

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT No. 761, Craig Street, Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Country, \$1 00 City, 1 50 If not paid in advance, \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged. Subscribers, Newfoundland, \$1.50 a year in advance.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1891

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed subscription accounts to our subscribers, and would request prompt remittance of the amounts due. We would again remind our country subscribers of the subscription rate, which is ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE; if not paid in advance one dollar and fifty cents will be charged. Attention is directed to the label attached to the paper, bearing date to which subscription is paid.

THE SUNBEAM.

THE SUNBEAM, the new illustrated Catholic monthly children's paper, which we are mailing to our subscribers in this week's TRUE WITNESS, will be welcomed by thousands of our young friends. It is the only paper of its kind in Canada, and in this city on Sunday last it was received by nearly five thousand Catholic children, attending the Sunday classes in the various parishes. We have already received many expressions of approval of our new venture, all agreeing that THE SUNBEAM fills a long felt want in the Dominion of Canada. Upon our country subscribers depends the introducing and circulating of THE SUNBEAM in their respective localities, and we request their generous assistance in enrolling subscribers. Subscription blanks and addressed envelopes will be found enclosed in the paper, and we hope to receive a good round subscription list by return mail. Special rates will be given the Reverend Clergy requiring a number of copies monthly for distribution amongst the children of their Sunday classes.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The work of cabinet reconstruction would be completed long ago, if it were left to the newspaper correspondents. Every day the organs of the party out of power give the most minute accounts of what is going on in the mind of the Prime Minister. Even were half the stories sent broadcast by the daily Opposition press true, the late Minister would present the picture of the famous Kilkenny cats. It is safe to predict that within a couple of weeks the government of the country will be in the hands of a competent body of men. Those best informed feel that Mr. Abbott and Sir John Thompson will surround themselves with colleagues, whose antecedents will be a guarantee of honest and capable government.

IRELAND.

The election by acclamation of a supporter of Mr. Justin McCarthy, in the vacancy created by the death of Mr. John Pope Hennessy, is indicative of the true state of feeling in Ireland. Beyond doubt, the majority of the people have confidence in the pledges of Mr. Gladstone, and look forward to a genuine measure of Home Rule from that statesman. It is useless to belittle the importance, to the coereist government, of the accession of Mr. Balfour to the leadership of the House of Commons. He is, undeniably, the rising statesman of the Empire, and possesses many of the qualities that distinguished the late leader of the Irish party. Yet all the skill of Mr. Balfour would be unavailing were the people of Ireland united. The great danger to the cause is the deplorable, we may say the disgraceful proceedings that have characterized the election now going on in Cork. Such exhibitions make the Irish people a laughing stock, objects of derision for the civilized world, and chill the sympathies of the well-disposed in England and in all properly regulated communities. It is acutely to be hoped that the result of the voting may be so crushing against Mr. Redmond as to let outsiders understand that the majority of the people are of one mind, and determined to stand by the leader of the constitutional party. Mr. McCarthy, neither by word or deed, has offended the susceptibilities of any section since his unsought elevation to the leadership of the Nationalists, and by his conciliatory policy has gained friends

in all quarters. The prolongation of the struggle by Redmond and his followers may imperil the safety of Ireland's cause or, at least, retard the movement for another decade.

It is well to take the cablegrams regarding the utterances of clergymen and others in Ireland with the traditional grain of salt. The language attributed to some priests is beyond belief, and it is well known that the agents of certain lines are not unscrupulous. It is only necessary to read the despatches sent occasionally from this side of the Atlantic, concerning our own affairs, to be convinced that the fertile brain of some badly disposed correspondent is capable of going to any extreme to effect an object.

A MEDICAL THEORY.

That music hath charms to soothe a savage breast is a well known maxim. The story of David playing before the mentally disturbed king is written on the pages of Holy Writ. And the fact that music has strange powers on certain temperaments has been made frequent use of in poems and tales. The pleasing story of Annot Lyle, in the Legend of Montrose, is probably familiar to most of our readers. The madness of Allan McAnlay was removed only by the notes of her clairschach. But it has been reserved for our own days to see a proposition for the use of music as an acknowledged agency in the treatment of invalids. The Catholic Times gives at some length the particulars of a scheme put forward by a Mr. Hamon of London. He has formed what he calls the "Guild of St. Cecilia," an organization of singers to be within easy call of physicians when required in hospitals or elsewhere. Experiments are said to have proved that the musical treatment of invalids in certain cases has been highly successful and several cases of acute nervous disorder cured. The matter is one worthy of consideration, though at present it is premature to speculate on the chances of the musical treatment becoming an acknowledged agent in medical practice.

MANITOBA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court at Ottawa, last week, declaring the legislation of the Greenway government, abolishing Catholic schools ultra vires, and therefore unconstitutional, is calculated to do much good. It will be remembered, that, all along, during the discussion of this important subject, we heartily approved of the question being submitted to the courts, instead of being made a bone of contention in party politics. The position of the Catholics of Manitoba, under the law, was simply impregnable. Yet some of our contemporaries were strongly of the opinion, despite the excited state of the public mind at the time, in connection with other burning questions, that the veto power should have been exercised. The position taken by Sir John Thompson is now found to be the most consistent with good policy. Even the Daily Witness comes out and admits that the Manitoba act is clearly in favor of the Catholic contention, and scents the idea that Mr. Greenway will carry out his threat and appeal the case to the Privy Council. Things will soon quietly fall back to their original position. The efforts of Mr. Martin and his colleagues have proved fruitless. Incoming immigrants of the Catholic faith, will feel secure in the knowledge that they may send their children to be trained in schools where their faith and morals will be safe guarded, and the venerable Archbishop Fabre will have the satisfaction of witnessing the fruition, of his life long labors in the land for which he has sacrificed so much.

MR. WIMAN'S CONFESSION.

One Solomon White has decided to annex the Dominion to the United States, and has started out to do so in company with a little band of stump speakers. At Stony Point a village of 200, with a school room accommodating 50, the traitorous "missionaries" were well received, and, according to the telegraphic despatches paid for by the speakers, "intense enthusiasm" prevailed. Elsewhere it did not, apparently, or we should have heard of it. But this Solomon appears to have come into collision with Mr. Erasmus Wiman, who in the past was commonly supposed to have possessed a monopoly of matters connected with reciprocity, annexation and kindred matters. Mr. Wiman has just made a new departure and his latest brochure enlarges on the "impossibility of Canadian annexation." He shows it to be impossible, undesirable and unnecessary. But, with a strange inconsistency he agrees in favor of unrestricted reciprocity in trade. However, it is as well, perhaps, that he does so, for whether by inadvertence, or otherwise, he has allowed himself to place on record a statement which our people will do well to note. We hear at times and at election times with decided tones, that there lies at our doors a market of sixty millions from which we are excluded only by reason of the fiscal policy of the present govern-

ment. Now what does Mr. Wiman say among other things in advocacy of unrestricted reciprocity—that is, the opening up of Canada to the free run of American traders? "The United States are making boots and shoes for 100 millions of people with less than 65 millions to wear them. Failures are frequent in the shoe business because of the reproduction. Collars and cuffs for 150 millions of people are made in Troy alone and we have less than one half that number to be collared and cuffed. There is not an interest in the land but needs room for expansion." Of course, Canada would make an excellent slaughter market and the failing industries of the United States might receive some help at the expense of our manufacturing. The point is worth remembering. A great many people, when they hear of this mighty "market of 65 millions" are apt to forget that there are manufacturing in the States; that they produce in all branches of trade precisely what we do in Canada. Mr. Wiman reminds us that they do, and what is more, that they so overproduce that the United States industries are stagnated in consequence and want "room for expansion." Canadians we feel sure are not prepared to sacrifice themselves on the altar of American necessity in order to place Sir Richard Cartwright and his friends in power. It is hardly necessary to add that Solomon Quixote's wild cat scheme would have the same effect, so far as business is concerned, as Mr. Wiman's fad.

THE CHURCH IN THE U. S.

Nothing in modern ecclesiastical history is more astonishing than the growth of the Catholic Church in the United States. It is true that naturally the Church should have progressed in that country. In the north she has from the time of Champlain possessed one of her best and most famous strongholds. The United States is one of the eldest children of the Church and occupies the fairest part of that North American continent which owes its discovery to Catholic zeal teaching and that science which the Church cultivated in centuries when all other teaching was dark. A recently published review of Cardinal Gibbons casts some light on the phenomenal growth and development of the faith in his country. The expansion of that faith has been simply marvelous. In 1700 entire number of those acknowledging the sway of the Holy Father was 32,000 or, as it is put statistically, but 1-107th of the whole population. In 1891, only a century later, ten millions of the people of the States are returned as Catholics, or one-sixth part of the whole population. It is true, as some disparagingly say, that this is mainly due to immigration. But so is the increase of general population, thus proving that conversions have had much to do with the increase even if the birth rate is allowed for. Some points in connection with this latter are worthy of consideration. In Massachusetts, for example, the hot bed of puritanism, the birth rate of Catholics is to that of Protestants as 4 1/2 is to 1. And throughout the country the same interesting phenomena is seen. With regard to the hierarchy. A century ago there were only one bishop and thirty-one priests in the United States. Today there are thirteen archbishops; seventy-three bishops; nearly nine thousand priests and eight thousand churches. As to the social position of the people of the Church, Cardinal Gibbons points out that a century ago a hundred dollars was regarded as an almost fabulous degree of munificence. Only the other day ten, twenty, thirty, fifty, one hundred thousand dollars were among the donations, and one of three hundred thousand, given to the Catholic University at Washington. In another recent instance five hundred thousand dollars represented a single donation. And, in all the American walks of life, Catholics lead. There can be but one result of this. The entire community will be affected by the spread of Church teaching and Church influence. As it is the Church, as the Cardinal says, has done work which must have a perpetual influence upon the future of the nation. But for the zeal of the prelates and clergy in developing the higher qualities of the people and endeavoring to unify their thoughts and training the heterogeneous mass of humanity within the Union forming its population would not be in the healthy moral position it is to-day. To the influence of the Church is due the fact that loyal and law abiding citizens are now found instead of a series of mere encampments of foreign nationalities. It may safely be said that on this continent is seen to-day one of the greatest of Catholic communities. It is not therefore a presumptuous aspiration on the part of many that the chair of St. Peter may be ere long occupied by an American.

THE C. P. R., says the Canadian Gazette, is to be tried in order to show the facilities it offers for the carriage of troops. In December next the company of a British man-of-war—that is, about 700 marines, with officers—will be carried over the line from Vancouver to Halifax, while another company will be

taken westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At present the line offers a splendid alternative route in the case of the Suez Canal becoming in any way blocked or interrupted. Apart from this, the new policy is good in more respects than one. It will benefit the line and ipso facto necessitate the expenditure of Imperial money in the country. It would be advantageous if the troops relieved from service in India were to be sent to England via the C. P. R. and halted for a while in the North-West or elsewhere. Such a course would be of benefit to the troops in a sanitary sense. The bracing climate of Canada could not but have a salutary effect.

When Mr. Gladstone caused Alexandria to be bombarded and Arabi Pacha, the French and Russian catspaw, to be sent into honorable imprisonment, he said, with regard to the occupation of Egypt: "Our first site in Egypt would be the certain egg of a North African Empire, which would grow until another Victoria and another Albert come within our borders, and until we finally join hands across the equator with Natal and Cape Town." To-day, for the purpose of troubling his adversary Lord Salisbury, whose foreign policy has been of a nature to please his countrymen and command respect abroad, says: "I shall indeed rejoice if, before the day comes for the present Administration to give up the ghost, it be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an effort to relieve us from that burdensome and embarrassing occupation of Egypt, which, so long as it lasts, only upon it, must be a cause of weakness and a source of embarrassment." This species of weather-cock politics is unworthy the nestor of European statesmen, but there is a lesson in it that the Irish people may study with advantage to themselves. Of what value would a Home Rule bill be framed or carried to execution by such an uncertain man. No wonder Parnell twisted him round his finger.

EXTREMES meet and sometimes the meeting results in the ludicrous. Generally, Protestants are supposed not to regard "saints" as necessary to their religious programme, but now we hear of a protestant bishop coming forward with a most remarkable proposition. He laments that the English Protestants have not placed certain persons on the roll of "saints." How this is to be done he does not explain. But who are the proposed "saints?" It is hard to be serious when we read that the two first names on the roll are those of Thomas Cranmer and Martin Luther. The idea of the latter being dubbed saint is highly amusing. And as to Cranmer even Protestant writers have relegated him to the position he should occupy in the niches of history, namely, that of a most abominable scoundrel. As to Luther his writings could not be printed without risk of prosecution for disseminating obscene literature. The English prelate is not to be congratulated on his nomination of saints for the church. He goes on to propose St. Norman Macleod, St. Eliza, both Fry, St. Lord Shattisbury. Perhaps the latter people have done something for the cause of charity, but the elevation for them proposed by the bishop would not in any way add to their fame. The idea of canonization is evidently not one within the grasp of Protestants.

The old theory that figures cannot be misquoted figures can be made not only to lie, but to be extremely mischievous in their results. Mr. George Johnson, who has been rather conspicuous for the zeal he has displayed in the gathering of statistical information in connection with the Dominion, has recently published a statement purporting to be an exhibit of the majorities cast for the two parties at the general election. He has made it appear that Ontario gave a majority for the Opposition of 7,276 votes, and in Prince Edward Island 539 votes. The other provinces are returned as giving Government majorities as follows:—Quebec, 3,589; Nova Scotia, 5,503; New Brunswick, 6,445; Manitoba, 1,391; Northwest Territories, 3,173; British Columbia, 4,809—24,970. An examination of the official return of the general election, however, shows that the Ontario majorities were: Conservative, 16,356; Liberal, 15,907, thus giving a majority in the province for the former of 449. Statistics need to be accurate or their usefulness is gone, if they ever had any.

DR. RAMSAY tells a story in his charming book of the extemporary prayer maker who asked that the Almighty would be a lamp unto the feet of his flock, adding: "or, as it would be more correctly rendered from the original, O Lord, a light." Max O'Rell has a somewhat similar tale of a prayer maker's condescension in his explanations to the Omnipotent of the precise meaning of his "outpouring." Having asked for something he proceeded with "that is to say, O Lord, etc." But this irreverence, to use a mild expression, is perhaps not far removed from the formal terms of our proclamations ordering the public to give

thanks: "Whereas the Almighty has, etc." and "whereas" it is, in consequence, the duty of people to be thankful. "Wherefore, with the advice of our executive council, we order people to give thanks," has a sound of profanity. Better to leave these matters to the Church.

We have received two or three letters upon the subject of the Holy Father leaving Rome, our correspondents asserting that they think, in spite of aggression, he will never leave the chair of St. Peter. Of course he can never leave the seat of the chief of the Apostles, but, as we recently said, he may in person be compelled to leave the Eternal City. This will be the worse for the Italian Government in the long run, and until the Pope, or his successor, returns in triumph to Rome again. But, in certain circumstances, the temporary departure of the Holy Father from Rome to a neutral position where his freedom would not be interfered with would perhaps hasten the restoration of that moral necessity, the "States of the Church."

It is to be hoped that the circular of the Archbishop read in the churches on Sunday, commending due attention being paid to the vaccination laws, will be promptly attended to. Although the danger of an outbreak in this immediate vicinity is greatly minimized by the prompt and decisive action of the authorities a few years ago, still it is well to be doubly vigilant, especially as small-pox has appeared within a short distance of Montreal.

ELECTION TRIALS.

The election trials are now in full blast. The first decision has resulted in the unseating of Mr. Trow the veteran Liberal member for South Perth, on account of bribery by his son. The petition against Col. O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka, has been dismissed with costs, no evidence being offered. In the North Perth case, which has been commenced, to unseat Mr. Greeve, Liberal, much evidence was taken to prove undue influence on the part of the Grand Trunk railway officers in the late election. Mr. Sergeant, General Manager, in evidence said: "I came to the conclusion that the general policy which was advocated by the Reform party, that is the policy of doing away with as much taxation as possible and relieving the industries of the country from as much impost as it was practicable to do having regard to the fiscal requirements of the country, was more in accord with my views, and it was more what the Grand Trunk railway required than the policy of protection which was being pursued by the other side, and I therefore lent my sympathies, I say frankly, to the general policy which has been announced by the Reform party." He had not interfered with the voting of the employees, who were left to vote as they pleased.

Mr. Wainwright gave evidence as to the issue of tickets during the elections on credit, which it appeared was done to both political parties without favor. Mr. James F. Walker, traffic auditor, was called, and said: "I knew about the tickets issued at the last election. They were business tickets to be paid for, and part were paid for. We have rendered the account, I have taken the following extracts of the accounts with reference to the last election: "W. T. R. Preston, \$182.29 paid, and \$3384.13 not paid." Counsel for the respondent then filed the extract as an exhibit. It is as follows: Hon. J. A. Chappell, \$216.50; not paid, Sir Charles Tupper, \$1115.00; not paid, W. T. R. Preston, \$182.29 paid, and \$3384.13 not paid, John Edmund, \$1250.20; not paid, Judge Danforth, \$1160.85; not paid, Hon. Thomas McCreay, \$172; not paid, E. Peacock, \$124.50; not paid, Dalton McCarthy, \$86.75; paid. Conservative electors: Napanee, Kingston, Belleville and Cobourg, \$500; paid. Other evidence was given, clearly proving corruption, and the case was adjourned until November 20. The petition against the election of Mr. Thomas Murray to the House of Commons for the county of Pontiac, will be tried at Shawville on the 4th before Mr. Justice Malhiot, associate judge. Over one hundred and fifty witnesses have been summoned, including some local Government officials. In the Bromie election case Mr. Racicot, for the respondent, contended that the latter could only be examined before two judges, while Messrs. George P. O'Halloran and H. T. Duffy argued that one judge was sufficient. Judge Charland adopted the latter view and ordered that the respondent be examined before him at Sweetburg on Friday.

MR. J. J. CURRAN.

The last issue of the Catholic Review contained the following letter. To the Editor of the CATHOLIC REVIEW. Sir,—Your reference, in last week's issue, to Mr. J. J. Curran, as a possible minister in the Dominion Cabinet, is most timely. He is, as you have so justly and wisely intimated in Quebec. The Irish Catholics of Ontario have, in fact, always looked upon him as one of themselves. The reconstruction of the Cabinet is a matter of the greatest importance to citizens of this country. The disclosures of the last session render it necessary that the greatest care should be employed in the selection of the members. Mr. Abbott and Sir John Thompson will choose men whose record is clean and whose ability will give strength to the Government. Who can have the Catholics of Ontario to represent them? It is important that there should be an English-speaking Catholic member of the Commons in the ministry. In Ontario we have none at present. A secure seat in the House is almost a necessity for a member of the Cabinet. It is difficult to find an Ontario man who will return, particularly after parliament, a Catholic representative. It seems to have been our misfortune that, whenever we had a representative in the Commons, our seat in the Cabinet has invariably fallen to be re-elected, and was relegated to the Senate, where his usefulness was lost. The riding (though not in our province), which gave us our best and bravest Irish Catholic representative, Thos. Darcy McGee, is the same that elected Mr. Curran with an overwhelming majority. Let us once more give our representative in the Cabinet, We hope so. Yours, &c. CATHOLIC. ONTARIO, Oct. 28.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The columns of the TRUE WITNESS are open to correspondents writing on subjects of interest. But it must be understood that no letter inserted is to be regarded as representing the opinions of the paper. Anonymous letters will not be noticed, though the names of writers will be held strictly in confidence.]

"Unmitigated Bosh" Exposed.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—While staying at the Seaside Hotel here, at Port Mulgrave, I chanced to see the following paragraph in a Halifax paper, as one of those spicily items which from time to time is dished up for the information of our readers on this side of the Atlantic by interested correspondents in England:—

THE PROTESTANT NORTH.

"According to advices from London—derry and other places in the north of Ireland, the Protestant population of the north is very much aroused on the subject of Irish home rule in view of the Liberal confidence of success in the general election. The Orange lodges are thronged with candidates for admission, and the amount of drilling that is going on is greater than in many years before. It is said that the Protestant opponents of home rule are organized in associations numbering at least 50,000 men capable of bearing arms. They make no concealment of their intention to offer violent resistance to the rule of an Irish parliament dominated, as they claim it would be, by the Roman Catholic hierarchy."

Now, I am in a position to give the above a flat contradiction and proclaim it a bit of unmitigated bosh. "Eighty thousand men capable of carrying arms." Carrying arms for what? To uphold the old regime of Tory landlordism, that for generations has ruled the Irish tenantry—Catholic and Protestant—with the iron hand of despotism. I well remember the stirring days of the agitation for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, when Presbyterian and Catholics united on one common platform, and pleaded the cause with all the fire of Irish eloquence. The old Tory landlords and their followers were well to the front in those days, and the usual stereotyped threats used as to what would occur should the Government of the day pass the measure. Tyrone was to be the camping ground of "thirty thousand Ulstermen who would know the reason why." The Rev. "Roaring" Hanna was to "kick the Crown into the Boyne" should Her Majesty give her Royal approval of the bill. The bill did pass, the 30,000 good men and true remained at home attending to their occupations, and the crown still sits easily on Her Majesty's head. A militia major, who never smelled powder in anger in his life, still keeps the ball rolling in the little hamlet of Drumore. He and his few hangers-on proclaim that "they will keep an open bible in their village, though the Government passed fifty Home Rule bills. I have yet to learn what Home Rule for Ireland has to do with open or closed bibles, or in fact with any form of religion. There is not a Province in the Dominion of Canada but I have resided in, and in all sections the greatest and utmost freedom in all affairs relative to "civil and religious" matters are respected and honored, and this under the greatest form of Home Rule known in any country. I was in Ireland during the last "Twelfth" and I was glad to see that the old-time discord was a thing of the past, and that the demonstrations were confined to a few of the landlord's followers, and the better class conspicuous by their absence. Irishmen of all denominations have begun to get their eyes opened and see the folly of following the directions or teachings of the landlords, who in the past looked upon them as no better than the cattle in their stalls—to be used only as a mercenary commodity when they so desired it. Eighty thousand Orangemen in '50 is in the correspondent's "mind's eye" if the Home Rule bill was in operation today, Ulster men would thank God for the benefits of such a measure, giving them the right to govern their own local affairs, knowing, well, as they do, that all recent legislation which has been passed for their benefit was opposed by the landlord, and now, when a full and complete route is to be given to their occupation, they set up the howl of call-30,000 men into the field to resist the Government. Bosh! But should they attempt such a failure, it is to be hoped that twelve good men and true with a competent judge will be found to give them the cure for being rebels against the constituted authority of Home Rule.

ALEX. SCARLETT.

Port Mulgrave, N. S. Oct. 21, 1891.

Barrio.

A theological conference of the priests of the deanery of Barrio was held by His Grace Archbishop Walsh at Barrio on Tuesday, 27th October. Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann accompanied His Grace from Toronto. There were present—Very Rev. Father Bergin, Dean of Barrio; Rev. Fathers Gibra, Barrio; Gibney, Allston; Laboureux of Penetanguishene; Kieran, of Collingwood; McMahon, of Brechin; Moyn, of St. Mary's; Gaurin, of St. Mary's; Hogan, of Barrio; Gibbons, of the Reform; Penetanguishene; Lynch, of Orillia; Golin, of Midland. The Archbishop was well pleased with the conference, as were also the visiting priests. After the conference the Very Rev. Dean entertained the priests of the deanery and the visiting clergy in his usual hospitable manner. Amongst the visitors were Rev. Fathers Killeen, of Adjuia; Gallagher, of Scromber; Allain, of St. Catharines; McQuire, of Peterboro, who presided at the table. Wednesday, the feast of St. Simon and Jude, His Grace, accompanied by the clergy, proceeded to Philipston, the future residence of Rev. Father Gaurin, to bless and lay the corner-stone of the new St. Patrick's church.

Matrimonial.

Mr. J. J. Sheehy, of Peterboro, was married to Miss Emma Eiland last week in the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Paris, Ont. Very Rev. Father Keough, Vicar-General, celebrated the wedding Mass. The bridesmaids were Miss Berlie Eiland, sister of the bride, and Miss G. A. M. Thompson, of Paris, while Mr. A. G. Mough, of Peterboro, acted as the groom. The bride is a talented musician, and for some time presided with efficiency at the organ in St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterboro.

IRISH JIGGLE SONGSTER, containing 200 best known Irish songs. Price reduced to 15c, or 17c. mail. W. STREET, 29 Bleury.