Parliamentary grants from 1711 to 1777 over one and a quarter million sterling. These bounties were continued till 1827, and about the last year the distribution was some £33,000.

TENANT RIGHT FOR THE PROTESTANT "PLANTER."

There is another matter of no insignificant importance which contributed to the growth of Belfast—*viz.*, land tenure.

Belfast in assuming her stately proportions, is indebted very much to this cause.

George Augustus, Marquis of Donegal of sixty years ago, converted terminable leases into lives renewable forever, sold and otherwise disposed of his immense valuable property (extending from Drumbridge, on the south of Belfast, to Larne, on the north, a distance of about thirty miles, on terms so easy as to enable every one desirous of building to possess the ground in perpetuity for nominal sums. This circumstance encouraged expansion and imparted confidence and security to the people. No other town in Ireland had similar advantages.

In considering the circumstances which had a tendency to produce whatever prosperity may be found in the Northern province, of course I do not overlook the important and far-reaching results of the tenant-right custom, of which Ulster alone had the advantage. It is well known that the planters got their estates in the reign of James I., on the condition that they should plant their lands with a certain number of Protestant settlers, English and Scotch. This condition naturally gave these settlers a comparatively firm footing on the soil, and out of this condition of things grew the right to sell the farms so held with all improvements. When these Protestant settlers and their decendants drained the valleys and planted the hillsides of Ulster, or built for themselves homesteads, they knew they had the Ulster custom to protect the fruits of their industry from confiscation, while, at the same time, tenant-farmers of the other provinces had no such custom to encourage them to become industrious and improving farmers or to protect them from the blighting influences and grasping tyranny of landlords of the type presented to us by Sir James Mathews' Commission, with whom they had nothing in common, and who despised them on account of their race and religion. The reason why the people of the South and West are so far behind in the commercial race is because they were persecuted and deprived of the conditions which were freely accorded to the more fortunate parts of the island. If the same fostering care had been extended to them as was experienced by the North, the same happy results would have ensued, and much misery would have been spared to this unhappy country.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Citizen.

Not in its invidious sense, but in its praiseworthy sense—there is a Catholic aristocracy. And it is not an ostentacious aristocracy that publishes its existence and its exclusiveness. In the quiet walks of life in all our Catholic congregations there are men and women some of whom we all have met who are approximating by good lives and practical religion a greater or less degree of Christian perfection. They frequent the sacraments more than most of us do; and their regularity therein is manifested in the justness of their lives. They are honest in their dealings; charitable in their judgments; kind in their words and actions towards others; sympathetic with their neighbors and active in good deeds.

"They carry music in their hearts
Through rumbling lanes and dusty marts
Plying their daily toil with hustler feet
Because their inmost souls a holy strain repeat."

These Catholics are the only aristocracy among our congregations that we admit of. When it comes to a question of who are best esteemed by Catholics it will be found that it is not the rising young business men, the smart young women, the wealthy old nobs, or the successful politicians, so much and so honestly as the good men and women among our neighbors. This Catholic aristocracy is like the ancient brotherhood of the Misericordia in Florence. We all know some of the brethren, but we do not know the number of the brotherhood. They will not go apart and parade themselves—they go disguised upon their good deeds.

Boston Republic.

A man named Rudolph, who claims to be an "escaped" priest, has been giving public lectures out West. He has uttered some of the vilest slanders against the Church, its institutions and its clergy. In Lafayette, Ind., a body of Catholics took the law into their own hands and hustled him off the platform and out of the town. This is not the way to meet such creatures as these. No violence should be offered to them. Their falsehoods should be exposed by Catholic clergy and laity in the public press. What the "escapes" like Edith O'Gorman, Chiniquy, the ex-nun of Kenmare and their noxious tribe most desire is notoriety. They like to be assailed in public, for this sort of treatment makes martyrs of them, and enhances their value to the Know-nothings who hire them. Leave them alone and they will soon drop into oblivion.

Boston Pilot.

We congratulate the people of Canada on the prospect of having as their next Governor-General a statesman and gentleman—the Earl of Aberdeen—whose brief but brilliant service as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland won him the admiration and love of a whole nation. Lord Dufferin's administration of affairs in the Dominion set a standard which no other viceroy has since approached; but the Earl of Aberdeene is endowed with both tact and ability; he has won the hearts of the American people; and he will do more than any other living man could to coment friendly relations between the two countries. A Scotchman by birth, and an Irishman by unanimous adoption, he is good enough to be an American, as perhaps he may be before his term of Governor-Generalship ends.

London (Eng.) Catholic News.

On the 5th instant there died at Miranda-road, Holloway, the widow of the late Mr. Hawker, vicar of Morwenstow, in Cornwall, and the author of many touching and beautiful pieces of poetry. The Rev. Robert Hawker was married twice, his first wife being considerably older than himself; in fact, she had been his godmother, and paid the expenses of his university career. After her death he married the lady who has just died, and who was a Catholic of Polish extraction. Her influence over him was decidedly a good one, and on his death-bed the poet, who had always shown a tender regard for the beauty of many of the doctrines of Catholic belief, was received into the Church.

LENT.

A periodic call to the more serious meaning of life is wholesome for all Christians. The mortifications prescribed in the Lenten regulations are intended to reach the soul through the body—plainer living, resulting in higher thinking self-denial in the matter of diet strengthening the will to resist temptations as well as appetites. The philosophy of fasting is so old a secret that we do not hold the discovery at its proper value. But for every disease of the soul—for every deadly sin—there is nothing that touches the case more efficiently than fasting—"mortifying the flesh." Wise men have found this out and practiced it. We can profit by studying their wisdom. In the complex affairs of life as we live it to day, there are other gratifications besides food that can be limited with profit during the Lenten season. "Society" has enough Christianity left in it to taboo as in bad taste all public social amusements, balls—parties—theatricals. Catholics should certainly not fall below the highest standards of "society" when "society" has the goodness to evince respect in its canons for the spirit of the Lenten season. In some portions of the country there is a good and growing practice among practical Catholic laymen to deny themselves all alcoholic beverages during Lent. They quietly avoid saloons for forty days. We would gladly see this custom enlarge and prevail.—*Catholic Citizen.*

The daughter of Senator Vorhees, the distinguished Senator of Indiana, was received into the Church recently. On January 18, in St. Matthew's Church, His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons confirmed Miss Vorhees. Only a few of the young lady's friends and relatives were present at the ceremony.

The Flowers That Bloom in the Spring.

Hyacinthes, Tulips, Narcissus, Cyclamens, etc., are now in bloom and make a fine show in Gammage's window at 213 Dundas street.

Bazaar in aid of Sts. Simon and Jude's Church, Belle River, Ont.

LIST OF THE WINNING NUMBERS.

1770, 236, 3044, 2846, 456, 2002, 295, 2001, 1672, 2478, 344, 2425, 26355.

The amount realized is $800.

The parish of Belle River is very thankful to all persons who have contributed to the success of this bazaar. COM.

HOFFMAN'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY.—We have received this publication. It is very complete and accurate, and compiled in such a manner that any desired information is readily obtainable. Hoffman Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., are the publishers.

1ST A DOSE THE GREAT SHILOH'S CURE. TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25 50 & 100
Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

POST & HOLMES, ARCHITECTS.—Offices Rooms 28 and 29 Manning House, King street west, Toronto. Also in the Gerrie Block, Whitby.
A. A. POST, R. A. A. W. HOLMES.

MARKET REPORTS.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Potatoes sold to-day at $1 a bag. Turnips sold for 30c, carrots 30c, beets and parsnips 40c a bag; cabbage 50 and 65c a dozen. Pail butter sold in some cases at 22c, but the general price was 21 and 22c a pound. Fresh prints were worth 28c a pound. The beef offered to day was of an extra good quality, fores being worth $4.75 and hinds $7 a cwt. Pork realized $9 and $9.25 a cwt. In fowl turkey sold at 15 and 14c a pound. Oats still call for 32 and 34c a bushel. Good timothy sold for $8.50 and $9 a ton on the hay market, and straw was worth $5 a ton.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—Flour—Winter wheat, $4 to $4.25; spring, patents, $4.25 to $4.50; straight rollers, $3.55 to $3.75; extra, $3.20 to $3.25; superfine, $2.80 to $2.90; city strong bakers', $4.15; strong bakers', $3.90 to $4; oatmeal, $2 to $2.10; bran, per ton, $14.50 to $15; shorts, per ton, $17 to $18; moullie, per ton, $22 to $24. Grain—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 81c; No. 3 hard Manitoba wheat, 78c; oats, per 34 lbs, 31 to 32c; corn, duty paid, 67½c; barley, feed, 40 to 41c. Holders are asking $23 to $24 for Canada short cut. We advance our quotations for western short cut to $23 to $24. Canada short cut mess pork, per bbl, $23 to $24; mess pork, western new per bbl., $23 to $24; short cut western, per bbl. nominal; hams, city cured, per lb, 12½ to 13c; lard, Canadian in pails, 10 to 10½c; bacon, per lb., 11½ to 12c; lard, common refined 10 to 10½c. We quote cheese at 11c as the nominal idea. Butter—Creamery permits figures up to 24½c; township fetches 23c in some cases. Held western rolls are offering at 20c and upwards. Eggs, Montreal limed, 27 to 28c; held fall, 27 to 28c and boiling stock, 30 to 32c. Stocks of dressed hogs are still very heavy and receipts are in excess of the demand, which continues very slow at $9 to $9.15 in jobbing lots.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Feb. 16.—Cattle—Choice loads of good fat butchers' cattle sold at 3½ to 4c per lb., and a few small lots of picked animals brought as high as 4¼. The bulk of the offerings were taken at from 3½ to 3¾c per lb. Thin cows and rough, half fat oxen sold at from 2½ to 3c. per lb. A load of choice feeders was picked up for Windsor for which 4c per lb. was paid.

MILCH COW AND SPRINGERS.—Milch cows sold at from $30 to $45 per head, and springers at from $30 to $50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep sold slowly at $4 to $5.50 per head; lambs were in fair demand at $3 to $5.

HOGS—Choice fat hogs sold at 7c per lb., weighed off car, and stores at $6.75 to $7 per cwt. Rough heavy animals and light half fat hogs changed hands at 6 to 6½c per lb.

BUFFALO.

Feb. 13.—Cattle.—Receipts, 2 cars; market strong, and all sold. Sheep—Receipts, 30 cars; market fairly active and strong. Sales—Best native lambs, $5.25 to $5.35; fair to good, $5.10 to $5.15; common, $4.75 to $5.25; native sheep, fair to good, $4.65 to $5.15; choice wethers, $5.20 to $5.75; culls and common, $2.50 to $4.25; no Canadas on sale. Hogs. Receipts, 12 cars; market higher; Yorkers, $8.75 to $8.85; light do. $8.75 to $8.80; mediums and heavy, $8.85 to $8.90; pigs, $8.25 to $8.40.

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