Branch No. 4, London, on the ind and 4th Thursda menth, at 8 o'clock, at their Block, Richmond street. Ma a President; Wm. Corcoran,

C. M. B. A.

Two More ew Branches Montreal M rob 8th 1890.

Branch No. 118, C. M. B. A., was organized by Deputy T. P. Tansey, on Wedneady March 5th, at the city of Sherbrooke. Brother Brosseau, of Branch 83, Montreal, assisted in the ceremony. The following are its first officers.

President, Judge Riovx
First Vice-President, Z P Cormier
Second Vice-President, John J Griffiths
Recording Secretary. P Heachest
Assistant Secretary. B Heront
Tressurer, O Dupont
Financial Secretary, H Fortier
Marshai. Was Gendren
Guard, E Chartier
Trustees, for one year, John Mulvens,
Louis Juppy, and A H Camirand; for two
years, J B Dances and A F vare
Representative to Grand Council, Judge
Rioux
Atternate, H Fortier.

Atternate, H Fortier. This Branch starts with a large member ship in a good centre and much good will follow its organization. Too much credit cannot be given to the efforts o

Judge Rioux in working up this Branch as well as to the other members who so ably assisted him. Its membership claimthe principle Catholic citizens of this pushing city of the townships, and in time will be the banner Branch.

Niagara Falls, March 7, 1890. R. Brown, Beq., Grand tecretary,

DRAM SIR AND BROTHER :- I have much pleasure in informing you that I organized Branch 119 at Welland on the organized Branch 119 at Welland on the evening of the 6th inst, with eighteen charter members. Very efficient assistance was rendered by the following efficers: J. E. Lawrence, J. McCarron and J Sullivan of Branch 10, St. Catharines; H. Horey of 61, Merritton, and J Cohan, J. Battle and Thos Lannon of 24, Thorold Rev. Matter. McTates. Rev. Father McEntee, to whom the establishment of the branch may be ustly attributed, attended from Port Colborne and spoke in a very eulogistic manner of the benefits derived from membership in the Association. His speech was warmly applauded by the announced that another new Branch another new Branch was to average at Port Colwould be ready to organize at Port Colborne on the 12th inst.

The officers of Branch 119 are men

who can be depended on to do their duty; and, with a Mr. Brown at its head, ess is already assured.

Full instructions regarding the various duties of the officers and members were imparte by myself and officers Horey and Lawrence. I might add that three of the candidates who passed were unable to attend, but, with others now being examined, will be admitted at the next end subsequent meetings. All the officers were elected by assismation, a list of whom is herewith appended:

President, Thomas F Brown
First Vice-President, James Heysel
Second Vice-President, James Heysel
Second Vice-President, James O'Brien
Recording Secretary, John R Dowd
Assistant Secretary, Chas A Smith
Financial Secretary, Albert Valencourt
Ireasurer, W m Carpenter
Marshal, Alex Reuter
Guard, Henry Foster
Trustees, for one year, Thomas Flanagan,
Iames Heysel and Albert Valencourt; for
two years, Jeremiah O'Brien and M Meauliffe uline Representative to Grand Council, Thos F

rown
Alternate. John R Dowd.
Fraternally yours,
JAMES QUILLINAN, Dist. Deputy. Dunnville is organizing a Branch of the C, M. B A. The applications for mem-bership and medical certificates of four teen charter members have been for-

From the Supreme Recorder.

SUPREME RECORDER'S OFFICE, Brooklyd, N.Y., March 8, 1890. To the C. M. B. A. Membership ; BROTHERS-The following is a sum-

mary of the report recently filed in the Insurance Department of this State, showing the condition of our Association on the 31st day of December, 1889, and the business transacted during the year: FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on haid Dec. 31, 1888....\$ 2 699 37 Received during 1889. Beneficiary 371 049 12 Received during 1889. Gen'i Fund 5 988 91 \$379,732 40

DISBURSED

Beneficiary......\$871 900 00 General Fund....... 5,964 86—\$377,864 86

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Age.	Number.	Age.	Number.
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20	50	36	185
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22	165	38	
	191	39	174
24	260	40	123
		41	102
	200	42	99
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Pennsyl Oanada Michiga Ohio Gre Supren Total Avera BECORD N. Y. Gr Penn. G	Grand Council Grand Council Council Council Grand Council Council Grand Cou	of death, 4 ONS AND E	2.53 years. 2.53 years. Expelled 4.56

RECAPITULATION:

Membership Dec 31, 1889......24.796

The foregoing statement will no doubt

Onio Grand Conneil....... Supreme Council......

Membership Dec. 81 1888...... Admitted during 1889.....

Total

Number of deaths during 1889.

Number expelled during 1889.

Number resigned during 1889.

Tickets for the drama "Kathleen Mourneen," to be played in the Opera House, London, on the 17th, may be had at the CATHOLIC RECORD office.

376

.25,433

Prince Bismarck has instructed Hern von Schlozer, the representative of Prussia at the Vatican, to inform the Holy See that the German empire will henceforth

et co-operative association doing busi-es in this country, the death rate being a lowest and the expense of manage-

ment the least.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Association.

We have paid our beneficiary more promptly than ever before; in many instances within ten days after the death occurred. If Branches comple strictly with the law as to the payment of assess ments, the beneficiary can be paid im mediately on receipt of the proper papers. Respectfully submitted. C. J. HICKEY,

Resolutions of Condolence

Supreme Recorder.

At a regular meeting of Branch 19, Ingersoll, held in their hall on the evening of the 3rd of March, 1890, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas our worthy and esteemed Brother, James P. O'Neill, has recently undergone the eas affliction by the loss of his brother, by the stern hand of Death, be it therefore

is brother, by the stern hand of Death, De therefore Resolved, That the members of this Branch ereby earnostly extend to Brother Jas. P. "Neill and family their heartfelt sympethy t beir sad loss, and trust that Divine Pro-idence may grant them courage to recon-let themselves to the will of our Heavening ather in their sad bereavement; be it sychar. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions resent to Brother Jas. P. O'Neili and family and also inserted in the CATHOLIC RESORD and recorded in the minutes of this meeting and recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

A. W. MUDDOCK,

A. W. MUDDOCK,

Committee.

J. S. SMITH, Committee. Tickets for the drama "Kathleen Mavourneen," to be played in the Opera House, London, on the 17th, may be had at the Catholic Record office,

THE JESUITS

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE

Nor has "obligatio peccati" any weight in the matter. But let us quote the famous passage of Gury which contains the "obligare ad." I only wonder how Pro fessor Scrimger came to forget that it had sessor Scrimger came to forget that it had a very important bearing on the discus alon. Though the volume and chapter were also omitted in his letter, it is to be found in Vol. II, Ch. III, Art. 3. No. 168 Gury quotes from Liguori: "Religiosus vi sui voti non tenetur obedire Superiori rem impossibilem, aut evidente-illicitam, aut graviter sibi noxiam praectivilicitam, sut graviter sibi noxiam praectivilicitam. plenti—S L'gor. n. 47, etc.," i. e., a religious, in virtue of his vow, is not obliged to obey his Superior who enjoins some-thing impossible, or evidently illicit He then adds himself: "Et sane non potuit se then adds himself: "Lt same non potuit se obligare ad rem impossibilem, cum nemo ad impossibile teneatur; neque ad rem certo ilicitam, siquidem votum nequit esse vin culum iniquitatis, etc." "Aud forsooth, he could not bind himself to what is im possible, as no one may be held to the im-

self to what is illicit, since indeed a vow cannot be a bond of iniquity." If our much esteemed Professor be still puzzled to know why I selected a point which he thinks the general public is little capable of comprehending, I see no reason for not gratifying his legitimate curiosity My first reason is that I prefer rather to run the risk of not being understood than of shocking the sensitiveness of chaste ears
If I mistake nct, St. Paul in the beginning
of the V. ch. to the Ephesians, speaking to
the common among the faithful, enjoins
that "it should not so much as be named" mong them. If a sad necessity obliges the was made sgainst Mr. Parnell in opnnee the general public. And were it not forbidden by the law of God, it is by human ordinances and by the laws of our own country. I refer the incredulous to Folkard's Starkie on Slander and Libel (Sanks & Bros., New York, 1877, p. 781). It will there be seen how in England the "Protestant Electoral Union" fared in a similar matter. The objects of the society were stated to be "to protest against the teachings and practices of the Romanist and Puseyite system which are un English blasphement." healer of souls, as of the body, to come in contact with the unclean, that is no rea of the society were stated to be "to pro-test against the teachings and practices of the Romanist and Puseyite systems, which are un English, immoral and blasphemous," "to maintain the protest-antism of the Bible and the liberty of England," and "to promote the return to Parliament of men who will assist them in these objects; and particularly will expose and defeat the deer-laid machinations of the Jesuits, and resist grants of public money for Romanist purposes." This is quite reslistic; but I assure your readers, Mr. Editor, that there is no allusion to current local events.

But let us proceed: As "the end justi-fies the mraus," they exposed for sale "The Confessional Unmasked" and other horrors. This pamphlet consisted of extracts from the works of theologians on the doctrines and discipline of the Church of Rome, and particularly of auricular confession. On the one side of the page were printed passages in the original Latin, and opposite a free translation into

It was held that notwithstanding the

repelit.
Whether I have done so effectually or not I leave to the general public, and I am far from underrating their intelligence, as Professor Scrimger would have me do. With a fair hearing of both sides, and a full statement, they generally discern which side is right. A E. JONES, S. J. St. Mary's College, February 27.

TO BE CONTINUED.

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN

The debate in the House of Commons, Friday night, on Labouchere's motion for an inquiry into the Cleveland street abominations amply justifies the belief that Lord Sillsbury and other members of the Government were responsible for the escape of Lord Arthur Somerset and other criminals. One of the chief points in Labouchere's indictment was that Salisbury had an interview with Sir Dighton Protyn, the comptroller of the Prince of Wales' household, and a personal friend of Somerset, at which he stated that a warrant for Somerset's arrest would be forthwith issued; that Probyn went straight to the colonel of Somerset's regiment; that the colonel of Somerset, and that Somerset field from the country the same evening. There was a case of The debate in the House of Comme the same evening. There was a case of cause and effect which Attorney-General Webster could only explain by a second rand denial from Lord Salisbury, a denial not of the interview with rand demial from Lord Salisbury, a denial not of the interview with Someraet's friend, but of the fact that he teld Probyn the date upon which the warrant would be issued. Webster repeatedly laid stress upon Salls bury's denial, as though that were in itself sufficient to dispose of the charge, and he did so with the deliberate purpose of exaspersting Labouchere. He succeeded, to the great delight of the ministerialists. Labouchere, who is usually the coolest of the great delight of the ministerialists. Labouchere, who is usually the coolest of men, lost his patience, and declared bluarly that he did not believe Lord Salisbury. The ministerialists, renegade Chamberiain among them, howled for a withdrawl of the chocxlous assertion. Labouchere fiercely refused, and repeated the offence, and he was finally "named" and suspended for a week. Having thus prevented Labouchere from replying to prevented Labouchere from replying to Webster, the closure was afterwards applied, and a motion for inquiry arapplied, and a motion for inquiry arranged, but it will not help the Government. The House was startled, and the country is to day astounded at the scan dalous delays which, as Labouchere proved, were interposed to prevent the arrest of four criminals. Chapter and verse were given for every statement, and the reply of Sir Richard Webster, himself one of the accused, to the general charge

THE VERIEST LAWYER'S QUIBBLE. He was unable to deny the facts of the delay, and failed to explain them away. delay, and fatled to explain them away. The police were first placed in possession of the facts the first week of July, but Hammond, instead of being arrested or watched, was allowed to escape, and no effort was made to obtain his extradition, although the police in Belgium, in which country he first sought refuge, offered to hand him over. For months Somerset was allowed to move about in London acciety, and Webster could only explain ociety, and Webster could only explain society, and webster could only explain this immunity by saying that the author-ities had no corroborative evidence against him. Yet, when spurred by the Radical press, and the police were authorized to arrest him, warning was conveyed to him, and he got clear away. Having gaged the House of Commons, suspended r Libourchere and imprisoned Estitor Parke, the Government now has the effront ery to claim that its character has been vindicated. A grim satisfaction is obstainable from the manner in which the candal has been turned sgainst Lord Salisbury personally. He is charged with conspiring to defeat the ends of justice by aiding Lord Arthur to escape. A similar charge was made against Mr. Parnell in connection with Frank Reprovedients. denial, and a prominent member of the House has declared him a liar. Why, therefore, ask the Liberal newspapers, should not a commission be appointed to try "ctarges and allegations against Lord Saltsbury." A dramatic incident for the debate was the challenge by Webster te Labouchers to state the promise of the prodebate was the challenge by websier to Labouchere to state the name of the per-son who gave him information of the con-versation between Salisbury and Probyn. Labouchere smiled an extremly broad smile, and, with an alacity which showed Labouchere smiled an extremly broad smile, and, with an alactity which showed the challenge was pleasing to bim, wrote the name on a slip of paper, offered it to Sir Richard Webster, and blandly invited that astonished gentleman to read it aloud. The House lifted its collective ears and eyes, and every tongue was silent, but Webster failed to respond to the challenge, and a great roar of exultation went up from the Liberal side. Libouchere says that he cannot divinge the news and the side of the cannot divinge the news and the side of the cannot divinge the news and the side of the side. Libouchere says that he cannot divinge the news and the side of the sid and a great roar of exultation went up from the Liberal side. Libouchers says that he cannot divulge the name, and there have been wild guesses as to his informant's identity. But it is a positive fact that he is no less a person than Sir Francis Knollys, the Prince of Wales' private secretary.

private secretary. LOOKS LIKE DISSOLUTION. This incident gives strength to the loudly whispered rumors of an impend-It was held that notwithstanding the object of the defendant was not to injure public morals, but to attack the religion and practice of the Roman Oatholic Church, this did not justify his act, nor prevent it from being a misdemeanor proper to be prosecuted, etc.

My second reason for selecting the passage from the Constitutions was that my present object is to defend, not the Church at large, but the Society in particular. Now, as in the two column report this was absolutely the only real and direct attack on the Society, I thought it my daty to repellit.

I was held that notwithstanding the object of the defendant was not to injure partiamentary dissolution, and some even go so far as to predict that it will come before kaster. The truth is, that so much bad blood and personal bitter ness have been engendered during the oming to turn with relief to the thought of passing to turn wi up very clearly the deadly hatred which inflames and paralyses the present body. No one in reading the report of what took place could possibly comprehend the sequence of events unless he had knowledge of the personal ill feeling underlying the scene. The real key to the excitement was the deep disgust and irritation with which the Liberals and Irish view svery appearance in the

Iristion with which the liberals and Irish view every appearance in the debate of the Attorney General. During the progress of the Parnell com-mission it has often been demonstrated that Sir Richard Webster on his feet presents about the most perfect idea of an presents about the most perfect idea of an egregious, exasperating ass of which the human mind can conceive. By reason of his means and unmanly course throughout the commission and his perversely stupid attitude since the report of the judges was made he has become so wholly hateful to the entire opposition that every word he says now from his place on the treasury benches calls and wands

bad temper. If any other minister had been deputed calmly to explain the circumstances, which, though highly suspicious on the face, might easily admit of AN INNOCENT CONSTRUCTION, doubtless there would have been no scene at all. But instead, Webster was put up to call names, impute evil motives, and enabroud the whole issue in a dense fog of irrelevance and purposeless invective. enshroud the whole issue in a dense fog of irrelevance and purposeless invective. This so enraged everybody on the opposite side that a pacific outcome became impossible, and when Mr. Labouchere was atuag into declaring he would not believe Lord Salisbury, he was backed by such a sustained rost of opposition approval as is seldom heard in the House.

The incompatibility of temper has

The incompatibility of temper has secone so gravely aggravated of late become so gravely aggravated of late between the two sides of the divided House that sparks are struck out now by every passing pretext for contention, and with a prospect of still greater quarrels and scandalous scenes coming in the part two washes over the complete. in the next two weeks over the commission report, it is easy to understand that a desire to be rid of the whole thing a desire to be rid of the whole thing should be growing apace on both sides. Doubtless it is this desire rather than any exact information which is responsible for the rumors of dissolution, but the increasing strength of this public feeling gives peculiar weight of its own to those rumors. It is extremely difficult to tell whether his suspension was justified in Parliamentary law or not. The Liberal papers sharply contest the ruling, and it is certain that there will be a prolonged debate on the subject. It unfortunately is also certain that we shall hear a good deal more about the Cleveland street scandal and the identity of Labouchere's informant. informant.

SALISBURY EXPLAINS. Speaking in the House of Lords Mon Speaking in the House of Lords Monday, with reference to the charges made against him by Mr. Henry Labouchere in the House of Commons last Friday night, Lord Salisbury explained that he did not meet Lieutenant General Sir Dighton Probyn of the Prince of Wales' household with a view to enabling Lord Inguton Probyn of the Prince of Wales' household with a view to enabling Lord Arthur Someraet, who was charged with complicity in the Cleveland street scandal, to escape. He said that General Probyn had sent him a telegraphic dispatch asking for an interview. He did not mention the subject of the proposed interview, and Lord Salisbury supposed it referred to jurneys which were contemplated by the Prince of Wales. He met General Probyn casually at a railway station, and they had a very brief and hurried conversation, during which General Probyn referred to the scandal. Whatever passed between them, Lord Salisbury said, he gave the House of Lords his assurance that he never said a warrant was about to be issued against Lord Arthur Somerset. Lord Salisbury declared that he could not believe a man of General Probyn's character world that usehold with a view to enabling Lord General Probyn's character would interview him for the purpose of worming out information in order to defeat justice.

FOR FREE SPEECH. Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Comnons, Monday, referred to the suspension of Mr. Henry Lebouchere on Friday last for his language regarding Lord Salisbury in the discussion on the Cleveland street scandal, and asked that he be allowed to make the following motion : "The House make the following motion: "The House deems it necessary to declare that when a member prefers a charge against a minister which the minister denies, such member ought not to be restrained from refusing to accept the denial, and from persisting in the charge, because the minister is a member of the Mouse of Lorda." The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in the House, said he would consider Mr. G.adstone's request.

he would consider Mr. G. adstone's request.

JOSEPH BIGGAR'S BEQUESTS. JOSEPH BIGGAR'S BEQUESTS.

It now appears that the story that Biggar had left Butlerstown Castle to his dear friend Tim. Healy is not true. The castle is hereafter to be at the disposal of the Catholic priests officiating at Butlerstown. Some of the less wealthy Parnellite members may regret that the castle has passed out of Biggar's control. He used it as a sort of sanatorium or hospital for them If any Parnellite complained of overwork or illness, it was Biggar's custom to give or illness, it was Biggar's custom to give them the keys of Butlerstown Castle and mentioned in the will is due to Healy's own desire. Nevertheless Biggar left £1 000 to a son of Healy, for whom he stood as god-father. Biggar's sister, who came over from Belfast and prevented a public funeral, taking upon herself the direction of arrangements, is cut off with a legacy of £80 He has also left to Archbishop Waish of Dublin £2,000 and sums ranging from £200 to £1,000 to various charities in various parts of Ireland. land.

HE WINKED AT THE PIG.

The adage that a cat may look at a king The adage that a cat may look at a king has been mentioned in this and other newspapers, and is generally considered sound. Nevertheless in Ireland a man may not wink at a pig. Edward McGinley, of Kiult, was on Tuursday sentenced to three months' imprisonment for this crime. The pig with which McGinley took this optical liberty was the property of a boycotted farmer, and by a remarkable coincidence, a home rule butcher was about to purchase the animal, when McGinley, also a Home Ruler, winked at it. The prospective purchaser there-McGinley, also a Home Ruler, winked as it. The prospective purchaser thereupon turned his back upon the pig, and the owner had McGinley arrested. The pig, while regretting McGinley's misfortune, expresses satisfaction at the present condition of affairs, since no butcher has at deard to purchase it for alimentary. yet dared to purchase it for alimentary

MR. TUOHY MUST PAY. The appeal of Mr. James Tuchy, who it was charged had charge and control of the Dublin Freeman's Journal in London. and was therefore responsible for the publication of certain comments on the O'Shea divorce case, resulting in the application by Captain O'Shea for a writ of attachment against that paper, and who was convicted and fined £100, beside being compelled to pay Captain O'Shea's that the German empire will henceforth extend its protection to all Catholic missions which may put up settlements in the German colonial possessions, whatever religious order may start such settlements.

Settlements.

every word no says now from the treasury benches galls and wounds in the German colonial possessions, whatever religious order may start such settlements.

every word no says now from the treasury benches galls and wounds in the German colonial possessions, whatever religious order may start such settlements.

The parliamentary election in the north division of St. Pancres, Tuesday, resulted in the return of Mr. Bolton the Giad stonian candidate, who polled 2,657 votes, against 2,549 polled by the Unionist candidate. Mr. Grabam At the last previous election Mr. Bolton was defeated by 261 votes.

by 261 votes.

BRANDED WITH ETERNAL INFAMY.

Sir William Vernon Havcourt, speaking at Bath, referred to the Parnell investing at least of the commission, and esid: "The Times is branded with eternal infamy, and is a monument of a lasting disgrace to English journalism."

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill, which will be introduced in Parliament by the Government, provides for state aided migration, and abolishes the land courts and land commissioners.

commissioners, \$20,000,000 FOR BARRACKS. The House of Commons bas authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 in improv-ing and extending the military barracks throughout the country.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

MISSION AT RIDGETOWN.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Last week a three day's retreat was conducted in the mission of Ridgetown, commencing on Sunday, 2ad inst., and terminating on the morning of Wednesday, 5th. During these days one hundred and seventy five persons approached the sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. When we consider that the entire congregation consists of only thirty five families we can well understand that the mission was a grand success. The good people of Ridge town, with characteristic devotedness to the practices of our holy religion, availed themselves of this occasion to fulfill a twofold duty, namely, that of making a spiritual retreat and at the same time of receiving their Easter communion. The opening sermon was preached on Sunday by the pastor, Rev. Father Quigley. On Monday he was joined by Rev. Father Aylward of St. Thomas, and Rev. Father Kealy, of Mount Carmel. These two pious and talented priests labored diligently dur ing the mission in hearing contessions and giving instructions On Monday ing the mission in hearing contessions and giving instructions On Monday morning Father Aylward gave a beautiful discourse on the importance of eternal salvation, taking for his text the words of our Blessed Saviour: "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and art troubled about many things! but one thing is necessary. Mary hath chosen the best part, which shall not be taken away from her." In the evening Father Keals presched shall not be taken away from ner.

In the evening Father Kealy preached
on the sacrament of penance. Father
Kealy is a fluent and elequent speaker
and many of our separated brethren
who were present were, no doubt,
edified and instructed by his concluding sermon on devotion to the Mother of God.

The morning exercises consisted of hearing confessions from an early hour, with Low Masses at 8 and 8.30 and High Mass at 1. In the afternoon confessions were heard from 3 to 6. At 7 o'clock the Way of the Cross followed by a sermon and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Father Quigley may well feel proud of his people of Ridgetown, who, by the devoted manner in which they attended the mission, have shown that the seeds of Catholic faith and piety, instilled into them

Oathorie ratin and piety, institled into them by their pious forefathers, still remain fresh and green in their minds.

The music was furnished by the kind and talented organis: of the church, Miss Annie McKeon, assisted by the Ridgetown

OBITUARY.

Neil McNeil, London.

In this city, on the 8th instant, died Mr. Neil McNell, in the 84 h year of his Mr. Neil McNeil, in the 84 h year of his age. He was a native of Barra, Invernessinire, Scotland, and came to Canada in the year 1852. For thirty years he has been a resident of this city. Neil McNeil was not of those who chose the bustling and busy side of the world's work. He did not seek prominence or notoriety, nor had he ambitton to gratify by mounting to heights of distinction and wearing away his life in the effort to out distance his neighbors on the royal road to fame and his life in the effort to out distance his neighbors on the royal road to fame and fortune. His character was of a different mould. In his youth and in his manhood, and as the years wore on and the winter of his earthly career placed its mantle on his shoulders, he was always good, always kind, always unas suming, always honest. A world of suming, always honest. A world of worth was locked up in his sterling Highland Oatholic heart, and his last prayers to be forgiven were uttered in the beautiful old language of the Scot. He died as he had lived. His life was blameless—his death was holy. May God give a place in His Kingdom to the soul of the honest and upright Neil McNeil.

The funeral took place on Tuesday last to St. Peter's Cathedral, last to St. Peter's Cathedral, where Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, after which the remains were conveyed to St. Peter's cemetery for

Mrs. James Curtin.

Died, on the 15th ultimo, in New York, Mrs. James Cartin, in the eignty. York, Mrs. James Curtin, in the eignty-fourth year of her age. The deceased, whose malden name was Bridget Orimmins, was born near the town of Dramcollocher, County Cork, Ireland, and came to Canada, with her husband and children, in 1845. She removed to New York in 1875, where she has since resided, with the exception of fifteen months spent in revisiting Ireland in 1883 4. The deceased was a woman of much simplicity of character, and was esteemed and beloved for her Christian virtues by all who knew her. During her fatal of character, and was esteemed and beloved for her Christian virtues by all who knew her. During her fatal lilness of heart trouble no complaint, no murmur, no sign of trouble or impa.

tion by the Modern MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL., SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price \$1 per Hottle. 6 Hottles for \$5.

Agencs, W. E. Saunders & Co., Draggissa, M. Condon, Ontario.

Mr. Balfour is engaged in preparing a bill te give up to Ireland a system of local self government or home rule. His scheme is said to be based upon the idea of treating the Irish as to local government just as the English and Scotch are treated in regard to the same object. As any proposition to honestly do this would make the Tories a home rule party, it is not believed that his bill will be more than a pretence and a juggle.

ST PANCRAS FOR HOME RULE.

The parliamentary election in the north division of St. Pancres, Tuesday, resulted in the return of Mr. Bolton, the Giad stonian candidate, who polled 2,657 votes, against 2,549 polled by the Unionist of the self-week and linguist. May the rest in peace.

Tickets for the drama "Kathleen Mavourneen," to be pleved in the Opera House, London, on the 17th, may be had at the Carholic Record office.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

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Latest Market Reports.

London. March 13 - Grain-Red winter.
1.83; to 1 414; white 1.33; to 1.414; spring, 1.28; to 1.414; corn, 89 to 90, rye, 90 to 1.00; barney.
mail, 89 to 99; barley, feed, 65 to 75; cais, 80 to 82; peas, 95 to 109; beans, bush, 90 to 1 40; buck wheat, cental, 75 to 85.

Phydiotic.—Eggs, fresh. 15 to 16; eggs, store lots, 13 to 14; butter, best roll, 22 to 23; butter, large rolls, 16 to 18; butter, crocks, 16 to 18; store packed firkin, 14 to 18; ary wood, 450 to 500; green wood, 4.50 to 5.00; soft wood, 2.56 to 3.50; lard, No. 1, h, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, h, 10 to 11; straw load, 3.00 to 4.00; clover seed, bush, 3.00 to 3.59; Timothy seed, bush, 1.50 to 20; hay, ton, 600 to 8.00; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 150.

MEAF.—Beef by carcass, 4 50 to 6.50; mutton by Qr., 8 to 9; mutton by carcass, 6 to 7; lamb by carcass, 9 to 10; lamb, by Qr., 16 to 11; veal by qr., 7 to 8; veal by carcass, 6 to 7; to 8.

Toronto, March 13 — WHE 4T—Spring. No.

to 8.

Toronto, March 13 — WHE 4T—Spring, No. 2 82 to 83; red winter, No. 2 85 to 86; Manitoba hard, No. 1, 104 to 105; No. 2, 20 to 100; barley, No. 1, 49 to 51; No. 2, 41 to 45; No. 2, extra 39 to 46; No. 3, 35 to 37; peas, No. 2, 25 to 58; oats, No. 2, 27 to 31; flour, straight coller, 389 to 3 85; 'atrong bakers, 4 00 to 4 50; exra, 3 59.

4 50; exra, 3 50.

Montreal, Que, March 13.—FLOUR—Recelpts, 500 bois.; sales, none reported; market quiet and unchanged; no business; grain and provisious, unchanged: Stocks here this morning;—Whest 179 392 bush; corn, 22 219 bush; peas 376,799 bush; pass 142 657 bush; barley, 87,221 bush; rye, 89,838 bush; dour, 63 510 bbis.; catmeal, 312 bbis; cornmeal 108 bbis; No 1 hard Manitoba wheat, nemical, at 14 to 1 05.

nemical, at 1 44 to 1 05.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 13.—CATTLE—Offerings four cars; good butchers' cattle active, 3.60 to 3.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 23 cars; market slow, except for extra stock; choice to extra sneep, 5.75 to 6.00; fairly choice sheep generally, 5.40 to 5.60; heat lambs, 7.00 to 7.10; good to shoice, 6.50 t. 6.90.

HOGS—Offerings, 12 cars; fairly active and higher: all sold early; mixed, mediums and heavy and Yorkers, 4.30 to 4.35; pigs, 4.25 to 4.30.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

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Chicago, March 13 — OATFLE-Receipts,
3.500, shipments, 3.100; market steady;
steers, 3.25 to 4.75; stockers and feeders 2.40
to 3.50; cows. bulls and mixed. 1 30 to 3.80;
Texas corn fed steers, 3.00 to 3.60. Ho seReceipts, 14(00); market shade higher;
mixed 3.85 to 4.05; heavy and light, 3.85 to
4.05; skips, 3.22 to 3.83. Sneep—Receipts 2.000; market steady. natives, 3.50 to 6.00;
western corn fed. 480 to 5.65; Texas, 3.50 to
5.50; lambs, 5.00 to 6.25.



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TEACHER WANTED. MALE OR FEMALE. HOLDING 2ND or third class class certifieste, well recommended and able to teach Fiench and English, for school No. 7, Fownship of Tilnury West, Essx County: salary \$350 per annum: duties to commensa April 1st. Address Antoine Thister, Sec. Teas. 8, No. 7, Tilbury Centre P. O., Ont. 593-38



Incits Worst Form. Bev. J. C. Bergen vouches for the following:
James Rooney who was suffering from Vitus
Dance in its worst form for about 114 years was
treated by several physicians without effect,
two bottles of Pastor Koenigs Nervs: Tonic
anged bim.

A Montreal letter. A Montreal letter.

The True Witness and Chronicle, Montreai Can.
Published Oct, 24th. 183
We are in receipt of a letter from one of our well known citizens, Mr. E. Boisvert, who writes that upon recommendation of the most Rev. M. Marchand, of Drummondville, he was induced to use for that most dreadful of all nervous diseases. FITS, a few bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; and is glad to state that first having suffered for eight years is now entirely cured, and heartily recommends all sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and seases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine Iree of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the