Branch No. 4, London,

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond street. P. F. Boyle, President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec. Sec.

C. M. B. A.

Dunkirk, N. Y., March 20th, 1890.

To the Officers and Members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association:

BROTHERS—I publish herewith the report of Brother Wm. Dannemiller, of Canton, Supreme Deputy for the State of Ohio.

As will be seen, the Association in that State, while not large in membership, is nevertheless in a satisfactory condition and in the hands of good men who are performing the duties.

Fraternally yours,
R. MULHOLLAND, Sup. Pres.

Canton, Ohio, March 8th, 1890.

R. Mulholland, Esq., Supreme President, C. M. B. A., Dunkirk, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In accordance with your request, I attended a meeting of the Grand President and Board of Trustees of the Ohio Grand Council, held at Cleveland, Ohio, March 3rd, 1890, and as Supreme Deputy for the State of Ohio asked the several officers the following questions, which were answered in the manner given below:

Questions answered by the Grand President:

First Q.—As general Supervisor of the C. M. B. A. for the State of Ohio have you since your term of office personally investigated the departments of the Grand Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Trustees?

Ans.—No not in person, but I have through the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who is an expert book-keeper, and who has made complete reports of each department to me.

2nd Q.—Do you find the affairs of these departments administered in a correct and satisfactory manner?

Ans.—Yes, in every way.

3rd Q.—Do you hold the bonds of all the officers?

Ans.—I hold the bonds of the Board of Trustees and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees holds the bonds of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

4th Q.—What is the amount of the Grand Secretary's bond?

Ans.—$5,000.

5th Q.—What is the amount of the Treasurer's bond?

Ans.—$1,000.

6th Q.—What is the amount of the Board of Trustee's bond each?

Ans.—$1,000.

7th Q.—Have you appointed Grand and District Deputies where necessary and beneficial throughout the state?

Ans.—Yes, sir.

8th Q.—How are their reports as to the condition of the Association?

Ans.—Very satisfactory.

Questions and answers by Grand Secretary:

1st Q.—What is the membership in the State of Ohio at this date?

Ans.—1306.

2nd Q.—How many Branches?

Ans.—Thirty-one

3rd Q.—All in good standing?

Ans.—Yes.

4th Q.—What is the increase in membership since last Grand Council Convention?

Ans.—303.

5th Q.—Have you any means by which you know that the assessment notices from the various Branches are according to law, and properly forwarded to each member each assessment?

Ans.—I know that Branches are using proper assessment notices, as I furnish them to the Branches and as all assessments are paid promptly I must infer that all members are notified of each assessment.

6th Q.—Are there many resignations of membership from the Association in this State?

Ans.—Very few.

7th Q.—Is there any difficulty existing between the Branches and your department?

Ans.—None whatever.

8th Q.—How soon after receiving the assessment notice from the Supreme Recorder do you transfer to him your money?

Ans.—Always within thirty days.

9th Q.—Do you pay the entire assessment always within the required time, according to law?

Ans.—Yes, sir.

10th Q.—What is your mode of transferring your assessment fund to the Supreme Recorder?

Ans.—By New York draft.

Questions and answers by Board of Trustee:

1st Q.—Have all the members of the Board of Trustees examined and approved of the bonds given by the Secretary and Treasurer?

Ans.—Yes, sir.

2nd Q.—Do you keep the account of the reserve fund moneys separate from the other Grand Council money?

Ans.—Yes.

3rd Q.—When a loan is made upon an application what precaution do you take as to placing it on proper security?

Ans.—No loans were made up to this time. The Reserve Fund money is on deposit with the Society for Savings at Cleveland, Ohio, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

I examined the books of the Grand Secretary and found them in excellent condition; the work could not be done any better. They are neatly kept, well written and well bound, so that the records are good for many years hence.

I feel safe in reporting to you that the Grand Council of Ohio is composed of good, safe and conscientious men, competent to fill the offices to which they were called, and have so far filled them in a very creditable manner, for the best interest of the Association.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. DANNEMILLER,
Sup. Dep. for the State of Ohio.

Port Colborne, March 26th, 1890.

Editor of Catholic Record, London, Ont:

DEAR SIR—In your issue of the 22nd inst., you published an account of the organization of Branch 220, C. M. B. A. Said account was taken from Welland *Tribune*. On reading the account a person would understand that this Branch was organized at Welland and not at Port Colborne, as was the case.

Branch 120 was organized at Port Colborne, on March 12th, and it is to the ladies of this parish that the praise is due for the excellent banquet they prepared for all present on that evening.

The Branch has asked me to request you to make this correction.

Hoping that you will do so by inserting this letter in this week's RECORD if possible.

I remain respectfully yours,
P. G. LAHY, Rec. Sec.

The Catholic ladies of York, Pennsylvania, have started an organization to be known as "the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association." It will be conducted in a manner similar to that of the C. M. B. A. There will be two classes in the beneficiary department, ensuring in case of death, $500 and $1,000 respectively. Until the society number 2,000 members, Class A will be entitled to half the assessment imposed on the occasion of a death, and Class B to the whole amount. The surplus money shall be applied on next assessment.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Thorold, Ont., March 24th, 1890.

At a regular meeting of Branch 24, Thorold, the following resolutions of condolence were read and passed on motion of Brother Jas. Rogers, seconded by Brother John McNulty:

Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence, through the angel of Death, to visit the family of our esteemed Brother, Thomas Lannan, and remove therefrom a dear and beloved sister;

Resolved, That the members of this Branch tender to Brother Lannan and family their sincere sympathy in their sad affliction, and that a copy of the seresolutions be given to our worthy Brother;

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the meeting.

On motion of Brother Jos. Rogers, seconded by Brother John McNulty,

Whereas, our worthy and respected Treasurer, Wm. Gearin, has recently sustained a sad loss by the death of a loving brother; be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this Branch extend to Brother Gearin and family their earnest and heartfelt sympathy and that a copy of these resolutions be given to Brother Gearin;

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the meeting; that they be published in the *C. M. B. A. Monthly*, the CATHOLIC RECORD, the Welland *Tribune* and the Thorold *Post*.

Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Jos. Battle, Jos. P. Coan and Matthew Batile, committee.

A. MCKEAGUE, Rec. Sec.

Branch 18, Niagara Falls, Ont.,
31st March, 1890.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR—Please oblige by printing the attached resolution of condolence with the respected widow and family of our late Brother, Patrick McDonough, which, through some means, seems to have miscarried in transit to you. Hoping the relatives and friends of our late Brother will accept our assurance that we regret the non-publication of the Resolution, and will kindly understand that it was through no neglect on my part,

Yours fraternally,
GARRETT O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 3rd, 1890.

At a regular meeting of Branch 18, held this evening, it was moved by Recording Secretary O'Connor, seconded by Assistant Secretary Connolly, and carried unanimously:

Our Eternal Father having called to his rest our late loved and respected Brother, Patrick McDonough be it

Resolved, That, in the demise of Brother McDonough, our Branch has lost one of its most kindly and faithful members; our town has to mourn the passing away of a most honorable and law-abiding citizen, while the widow and children of our deceased Brother have suffered the saddest and greatest of all earthly losses; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped with mourning for the space of thirty days as a token of respect for the memory of deceased; that the sincere and hearty sympathy of our officers and members be herewith respectfully tendered the widow and orphans of our lamented Brother, to whom, also, a copy of these resolutions be handed; said resolutions to be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, Welland papers and Niagara Falls *Record*.

LOUIS DAAGO, President,
GARRETT O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

St. Louis Branch, 104, Waterloo.

At a regular meeting of Branch 104, Waterloo, March 25th, 1890, the following resolutions of condolence were put on motion of Brother John Baungardner, seconded by Brother George Herringer, and carried:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine and infinite wisdom to remove by death the beloved mother of our esteemed Brother, George Hergenroder, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 104, Waterloo, do hereby tender to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in the loss they have sustained of a loving and kind mother. Be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Brother George Hergenroder and the same be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and *C. M. B. A. Monthly*.

Signed on behalf of Branch 104, Waterloo,
JOHN BIERESCHBACH, Rec. Sec.

St Louis Branch, 104, Waterloo.

At a regular meeting of Branch 104, Waterloo, March 25th, 1890, the following resolutions of condolence were put on motion of Brother August Hyman, seconded by Brother Adam Leyler, and carried:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to visit by death the family of our esteemed Brother, Henry Memoel and take away his oldest son, who died after a short illness, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 104, Waterloo, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Henry Memoel and family in their sad bereavement. Be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Brother Henry Memoel and the same be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and *C. M. B A Monthly*.

Signed on behalf of Branch 104, Waterloo,
JOHN BIERESCHBACH, Rec. Sec.

St. Louis Branch, 104, Waterloo.

At a regular meeting of Branch 104, Waterloo, March 25th, 1890, the following resolutions of condolence were put on motion of Brother Thomas Nihill, seconded by Brother William McCardle, and carried:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother, William Massel, Be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 104, Waterloo, do hereby tender Brother William Massel and members of family our heartfelt sympathy in the sad loss with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict him. Be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Brother William Massel and the same be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and *C. M. B. A Monthly*.

Signed on behalf of Branch 104, Waterloo,
JOHN BIERESCHBACH, Rec. Sec.

OBITUARY.

James J. Walsh, Kingston.

Another grand old citizen has gone to the reward he has earned by a noble life. Peacefully and painlessly, at the advanced age of eighty years, Mr. James J. Walsh, one of Canada's pioneer lumbermen, rendered up his soul to God on last Thursday evening at 9 o'clock, surrounded by his sorrowing family. Mr. Walsh was born in Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1810, and came to Canada in 1827, settling in Quebec, where he entered Gilmour's lumbering firm, and gained such proficiency in this business that he rapidly rose to the position of manager, which post he held with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers for the long term of thirty-five years. In 1874 he entered into business on his own account in Port Hope, and after seven years—during which he was wonderfully lucky in several Grand Trunk contracts and other matters—retired into private life and came to live in Kingston in 1881, taking a house on Gore street, where he resided until his death. Mr. Walsh married, in 1862, Miss Mary Ann O'Neil, daughter of Mr. James O'Neil, a well known Kingston citizen. He leaves a family of two sons and four daughters, all grown up. His second daughter is married to Mr. F. Cicciari, one of the proprietors of the *Canadian Freeman*.

Mr. Walsh was a brother of the late Rev. Father Walsh, a clergyman well remembered in Kingston, and whose remains lie in the vaults under St. Mary's Cathedral.

Mr. Walsh had few equals while at the lumbering business. By looking at a floating raft he could tell within a few feet the measurement of it. His ability was so recognized by the Government that his services were required by them on all surveys.

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon. The attendance was large and representative, embracing citizens of all classes and creeds. At the cathedral the funeral service was read by the Rev. Father Murtagh, and the solemn *Libera* chanted by the choir, after which the cortege left for St. Mary's cemetery, the procession being led by His Grace Archbishop Cleary.

By the demise of Mr. Walsh the busy reaper, death, has robbed Canada of one of its oldest and best citizens, one of its kindest husbands, and one of its most loving fathers, but the glorious realms of immortality have gained an honest and pure soul for whom it is nearly superfluous to say *Requiescat in pace.*—*Kingston Freeman.*

Mrs. Bridget Byrne, London Township.

In London Township, on the 29th of March last, Mrs. Bridget Byrne, relict of the late Joseph Byrne and mother of Sister Alexis, Loretto Abbey, Toronto, and Mr. James Byrne of this city. She bore her affliction with Christian resignation and passed away at the ripe age of ninety years, fortified by all the rights of our Holy Church. Mrs. Byrne was born in the County Carlow, Ireland, came to this country fifty years ago, and, with her husband and family, settled on the eleventh concession of London, where she died. She leaves three sons and four daughters to mourn her loss. The funeral took place on Saturday morning from her family residence to St. Peter's Cathedral, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Tiernan, after which the remains were taken to St. Peter's cemetery for interment. May she rest in peace.

Mrs. Desmond, Ashfield.

On February, 9th ultimo, Mrs. Desmond, of Ashfield, was called to receive the reward of a pious and well-spent life. The deceased was a native of the County Cork, from whence she and her husband, John Desmond (who departed this life on the first of the New Year, 1884,), emigrated with their family, some of whom were very young. After residing some time in Toronto, where they still have many warm friends, they left there and settled in Ashfield, where they have well deserved the love and esteem of all who knew them. Before their death they counted upwards of forty grandchildren, the Desmonds, Donnollys, O'Reillys, Sullivans and Walls, among these as well as among their nephews and neices, they could count several priests and religious, some of the latter being cloistered nuns in Dublin and Bandon, which latter place Mr. Desmond's youngest brother still resides, and though he has given three of his daughters a large fortune when they entered the convent and educated two sons for the priesthood, he still finds means to continue his charitable works and relieving the sufferings of the poor. Mrs. Desmond, the subject of our present sketch, endeared herself to many here in Toronto, by her kind and skilful treatment of the sick at the time of the emigrant fever, when such services were sorely needed. One of her greatest trials was the death of her son, Humphrey, the flower of the flock, who was called away in the prime of life. He was a fine scholar and linguist and took the first prize as the best medical doctor in Toronto. As his services were almost always gratis, he had sick calls day and night, till, at length, his frame gave way under his arduous labors, and the famous Dr. Desmond was long lamented by all who knew him. Mrs. Desmond's other children are happily situated near her and she had the consolation of being surrounded by them on her death bed. Truly, in her case, death was an echo of life. Having received the last sacraments, her time was spent in holy and pious aspirations till she peacefully resigned her soul to her Creator.

A FRIEND IN TORONTO.

March 28th, 1890.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

MR ASQUITH, Q. C., SAYS IT HAS TAKEN ITS STAND FOR HOME RULE.

A ROUSING SPEECH BY MR PARNELL'S JUNIOR COUNSEL—WHAT THE LIBERALS MEAN—HOW THEY HAVE TAKEN UP THE CAUSE—THE COMMISSION REPORT ANALYZED—TORY MISREPRESENTATIONS—THE ELECTORS' JUDGMEET.

A recent meeting of Clapham Liberal and Radical Association, which was held in Belmont Hall, Clapham, was addressed by Mr. H. H. Arquith, Q C., M. P. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Reginald McKenna, Liberal candidate for the division. A resolution, expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule was moved, and on this Mr. Asquith spoke. As he was the counsel who conducted the direct examination of witnesses for Mr. Parnell before the late *Times* commission his views expressed in regard to its report are interesting. We give the speech in full:

The speaker, who was received with loud cheers, said they must have observed, in the course of the last ten days, that the somewhat stagnant waters of the political world had been a good deal ruffled and agitated by the appearance of the long-expected report of the special commission. (Laughter.) They had always said from the first that whatever this report might contain, whether it were favorable to, or whether it were adverse to, the Irish members whose conduct was to be inquired into, it would not make one iota of difference to the policy of the Liberal party. (Applause.) If the report had been a very different thing from what it was, if, instead of absolutely acquitting the Irish members (loud applause), it had found them guilty of the serious charges which were made against them, it would not have altered in any degree the attitude of the Liberal party to home rule. (Cheers.) They had taken up that cause, not as the Unionists foolishly pretended in reliance on paper safeguards, or verbal assurances, or the personal character of this or of that man, but because they believed that the Irish people were fit to govern themselves, that the more they gave them of self-government and of the discipline which self government involved, the fitter they would show themselves for its exercise, and it was in this way, and in this way alone, that they could put an end to the hereditary quarrel between these two countries, and lay the foundations of a permanent union between them. (Cheers) At the same time it was impossible to deny that the report of the commissioners was a document of interest and importance. It embodied the considered judgment of three very distinguished persons, not selected by or on behalf of the Irish party (hear, hear), upon a number of matters, some of which were certainly very fit to be

SUBJECTS OF JUDICIAL INQUIRY.

He confessed that having been himself engaged as one of the counsel in the case he should have felt a certain amount of delicacy in discussing the findings of the judges before a public meeting such as that, but whatever scruples he might have felt were entirely removed when he found that her majesty's attorney-general (groans), the head of the English bar, the leading counsel for the *Times* (hisses), did not allow forty-eight house to elapse from the publication of this report before he seized the opportunity of a public meeting at Oxford to present to the country his version of the case. The attorney general made some astounding statements, some of which, at the suggestion, no doubt, of some kind friend, he had since corrected, explaining that he did not mean some of the things which he said (laughter), and that he did not say altogether what he meant. (Renewed laughter.) He (Mr. Asquith) was not going to pursue the controversy. He should prefer to do so face to face with the attorney-general in the House of Commons, when, he had no doubt, Sir Charles Russell would bring him to account. (Cheers). How had the report been received by the Unionists themselves? He would say nothing about the *Times* newspaper. (Groans). It had, with a mixture of shuffling and effrontery which he believed to be unparalleled even in its own history, been endeavoring for the last week to persuade itself and the public that these gross and unfounded calumnies now branded by the judges as the result of forgery and perjury were after all mere details which did not go to the substance of the case. (Laughter.) He regretted to say that the *Times* in this matter at any rate had sunk so low that it could no longer be regarded as a serious or honorable antagonist. (Applause). There were other persons who stood in a different position. One of these was Mr. William Beckett, M. P., who, in a recent speech to his constituents at Retford, told them that the judges found

THE MAJORITY OF THE CHARGES

made by the *Times* proved, and that the others were simply said to be not proven, which meant that sufficient evidence had not been brought forward. (Laughter.) As to the famous letters, said this honorable member, they were withdrawn from the case some time ago, and not all had been said that might be said, and there were things in regard to those letters which could not be proved, by reason of the scoundrel who could prove them being out of the way. (Laughter). This was a suggestion on the part of this honorable member that if all the truth were known about the letters, which the report of the commission declared to be forgeries, they would turn out to be genuine. (Hear hear). That was the sort of spirit in which an average Conservative received the finding of the tribunal when it happened to be adverse. (Cheers.) He was glad to be able to contrast that with the manliness and straightforwardness of another Unionist—Mr. Caine—whose letter the *Times* newspaper had up to this moment refused to give a place in its columns. (Cheers.) This report of the commission amounted to a statement that, in the opinion of the judges, on every charge of personal complicity in crime made by the *Times* against the Irish members they were not guilty. All the facts on which the commission reported, except two, were perfectly well known before. The two new facts which the commission, after more than twelve months' labor, discovered were, first, the unearthing from the obscurity which it had hitherto enjoyed, the publication of a certain newspaper called the *Irishman*, which contained a number of condemnable articles, but it was proved that the paper had a very limited circulation, and even the officials of Dublin Castle were unaware of its very existence. (Cheers) The second fact—and the only other new thing they found about the Land League—was that in October, 1881, the day before Mr. Parnell was arrested, and when the league itself was upon

THE EVE OF SUPPRESSION

and its executive council in confusion, there was a meeting of the executive council at which not a single one of the respondents was present, and at which £6 was voted to certain persons who had been engaged in a criminal enterprise. That was the sum and substance of what the commission found about the Land League. All the other facts were perfectly well known to Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington in 1882 when the negotiations with Parnell, known as the Kilmainham treaty, took place, and all was known in 1882, 1883, 1884, and 1885, when the Tories were in the closest alliance with the Irish members in obstruction and preventing the passing into law of many most useful measures of Mr. Gladstone's Government. (Cheers) All that was known now, with the exception of the two solitary facts he had mentioned, was known when Lord Carnarvon had entered into private negotiations with Mr. Parnell to see if some form of Home Rule could not be given to Ireland by the Tories. (Cheers). The matter would never have been gone into and the commission instituted but for the articles in the *Times*, in which charges of the most atrocious character were for the first time made against the Irish members, such as the governing body of the league being a murder club, and that the members were cognizant of outrage and murder. (Hear, hear.) Their finding with reference to the £6 payment was one upon which a great deal would be said when the proper time came, and at the moment he would pass it by, because it was not even suggested that any one of the Irish members was a party to the proceedings in question. In regard to the findings which were adverse to the Irish party these findings had reference entirely to the conduct of the Land League movement, and they were in effect the construction which these commissioners put upon acts and speeches which were notorious to all the world five, six, seven years before the first of the *Times* libels was published, and all political parties had agreed long before the date of that publication not to treat it as

DISQUALIFYING THE IRISH MEMBERS

from political association and alliance with them. (Cheers.) The judges for instance found that ten years ago John Dillon and William O'Brien were anxious to secure complete separation from England. That was the state of their minds ten years ago, but the commissioners did not inquire into the state of their minds now. If he (Mr. Asquith) had been an Irishman in '79, as these men were—young Irishmen just entering upon political life, and looking back as they did on eighty years of union, fruitless of beneficent legislation to their country, and felt as they had reason to feel absolute despair of any beneficent action upon the part of the Imperial Parliament—he was quite certain, and he believed the majority of those he was addressing would have been more inclined to seek a remedy for the evils and unhappiness of their country in complete separation from Great Britian. (Cheers.) So far from being ashamed of it he should say that was a natural and legitimate frame of mind, but what the commissioners did not observe, and what they did not think it necessary to report upon, was the change in these men's dispositions. Ten years had passed, and during these ten years they had seen what anyone in Ireland had never seen before, and that was what constitutional agitation could do. (Hear, hear.) They had seen the dawn of the day when the long standing and never quenched national aspirations of Ireland would be gratified. (Applause) He undertook to say there was not one of the seven or eight men whom the commissioners found were in favor of the separation of Ireland from Great Britain who did not now renounce these opinions, having seen what constitutional agitation would do, and who did not now stand shoulder to shoulder with the English people, and join with them in hearty and united action on behalf of the empire to which they and we alike belong. (Cheers) The commissioners had detailed certain isolated and exceptional cases where boycotting had taken place, but they should also at the same time have

SET DOWN SIDE BY SIDE

with them the instances of landlord harshness and oppression, and the cruel exactions of impossible rents raised year by year and generation after generation upon the value which the tenant himself had added to the holding, and, above all, they should have set down how in these years of distress and misery—'79 and '80—when the people in the west of Ireland were living upon sea-weed and public charity, it was the rarest thing in the world for a landlord to come forward and even subscribe for the relief of the distress of his own tenants. The commissioners had told them that they did not regard as coming within their province the investigation of causes of crime, or in other words the historical antecedents or economic condition of the state of affairs they were investigating, but how was it possible to form a sane or sound judgment of any great or revolutionary movement if they concentrated attention to the actions and speeches of the persons who happened to be the leading characters in it without ascertaining the cause which led to such actions and such speeches. (Cheers.) The Irish people, like every other people, were made what history had made them. The result of the inquiry has been to reverse the position of the accusers and the accused, and to put into the dock and place at the bar of public opinion not only the *Times* newspaper but those who in complicity and connivance with it had, as a political party, for years made these foul calumnies their daily meat and drink. (Cheers.) He had no doubt when the electors of the country came to give their judgment on these charges, looking back on the way they had been promulgated, and the purposes for which they had been used, they would pronounce a judgment not only of acquittal upon those who had been falsely accused but that their condemnation would serve as a warning and as an example for all time to come. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in his circular letter against the practice of cremation, calls it: "A pagan custom, which the Municipal Council of Paris, in its hatred of religion, is endeavoring to make common. The Catholic Church (as the Cardinal points out) has preserved the traditions respecting burial which the Jewish nation had originally received from the Patriarchs, and had adopted the custom of depositing the dead in consecrated clay."

There are in the southern part of Japan twenty-five thousand Catholics with sixty churches and chapels and sixty students of theology. Eight native students were ordained to the priesthood last year, and about the same number will be ordained during 1890.

The Bishop of Padua has formed a society for the purpose of showing the harmony between science and religion. The Holy Father has written him a cordial letter approving of his undertaking.

The register of the Church at Boucherville, P. Q., goes back to the 20th of May, 1688. The first entry records the baptism of an Indian child by Father James Marquette, S J.

HIS NAME A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—Joseph Murphy, one of the foremost of the Irish comedians on the stage, comes to the Grand Opera House Easter Monday night, April 7th. No actor of the present age has brought so much pleasure to thousands of hearts as Joseph Murphy and his name is a household word from one extreme of the country to the other. There are those who never see the inside of a theatre except on the occasions of Joseph Murphy's appearance and the delight they experience is satisfaction enough for a year. Mr. Murphy comes well supported, and will, as he always does, test the capacity of the house during the engagement.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, April 3.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.41½ to 1.46½; white, 1.41½ to 1.46½; spring, 1.41½ to 1.46½; corn, 80 to 90; rye, 90 to 1 00; barley, malt, 80 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats, 85 to 90; peas, 95 to 1 00; beans, bush, 90 to 1 40; buckwheat, cental, 75 to 85.

PRODUCE.—Eggs, fresh, 14; eggs, store lots, 11 to 12; butter, best roll, 20 to 22; butter, large rolls, 18 to 19; butter, crocks, 16 to 17; store packed firkin, 14 to 15; dry wood, 4.50 to 5.00; green wood, 4.50 to 5.00; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; lard, No. 1, lb, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; clover seed, bush, 3 00 to 3 50; alsike seed, bush, 5.50 to 6.50; Timothy seed, bush, 1.50 to 2.00; hay, ton, 6.00 to 8 00; flax seed, bush., 1.40 to 1.50; Maple syrup, per gal., 1 00 to 1.20; maple sugar, per lb., 10 to 12.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, cwt., 3 50 to 4 00; pigs, pair, 5.00 to 6.50; fat beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.00 to 4.00.

MEAT.—Beef by carcass, 4 50 to 7.50; mutton by qr., 8 to 9; mutton by carcass, 6 to 7; lamb by carcass, 10 to 12; lamb, by qr., 10 to 11; spring lamb, per qr., 1 50 to 1.75; veal by qr., 7 to 8; veal by carcass, 6 to 7; pork, per cwt., 5.50 to 6 00; pork, per qr, 7 to 8.

POULTRY (dressed.)—Fowls, per lb, 7; fowls, pr., 75 to 80; ducks, pr., 75 to 1.25; ducks, lb., 6 to 7; geese, each, 75 to 85; geese, lb, 7 to 7½; turkeys, lb, 12 to 14; turkeys, each, 80 to 1.75; peafowls, each, 65 to 75.

Toronto, April 3.—WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, 86; Spring, No. 2, 86 to 87; red winter, No. 2, 86 to 87; Manitoba hard, No. 1, 1.06 to 1 07; No. 2, 1.04 to 1.05; barley, No. 1, 50 to 52; No. 2, 46 to 47; No. 3, extra, 40 to 42; No 3, 35 to 37; peas, No. 2, 56 to 58; oats, No. 2, 29 to 31½.

Montreal, Que., April 3.—FLOUR—Receipts, 600 bbls.; sales, none reported; market is quiet and prices are without change; grain and provisions, unchanged. Stocks here this morning:—Wheat, 152 002 bush.; corn, 74,308 bush.; peas, 403 962 bush.; oats, 103 856 bush.; barley, 82,742 bush.; rye, 51 245 bush.; flour, 61,600 bbls.; oatmeal, 344 bbls.; cornmeal, 108 bbls; No 1 hard Manitoba wheat, nominal, at 1 07 to 1 08

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 3.—CATTLE—Calves in fair supply. Veals 4.50 to 5 50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Twenty-five loads on sale. There was a fairly active all round demand for sheep and lambs, and prices were a shade higher on sheep. Spring lambs are coming in now in small bunches, and sell at 2.00 per head to 11c per lb., according to quality. Sheep—Choice to extra, 6.10 to 6.40; good to choice, 5.75 to 6 00; common to fair, 5.00 to 5.50; culls, 3 50 to 4.00. Lambs—Choice to extra, 7.25 to 7.40; good to choice, 6.75 to 7.20; common to fair, 6 00 to 6 50; culls, 5 00 to 5 75.

HOGS—Twenty loads on sale. There was a fairly active trade at a shade lower. Mediums and heavy, 4.50; mixed, 4 50; Yorkers, 4.40; pigs, 4.20 to 4.30; roughs, 3.50 to 3.85; stags, 3.00 to 3.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; market slow; beeves, 4 80 to 5 00; steers, 3.40 to 4 75; stockers and feeders, 2 50 to 3 95; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 50 to 3 50; Texas corn fed steers, 3 00 to 3.60. HOGS—Receipts, 13 000; 5c lower; mixed, 4.00 to 4.30; heavy, 4.10 to 4.40; light, 4 00 to 4.25; skips, 3 40 to 4 60. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; natives, 3 90 to 6 50; western corn-fed, 4.80 to 5 70; Texans, 3.75 to 5 30; lambs, 5.50 to 6.80.

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On the 24th ult., at 65 Stanley street, London South, the wife of W. A. Hurley of a daughter.

A CATHOLIC of good habits and fair education wanted in several sections of the United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious person. References. BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York. 598 8w

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