C. M. B. A.

We were pleased last week to have a visit rom our esteemed friend. Brother J. C. lannest, Treasurer of Branch 27 Detroite is also President with the same Branch and in consection with the same Branch rother Hannett is an enthusiastic C. M. B. man, and Branch 27 has reason to be roud of such a member.

New Branch.
London, Ont.. Feb. 17th, 1890.
Iranch II' was organised by District puty Campeau, in Joliette, P. Q. on 9th t. The following is the list of officers: piritual Adviser, Rev P Beaudry Treeldent, Joseph Martel irst Vice-President, Francis O Dugas econd Vice-President, Francis O Dugas econd Vice-President, Pan Baptiste Richard tecording Sec. Charles G H Beaudein assistant Secretary, Josa Adolph Menaud Teasurer, Louis Alphonaus Gerais Larchal, Pierre, Laforest Larden, Maxime Charlen Tratees, Joseph H Guilbault, Paul O rais, Affred L Marsolas, Joseph Kivet and Marsola Charland. New Branch.

Resolutions of Condolence

Mescultiens of Condelence
Ambersiburg, February 7th, 1890.
Whereas it has pleased the Almighty, the Oractor and Giver of all the take from us our kind hearted and worthy Brother. Thomas Marceitet, and whereas by his death this Reanch loses a sincere friend, his wife advoted husband, and his children's thoughtful and kind father.
Resolved, That the members of Branch 3, tender to his wife and family their heartfelt my mpathy in their sad sfillicion.
Resolved, That these lessolutions be extered in the minutes of this Branch, and be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and O. M. B. A. Monthly, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

ned on behalf of the Branch, TIMOTHY BARRON, Rec. Sec.

Amherathurg, February 7th, 1890,
It was moved by Trustee Charles Leveck, and seconded by First Vice-President James Park, and carried,
That whereas since our last meeting it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdem to remove by the hand of Death the beloved wite of our much esteemed Bother, to our Brother and his family this mark of hearifelt sympathy in this the sad bersavement, and irreparable loss, and it is with no ordinary sense of sorrow that this Branch as well as the community at large will miss from amongst them her kindly presence and her many charities; Be it Resolved, that a copy be forwarded to the Brother and to the CATHOLIO RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly and entered on the ninute book.

Signed on behalf on the Brauch.

d on behalf on the Brauch.
TIMOTHY BARRON, Rec. Sec.

At a meeting of Branch 22, Wallaceburg, held on February 13th, 1893. It was moved by Thos Ferhan, seconded by Jos. Delorm: Whereas it has pleased the Almighty to remove by death the mother of our eateemed pastor and Spiritual Adviser, Rev. John Ronan, and Resolved, That this Brauch tender our sincers sympathy in his bereavement, and Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be handed to Rev. Father Ronan and published in the Catholio RECORD.

JOHN J DUGGAN, Rec. Sec.

Waterloo, February 11th, 1890.
The following resolutions were passed, at our last meeting, to the Rev. Fathers of St. Mery's Church, Berlin, at the regular meeting of Branch 104, Waterloo, and unanimously adopted:

ing of Branch 164, Waterioo, and unanimously adopted:
Whereas an Almighty and benificent
Providence has been pleased to remeve
from our midst our esteemed Brother, Rey.
Father Funcken, bet therefore
Resolved. That the members of this
Franch extend to the bereaved Fathers of
St. Mary's Church their sincere regret and
sympathy in their effliction, and trust that
Almighty God will give them strength to
bear this great loss, which they have sus
tained, and that our charter be drapped for
the next thirty days, and a copy of these
resolutions be sent to the Reverend Fathers
also to our offlicial organ, the CATHOLIC
RECORD. JOHN BIRRSHACH, Ruckee.

Election of officers.

Branch 40, New Hamburg. Branch 40, New Hamburg.

President, Tim Murphy

Pirst Vice President, Joseph Hopf

Recond Vice-President, John Zuckel, jr

Recording Steretary, Henry Zuckel

Financial Secretary, F J Hartmann

Tressurer, F J Hartmann

Marshal, August Hartmann

Guard, Siephen Murphy

Trustees, John Hartleib, Torenz Arnold,

August Hartmann, John Zuckel, jr., and

John Schultz

John Schuitz

Merrition, Feb. 10th, 1890.
At the last regular meeting of Branch 61,
Merrition, the following efficers were duly
elected and installed by Chancellor J. Williems of Branch 24, Thorold, for the ensuing
year:

Spiritual Adv'r., Rev Fr Allain, re elected
President, J H G Horev, re-elected
President, J H G Horev, re-elected
Recond Vice-Fres, John J Giblin, re-elected
Recond Vice-Fres, Peter Flaherty
Rec Sec, Thos M Giblin, re-elected
Assistant Rec Sec, Patrick Duher
Financial Rec, John McLean, re-elected
Marshal, Martin Nestor
Guard, Joeeph Riggie, re-elected
Tustees, John McLeal, John J Giblin, D
e'Uonnor, Owen Mullarkey and D Dockery,
Reach 18, Prescott.

Branch 16. Prescott. Spiritus I Adviser, Rev J Masterson Chancellor. Jas Mooney Pre-ident, Thos Kellty First Vice-President, Martin Delaney Second Vice President Michael O'Flynn Treasurer, James Botton Financial Sec, Lawrence Redmond Recording Secretary, J-mes Young Assistant Recording Sec, John Delaney Marshal, Francis Pigeon
Guard, Luke Major
Trustees, John McDermott and J E
Dubrule.

Branch 21, St. Clements. Branch 21, St. Clements.

President, P B Greyer Blohl

First Vice-President, J B Bowman

Second Vice-President, J L Bucche
Recording Secretary, J L Kroetsch

Assistant Secretary, J Lik Toetsch

Assistant Secretary, John Boegel

Trasaurer, John G Weber

Marshal, John Druar

Guard, Jacob S Meyer

Trastees, for three years, John Boegel, J

L Kroetsch and P F Schummer

Spiritual Adviser, Rev J J Gehl

Representative to Grand Council, J L

Kroetsch

Kingston, February 6th, 1890. DEAR SIR AND BROTHER-I take this opportunity to notify you that my resignation as Recording Secretary of Branch 9 has been accepted at a regular meeting held last evening, and a gentleman named James Coyle elected and installed. Your communications please send direct to him, in caré of Rigney and Hicacy, Princess street, wriess he sends you some other address himself.

weless he sense you some other address himmelfa.

As this may be the last time I address you
officially for some time I return you my
warmest thanks for the prompt and cour
tious manner you always answered my commounications, and I hope that the business of
Branch 9 shall continue to get on in the
fature as it has in the past, without fiction.
We were honored at our meeting by the pressence of, and a few hearty compliments from,
Brother O'Meera, of Peterborough, who is
now located in Kingston.

Hoping you may long retain the position
of Grand Recorder,
I remain yours fraternally.

M. Biernnan,
The following is the list of officers of

The following is the list of officers of

The following is the list of officers of Branch 9, Kingston.

President, William Purtell
First Vice-President, Rev T A Kelly
Second Vice-President, J B P Mathewson
Recording Secretary, James Coyle
Assistant Secretary, John Farmer
Financial Secretary, John Farmer
Francial Secretary, George Gruber
Treasurer, William Shanahan
Marshal, Thomas Maloney
Guard, James Nolan
Trustees, Ior one year, William Corrigan
and Jeff Lovett; for two years, Louis Gourdier, R.J Bowes and Alex O'Brien
Delegate to Grund Council, J J Bshan
Alternate, M Brennan.

Pans, January 6th, 1890.
To the Editor- Dear 8ir and Brother- The collowing are the filters of our Brach for his year-all either re-elected or elected by apparents. his year—all either re-elected or elected by contained in solutions of the notched frings are likewise valueless.

Chancellor, Timo'hy O'Brien
President, Frank Fry
First Vice-President, Jon C O'Neail
Pecond V:ce President, Michael Collins
Tresaurer, John J Moore
Rosording storctary, James Rvan
Assistant Secretary, James Rvan
Assistant Secretary, William M Lavoie
Marshal, John P Keaveney
Guard, John Maurin Michael
Thomas O'Neail, Timothy O'Brien and Joha
G O'Neil
Representative to Grand Council, Thomas

epresentative to Grand Council, Thomas Alternate, Timothy O'Brien.

Alternate, Timothy O'Brien.
MR. Editon. We have nothing very stirring to chronicle in C. M. B. A. matters in Paris. Our membership is on the increase, but not very rapidly. There are now thirty-three members in good standing as compared with twenty-four two years ago, with our new pastor, Rev. John Keough, V. G., ou the verge of initiation. The even tenor four way has not yet been changed by the demite of a brother, and long may it remain so.

denies of a brother, and rong main so.

On behalf of Branch 17, I tender you and our sister Branches all over Canada all the compilments of this merry season.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES RYAN.

CHARITY: A FLOWER OF CHRIS-TIAN GROWTH."

On last Sunday evening Rev. Father Donan, S. J. of Datroit, delivered a lecture in St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, and took for the subject of his discourse the beautiful thought mentioned above. The object of the lecture was to raise funds for the support of the poor families who are aided by St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Children of Mary, and we are pleased to be able to state that the collection was a goodly one, the beautiful and touching lecture of the distinguished Jesuit reaching all hearts and animating them with the holy desire to aid the poor and abandoned of the flock of Christ.

The rev. lecturer commenced by stating

and shandoned of the flock of Christ.

The rev. lecturer commenced by stating that one of the most difficult problems of the day—that problem which puzzled the philosophers of our time—was the unequal distribution of the world's wealth. We see on every hand the abject misery and poverty of God's poor—we see the strong man wearing out his life day after day in the almost uninterrupted expenditure of his physical strength—we see him descending into the bowels of the earth where the light of God's sun never enters—we see him doing all this in season and out of season, and his only recompense is a pittance barely sufficient to keep the spark of life in him self and the partner of his joys and sorrows and the children God gave them to watch and guard and care for. While watch and guard and care for. While he lives in this fashion—nought but striving and struggling and all manner of hardship his portion through life—he knows that many of his fellow beings—men created in the image and likeness of God as he has been—enjoy comfort and luxuries without stint. They drive thout in grand entire care at their structures. about in grand equipages, and their homes are palaces in which all is beauty and are palaces in which all is beauty and comfort, and everything that the heart could wish for is provided for them and for those about them. If we take but a superficial view of this condition of society, we will find the reason why men band themselves together in movements having for their end the more equal distribution of this world's wealth. But it is not this view we should take. Cheerless indeed is the life of the man or the woman whose heart is not man or the woman whose heart is not buoyed up with the hope and aspirations of the Christian. The follower of the Crucified will persevere to the end, for he knows that this life, after all, is short, and that a few years will surely bring the time when he will be permitted to enjoy the blessed home which has been prepared for him by his Father in heaven. Our Blessed Redeemer came into the world in abject poverty—He selected a stable for his habitation, and everything indeed was cheerless by man or the woman whose heart is not

selected a stable for his habitation, and everything indeed was cheerless by which He was surrounded. He might have come in great power and majesty and splendor, but He preferred the lowly state and came to us in poverty, and what an example is this act of our divine Lord to the most abandoned amongst us. It teaches us that poverty, no matter how extreme, is no disgrace, and that if we bear it bravely and perseveringly for God's sake we will be laying up for ourselves treasures in heaven. The rev. father then went on to depict how the Church of Christ in all ages made the Church of Christ in all as

ample provision for the poor and the unfortunate, following in every regard the teachings of its divine Founder. We regret we can only give a mere outline of Father Donan's discourse It was followed with absorbing interest from beginning to close by the immense congregation, many of whom were our separated brothren.

E. B. A.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 15, of Merritton, the following officers were duly installed by Brother J. E. Cagan, assisted by Brother T. M. Giblin, for the e-sailing year. Their respected parish priest, Rev. Father Allain, being Shaplain:
President, Thos H Suikle
Vice-President, M J Haley
Recording Secretary, S.J Bradley.

President, Thos H Shiftle
Vice-President, M J Halsy
Recording Secretary, J Bradley
Financial Secretary, J Ohn McDonnell
Treasurer, H G Harry
Stewards James Roustree and John Clark
Marshal, George Nixon
Assistant Marshal, John Rigger
Librarian, Michael Nestor
Assistant Librarian, Peter Flaherty
Messenger, JT Ferney.
After the installation the officers and
members adjourned to their social club
rooms and spent the evening in speeches,
sougs, recitations and games.
The following were installed for

The following were installed for

Branch 1, Bamilton. President James Hennigan
Vice-President James Hennigan
Vice-President, James Orange
Recording Secretary, P. Dowd
Financial Secretary, T. Francy
Treasurer, John Fishaven
Steward, P. Cosgrove
Marshal, N. Daly
Assistant Marshal, J. Berlinghoff
Delegates to Convention, B. Neiligan and
P. Dowd.

THE CATHOLIC COLORED ASYLUM.

Notice to persons who collect stamps for the Catholic Colored Asylum of Windsor, Ont.

According to new instructions received, the following ought to be observed, as much as possible: Postal cards and envelopes on which

Postal cards and envelopes on which the stamps are printed ought to be preserved whole and entire.
 Envelopes bearing registered and other stamps amounting in all to eight cents or more, ought likewise, if possible, to be preserved whole and entire.
 Broken or torn postal cards are worthless.

worthless. 4 Stamps which have received the IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Dublin, Feb 12, 1890.
Parliament opened on Tuescay, and all eyes are turned toward London, as matters of the greatest importance to Ireland are to be brought forward at this matters of the grestest importance to Ireland are to be brought forward at this session. In fact, any measure upon which there is a possibility of wrecking the government will have a direct interest to the people of Ireland. The indications are that the session will be a stormy one. The action of the government toward Portugal is open to cen sure. The question of the abolition of tithes in Wales and a home rule measure for that country is likely to prove a stumbling block, and the late London scandals are sure to provoke a tempest before which the rotten Tory ship of state can hardly escape foundering. The Parnell Times case has promptly been brought forward in the House by the Gladstonians, and the debate upon this question is likely to be a prolenged one. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge the present government will not survive through the summer. not survive through the summer.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The speech from the throne was read by commission. The Queen was not

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt offered a motion declaring that the London Times, in publishing the forged Pigott letters, was guilty of a breach of privilege Harcourt, speaking in support of his motion, contended that a breach of privilege committed during one session could be punished during another session. Ho said: Since the cuit for libed has been decided in favor of Mr. Par has been decided in favor of Mr. Par nell, and since it has been admitted that the letters used as a cover to the assault on him were forgeries, the House is afforded an absolutely sure basis where on to act. It is now obvious that the object of the publication of the forgeries on the day when the coercion bill had its second reading was to influence the division in Parliament. It was a gross and palpable outrage upon the House. A more flagrant breach of privilege could not be conceived. Some reparation should be made for this use of poisoned weapons. He urged that all sides should unite to brand with the stigms of parliamentary reprobation this practice of the art of political forgery.

Sir John Eldon Gorst, under secretary Sir John Eidon Gorst, under secretary for India, responded. He said the time was passed for the discussion of the breach of privilege. Mcreover, such a discussion would be inopportune while the report of the Parnell commission was pending. He moved that the House decline to consider the motion of breach of privilege. of privilege.

MR. GLADSTONE,

who was loudly cheered as he arose, who was loudy cheered as he arose, spoke in support of the motion. He said that he could not consider that the Times' offence against the House had been purged by the apologies which had been made before the Parnell commutation through Sir Richard Webster, which apologies grossly exaggerated the original offence. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised that Sir Richard Webster had allowed himself to be made the vehicle surprised that Sir Richard Webster had allowed himself to be made the vehicle of such an apology. This was the earli-est chance the House had had, and it was the most opportune moment for it to express its indignation over the publica tion of the forgeries. If the conspiracy against Mr. Parnell had been successful the result to him would have been absolute political death, and the mortal blow lute political death, and the mortal blow struck at him would have been feit throughout the Iriah nation. (Cheera.) The Times had aimed to affect the judg ment of the House, and it had really had it that direction a temporary success. He did not wish to dwell upan the hogrible and loathsome character of the whole affair. He trusted the House would vine dioate its right to deal with the offence. anar. He tristed deal with the offence.
The government owed it to itself to deal
fairly towards Mr. Parnell and the Irish people for the injustice done to both through the forgenes. Surely the House should not hesitate to express its full sense of the injustice.

MR BALFOUR MR BALFOUR
accused Mr. Gladstone of dealing in flimsy
fiction. He dectared that the delay was
the fault of the Gladstone carty alone, and
said the charge that the Times had acted
with a view to influencing the judgment
of the House was a calumny. If that had
been their object they would have had a
batter receptor of angered her that the been their object they would have used a better prospect of success by quoting the from Mr. Gladstone's and Sir William Harcourt's denunciations of Mr. Parnell and the Lard League. He objected to the ancient, cumbrous and often meased machinery of the breach of privilege. Mr Labouchere expressed his surprise

at the petty and patry symments at vanced by Mr Balfour and Sir John Gret. It had been proved that the Time had supplied Pigot with banknotes to provide for his family within ten days of the time when he had absconded. He could understand the reticence of He could understand the reucence or Mr. Smith on this subject. He could not defend his old friend, Mr. Walter, and was naturally not inclined to attack him. He should remember, however, that he is the leader of the House of

Commons.

Mr. Bradlaugh said that, as the Times assisted the government to pass its infamous measure, the breach of privilege was against the whole House as well as

as against the whole Addition galest Mr. Parnell.
Sir Edward Clarke, the solicitor general advanced numerous precedents for the course of the government in this case, and declared that it was inconsistent with the principles of justice to prosecute the Times again, for such a proceeding would be corollary of the adoption of the motion.

MR PARNELL, who was enthusiasucally cheered as he took the floor, said Sir Edward Clarke took the hoor, said by Loward Clarke had not ventured to present the delay as a reason against the vote on a breach of privilege, for he well knew that Hansard's debates contained many preced-

cause to compel its agents to testify before such a body was the only method of
foreing the Times.

TO DIVULGE THAT SECRET.

As this was refused, we are not to
blame for the delay. But who is to
blame? Can you answer that? You
wanted to use those letters as a political engine, not caring whether they
were or were not forgeries. You saw
that it was impossible for us to prove
that they were forgeries very speedily,
and that, meanwhile, they would be use
ful to you in elections. You used them
to make capital against us and as a suit
able engine for obtaining an inquiry into
a much wider question, which you would
never have obtained apart from let
ters that were forged for the purpose.
Administering a severe reproof to
Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Parnell
continued: I, the leader of a party that
must always be in the minority here,
should be sorry to treat my most power skould be sorry to treat my most power ful opponents with the incredible m ness and cowardice with which I have been treated by them. Even now I am further insuited by the terms of the amendment, which instructes that the forged letters may, after all, be gesuine If you believe those letters were forged, have the courage and the frankness to declare it. I move to place the word "forged" before the word "letters" in the amendment to the motion.

Mr Smith, in behalf of the whole government and his party, expressed him self satisfied that Mr Parnell had proved the letters forgeries, and consented that ness and cowardice with which I in

soif satisfied that Mr. Parnell had proved the letters forgeries, and consented that the word "forged" should be inserted as Mr. Parnell proposed. The motion offered by Sir William Vernon Harcourt was then rejected by 260 to 212, and Sir John Gorst's amend ment was adopted.

PARNELL'S COURSE

At a private meeting of the Irish party Tuesday Mr. Parnell repeated with emphasis his belief that the government emphasis his celler that the government intends to dissolve on the programme in the Queen's speech. He urged the part, to tollow a policy of extreme activity. He proposes to begin by moving an amendment to the address himsely condemning the entire administration of the grimes act. The debate may candemning the entire administration of the crimes act. The detate may last several days. Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment demanding precedence for the Irish local government scheme over all measures. Mr. Parnell does not believe that the government is prepared with any local government scheme. He made no allusion to the O'Shea sult in his speech. A strong vota-O'Shea suit in his speech. A strong vote of confidence was passed in him. William O'Brien seconded it.

LAWYEER WON'T TAKE IT.

It has been suspected lately that Captain O'Shea was in trouble wish the lawyers who were coadacting his divorce suit in which he makes Parnell co-respondent. The suspicion has been verified. His attorney, Day, who is son of a judge on the Parnell commission, retired from the case M.nday as soon as he become acquainted with the details. The case has been taken by Wontner & Sons. The change of attorneys is a very ominous thing in such an important suit, and the news will create a sensation here when it LAWYERS WON'T TAKE IT. news will create a sensation here when it becomes generally known.

THE CHURCH FAVORS HUMAN
FREEDOM.

The London Universe, commenting on events in Africa, says: Cardinal Lavigerie has to register another triumph in his work of humanity. Slavery is to be abolished in Zanzibar. Of course this fanot owing to any direct acrion on the part of the Archolskop of Algiers; but it was he who set the ball rolling last year, and all the great colonizing power—England, France, Germany and Portugal—England, France, Germany and France, Germany and France, Germany and France, Germany and France, Germany negre slavery The blockade of the coast of Zanzibar has produced the one excellent effect, that slaves can now no longer be carried across the see into Arabia; nor can they be conveyed on board ship to any African territory where slavery asili exists as an inattumion. The recent decree of the Sultan of Zunzibar is an additional step toward the entire suppression of that institution.

HOW THE RELIGIOUS THUNDER MILL IS KEPT GOING.

Stratford Beacon, Feb. 14.

The sectarian breeze which is now blowing over the land has started of straw in Stratford—a straw which under the application of the flail has no rea the application of the flail has no real substance left in it. An illiterate main named Wick or Wicke—he is unable to tell how he spells his name—married to a woman of color, was made in last Saturday's Stratford Horald to pose as a victim of Roman Catholic injustice in the matter of Separate school assessment. The wife is a Catholic; he is nominally a Protestant, but seeminarly frequents no The wife is a Casholic; ne is nominary a Protestant, but seemingly frequents no Protestant place of worship, yet goes occasionally to the Catholic church with the wife and children; and in the Separ ate schools the children, now young are at his request, to receive their education as a reason against the vote on a breach of privilege, for he well knew that Hansard's debates contained many precedents of the House inquiring at great length and very carefully before indicting penalty for breach of privilege. Why did not the government appoint the committee of inquiry we saked for in the beginning? That would have made it possible to prove that the letters were forgeries in forty-eight hours. I never determined not to submit the facts to a jury, but always considered it absolutely necessary to discover LILE CYLHOLIC

from whom the Times obtained its letters. I recognised, however, that it was impossible to compet the Times to divulge this in an ordinary court of jostice. The case of O'Donnell vs. Walter proved that I was justified therein. Without knowing from whom the letters came, I would not have been able to prove that they were forgeries, and I should have been left with the opinion of all trained experts in the country against me. There would have been only my own word to convince a jury that certain letters, ad vanced and printed as mine upon the great authority of the 7 imes, were forged I think, therefore, I was wise in what I did. I asked for a select committee, because to compel its agent efforts" in the contrary direction. It is a pity that this well authenticated and well-constructed story of the religious persecution of a conscientious man was suffered to live but two nights and as single day. On Monday the thereid bad to take its martyr down from his pidestal—"lo, the pale martyr in a sheet of fire!"—and to cover his statements with discredit—to discredit tis own witness; with the added humilitation of the publication of the following declaration, applications of the publication of the following declaration, application of the publication of the Separate school taxes.

In the matter of the Separate school taxes.

I Ernst Wick, of the city of Stratford, in the contrary direction.

taxes.

1. Ernst Wick, of the city of Stratford,

1. Perth. laborer,—Do 1. Ernst Wick, of the city of Stratford, in the county of Perth, laborer,—Do solemnly declare that the letter in the Herstli newspaper of the 8th inst, over my signature does not in any way convey a proper or truthful statement of my views or wishes on the subject.

2. That alshough a Protestant, it is my intention to have my children educated at the Roman Catholic Separate schools, and if it be possible under the law I desire that my taxes should go to the support of the Separate schools.

3. That I never to my knowledge paid any taxes in the city of Stratford to any school directly.

4. That I did not write the letter in question or direct that it should be written although at the earnest solicitation of the assessoraigned it.

Aud I make tais solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and be with of the astrangent in

conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the act passed in the thirty seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the supprea-sion of voluntary and extra-judicial Ernest x Wick

Declared before mo at Stratford in the County of Perth this 10 in day of Febru rary A. D., 1890, having been first read over and explained to him, Ecuat Wick, and to which he made his mark in presence. James O'Loane, J. P.

WEDDING BELLS.

MR. W. M McKay and Miss Ciara F. O'Neill were married Wesinesskay afternoon at 8 o'clook, in Woodstock. The full tulle yell wore by the bride fell on the train of her magnificent white brilliantine gown made with draperles of mousseline de soic and trimmed with cestly Mattese lace. She wore diamond ear rings, the gift of the wore diamond ear rings, the gift of the wore diamond ear rings, the gift of the wore diamond earlings, the gift of the form the bride and Mr. G-o. O'Neil. She for the bride and Mr. G-o. O'Neil. The bride and begroom were the recipients of many cost presents. After the cenemosy, which w. honored by a brilliant assemblage, came the tanquet, after which the happy couple took the train for New York and other points east

O'LOUGHLIN-LYNCH. O'LOUGHLIN-LYNCH.

Miss Katie M Lynch, third daughter of the late P. P. Lynch, was married at 7 a. m. on February 5th, at Believille, to Mr. Andrew O'Loughlin, Lindsay. The bride was attended by her slater, Helena, and the groom by his brother, Terrance. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the family by sigr. Farrelly. The bride looked charming, and was the recipient of numerous gitta, a testimony of the esteem in which she is held. The honeymoon will be spent in the west, whan the happy couple will locate in Lindsay.

MURPHY-McQUAID.

On the lith of February Wr. Michael Murphy and Miss Sarah McQuaid were married at the Cathelic obsron, Parkhill, by Rev. Father McRee. The bride was supprised by her sister, Miss Blis McQuaid, and the bridegroom by Mr. Edward Donnelly. After the co-camon, the newly-married couple, accompanied by about one hundred friends, drew to the residence of the bride's mother where a sumptuous banquet was partaken of. Very many presents of a most valuable as well as useful description were made to the bride. The best wishes of the people in that saction of the country followed the young couple as they took the evening train for Baffalo and other points, east on a honeymoon trip. MURPHY-McQUAID.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

nax seed, buan., 1.40 to 150.

POUL RY (crossed) - Fowl, per lb, 7; fowl, pr. 80 to 70, dueks, pr., 75 to 125; ducks, lb., 6 to 7; geose, each, 85 to 85; geose, lb. 7 to 7; turneys, lb., 12 to 18; turkeys, seach, 80 to 1.75; per fowle, each, 65 to 75.

Viscistrables - Potatoes, pe. bag, 70 to 85; turnelps, per bag, 30 to 40; onlone, per bag, 10 to 125.

Live 8 took - Milch cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, cwt., 350 to 4.00; pigs, pair, 5.00 to 8.50; fat beaves, 4 00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.09 to 4.00.

MEAT. - Basef by carcase, 4 50 to 6.50; mut ton by qr., 7 to 8; mutbon by carcase, 7 to 8; lamb, lb, 8 to 9; veal by qr., 7 to 8; yeal by pork, per qr., 7 to 8.

carcass, 6 to 7; pors, per owt., 5 to to 5.75; pork, per qr, 7.5 to 8.

Coronto, Feb. 20 — WHEAT—Fall, No. 2, 79; apring, No. 2, 78 to 82. HUG3, 5.50 to 5 63. BUTTER 14 to 17. FLUUR, nominally unchanged: no demand and quotations, in the absence of transactions, may be regarded as impossible. OATS seemed to be rather scarce on the spat; mixed were offered at 29 on track, with 25 bid: waite, lying, outside, would have fount buyers at 26, but were hald higner. Barling, inadive, but held much as before; for extra No. 3, lying outside, there was in one instance 38 bid, but we cannot say whether it resulted in a sale or not.

we cannot say whether it resulted in a sale or not.

Montreal, Que, Feb 20 -FLOUR-Receipts, 490 bola; sales none reported; market quiet at unchanged rates. Grain and provisions, unchanged: No 1 hard Manitoba wheat. numinal, at 1.63 to 1 04. Stocks here this morning: - wheat 200 601 bush.; cons., 124 621 bush.; pass, 254 408 bush.; cals, 152 871 bush.; bariey, 85,048 bush.; rye, 49,248 bush.; four, 61 03 bols.; cornmeal, 109 bbls.; oatmeal, 806 bbls.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—CATTLE—
Seven loads on sale; demand light for kind
of cattle offered; trade fairly steady on few
sold; calves in lighter supply and weather
being cooler the demand was rather
stronger; good to choice veals quotable at
500 to 6 00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 17 loads,
of which eight were left over. The feeling
was more active and prices firmer and
higher on top grades; choice to extra
sheep, 5.85 to 6.80; good to choice, 5.80; common to good, 5.60 to 5.50; lambs,
choice to extra, 6.90 to 7.10; good to choice,
6.55 to 6.55; common to good, 6.06 to 6.

HOG —Twenty loads on sale; an outside
trade and limited offerings caused active
trading and slightly higher prices; mediums and heavy, 4.39; mixed, 4.30 to 4.22;
Yorkers 4.20 to 4.25; pigs, 4.10 to 4.20;
roughs, 3.25 to 3.60; stage, 3.00 to 3.15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 20.— LaTTLE—Receipts 2.

500, market s.ovg. 4.01; heaves 4.20; 2.

500, market s.ovg. 4.01; heaves 4.20; 2.

500, market s.ovg. 4.01; heaves 4.20; 2. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 20.— ATTLE—Receipts 2,500, market s.ov, dull; beeves. 4.8) to 5.00; steers 3.00 to 4.60; stockers and feeders. 2.4) to 3.40; Texas corn.fed steers. 2.80 to 3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15.000; market strong; mixed, 3.80 to 4.05; heavy, 3.80 to 4.07; light. 3.80 to 4.05; heavy, 3.80 to 4.07; light. 3.80 to 4.15; skips 3.30 to 3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 2.500; market strong; native, 3.90 to 5.80; Western corn.fed. 4.90 to 5.60; Texans, 3.80 to 5.60; lambs, 5.00 to 6.60.

GRIPPE" OR LIGHTNING UATARRH. "LA

Ma. Editor.—"La grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country. Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasal Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catarrh, will give prompt relief in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or "Russian influenza," as it will effectually clear the masal passages, alley irritation and relieve the dull, oppressive headache accompanying the disease. No family should be without a bottle of Nasal Balm in the house, as cold in the head and catarrh are peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing

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Brockville, Ont.



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OVER-WORK.

Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order
Forresters, 126 and 128 Washington Street.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11th, 187.

REV. E. KOENIG: Dear Sir:—I deem it a duty
I owe you to certify to the good effect the takling of your medicine had on my benth. I was
troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. Your Nerve Tonic almost immediately
stopped that peculiar tremor that I presume,
is evidence of nervousness. I am now well.
My head troubled me, could not sleep, head
hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful
of your medicine removed the cause of my
dreams; have not had them since; took seven
or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some
in my house; always take some occasionally;
would not be without it; have recommended
it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your
medicine will prove a great blessing to this
over-worked nation. Yours truly,

JNO. F. SCANLAN,

A similar experience was made by Mr. John
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Our Pamphiet for sufferers of nervous diseases
will be sent free to any address, and peer patients
can also obtain this medicine free of charge from
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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

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