

C. M. B. A.

We were pleased last week to have a visit from our esteemed friend, Brother J. G. Hannan, Treasurer of Branch 2, Detroit.

New Branch. London, Ont., Feb. 17th, 1890. Branch 117 was organized by District Deputy C. M. B. A. on Feb. 17th, 1890.

Resolutions of Condolence. Amherstburg, February 7th, 1890. Whereas it has pleased the Almighty, the Creator and Giver of Life, to remove from this earth our dear and worthy Brother, Thomas Maronette, and whereas by his death this Branch loses its most devoted and thoughtful husband, and his children's thoughtful and kind father.

Amherstburg, February 7th, 1890. It was moved by Brother Charles Lewis, and seconded by First Vice-President James Park, and carried.

Waterloo, February 11th, 1890. The following resolutions were passed, at our last meeting in the presence of Brother Mary's Church, Berlin, at the regular meeting of Branch 104, Waterloo, and unanimously adopted.

Election of Officers. Branch 40, New Hamburg. President, P. B. Greyer; First Vice-President, James H. P. Kelly; Second Vice-President, John Zuckel, Jr.; Recording Secretary, J. L. Krosch; Financial Secretary, F. J. Harman; Treasurer, F. J. Harman; Marshal, Stephen Murphy; Trustees, John Hartlieb, Lorenz Arnold, Albert Harman, John Zuckel, Jr., and John Schultz.

Merritt, Feb. 10th, 1890. At the last regular meeting of Branch 61, Merritt, the following officers were duly elected and installed: President, W. Williams; Recording Secretary, J. Williams; Financial Secretary, J. Williams; Treasurer, J. Williams; Marshal, J. Williams; Trustees, J. Williams, J. Williams, and J. Williams.

Branch 18, Prescott. Spiritual Advr., Rev. F. Allain, re-elected; President, J. H. Hovey, re-elected; First Vice-Pres., J. Giblin, re-elected; Second Vice-Pres., J. Giblin, re-elected; Recording Secy., J. Giblin, re-elected; Financial Secy., J. Giblin, re-elected; Treasurer, J. Giblin, re-elected; Assistant Secy., J. Giblin, re-elected; Marshal, J. Giblin, re-elected; Trustees, J. Giblin, re-elected; J. Giblin, D. O'Connor, Owen Mullarkey, and D. Dockery.

Branch 21, St. Clements. President, P. B. Greyer; First Vice-President, J. H. Bowman; Second Vice-President, J. L. Krosch; Recording Secretary, J. L. Krosch; Financial Secretary, J. L. Krosch; Treasurer, J. L. Krosch; Marshal, J. L. Krosch; Trustees, J. L. Krosch, J. L. Krosch, and J. L. Krosch.

Kingston, February 6th, 1890. B. R. Brown, Grand Recorder of C. M. B. A. Dear Sir and Brothers: I take this opportunity to notify you of the election as Recording Secretary of Branch 9, which was accepted at a regular meeting held on the 2nd inst., and a gentleman named James Coyle elected and installed. Your communications please send direct to him, in care of High and Biscoy, Princess Street, unless he sends you some other address himself.

Notice to persons who collect stamps for the Catholic Colored Asylum of Windsor, Ont. The following are the officers of this year: President, William Partell; First Vice-President, Rev. T. A. Kelly; Second Vice-President, J. P. Macneil; Recording Secretary, James Coyle; Assistant Secretary, John Farmer; Financial Secretary, George Gruber; Treasurer, William Shanahan; Marshal, Thomas Maloney; Trustees, for one year, William Corrigan and Jeff Lovell; for two years, Louis Goussier, R. B. Brown, and Alex O'Brien; Delegate to Grand Council, J. J. Behan; Alternate, M. Brennan.

Chancellor, Timothy O'Brien; President, Frank Fry; First Vice-President, John O'Neill; Second Vice-President, Michael Collins; Treasurer, John J. Moore; Recording Secretary, James Ryan; Assistant Secretary, Daniel O'Neil; Financial Secretary, William M. Laviole; Marshal, John F. Keane; Guard, John Mearns; Trustees, Timothy O'Brien, Frank Fry, Thomas O'Neill, Timothy O'Brien and John O'Neill; Representative to Grand Council, Thomas O'Neill; Alternate, Timothy O'Brien.

On last Sunday evening Rev. Father Dunas, S. J., of Detroit, 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.

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IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Dublin, Feb. 12, 1890. Parliament opened on Tuesday, and all eyes are turned toward London, as matters of the greatest 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 censure. 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 scandal are sure to provoke a tempest before which the rotten Tory ship of state can hardly escape foundering. The Parrell-Times case has promptly been brought forward in the House by the Gladstonians, and the debate upon this question is likely to be a prolonged one. In the opinion of those best qualified to judge the present government will not survive through the summer.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. The speech from the throne was read by commission. The Queen was not present. IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Sir William Vernon Harcourt offered a motion declaring that the London Times, in publishing the forged Pigot letters, was guilty of a breach of privilege. Harcourt, speaking in support of a motion, declared that a breach of privilege committed during one session could be punished during another session. He said: Since the suit for libel has been decided in favor of Mr. Parrell, 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 whereon 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 stigma of parliamentary reprobation this practice of the art of political forgery. (Cheers.)

MR. GLADSTONE. who was loudly 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 through Sir Richard Webster, who apologized grossly exaggerated the original offence. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised that Sir Richard Webster had allowed himself to be made the vehicle of such an apology. This was the earliest chance the House had had, and it was the most opportune moment for it to express its indignation over the publication of the forgeries. If the conspiracy against Mr. Parrell had been successful, the result to him would have been absolute political death, and the mortal blow struck at him would have been felt throughout the Irish nation. (Cheers.) The Times had aimed to affect the judgment of the House, and it had really done so in that direction a temporary necessity of such an apology. This was the earliest chance the House had had, and it was the most opportune moment for it to express its indignation over the publication of the forgeries. If the conspiracy against Mr. Parrell had been successful, the result to him would have been absolute political death, and the mortal blow struck at him would have been felt throughout the Irish nation. (Cheers.)

MR. PARRELL. The government owes it to itself to deal fairly towards Mr. Parrell and the Irish people through the forgeries. Surely the House should not hesitate to express its full sense of the injustice. He could understand the reluctance of Mr. Gladstone, and Sir William Harcourt's denunciations of the Times and the Land League. He objected to the ancient, cumbersome and often menial machinery of the breach of privilege. Mr. Labouchere expressed surprise at the petty and paltry arguments advanced by Mr. Balfour and Sir John Gort. It had been proved that the Times had supplied Pigot with banknotes to provide for his family within ten days of the time when he had abandoned the prospect of success by quitting Ireland from Mr. Gladstone's side. Mr. Parrell did 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.

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from whom the Times obtained its letters. I recognized, however, that it was impossible to compel the Times to divulge this in an ordinary court of justice. 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, advanced and printed as mine upon the great authority of the Times, were forged. I think, therefore, I was wise in what I did. I asked for a select committee, because to compel its agents to testify before such a body was the only method of forcing 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 used to you in elections. You used them to make capital against us and as a useful engine for obtaining an inquiry into a much wider question, which you would never have obtained apart from letters that were forged for the purpose. Administering a severe reproof to Sir Richard Webster, Mr. Parrell continued: I, the leader of a party that must always be in the minority here, should be sorry to treat my most powerful opponents with the incredible rudeness and cowardice with which I have been treated by them. Even now I am further insulted by the terms of the amendment, which indomitably that the forged letters, after all, be genuine. If you believe these 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 himself satisfied that Mr. Parrell had proved the letters forgeries, and consented that the word "forged" should be inserted as Mr. Parrell proposed. The motion offered by Sir William Vernon Harcourt was then rejected by 260 to 212, and Sir John Gort's amendment was adopted.

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

LAWYERS WON'T TAKE IT. It has been suspected lately that Captain O'Shea was in trouble with the lawyers who were conducting his divorce suit in which he makes Parrell co-respondent. The suspicion has been verified. His attorney, Mr. Deane, who is son of a judge on the Parrell committee, has been seen prepared with any local government scheme. He made no allusion to O'Shea's suit in his speech. A strong vote of confidence was passed in him. William O'Brien seconded it.

THE CHURCH FAVORS HUMAN FREEDOM. The London Evening Standard, 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 is not owing to any direct action on the part of the Archbishop of Algiers; but it was he who set the ball rolling last year, and all the great colonizing powers—England, France, Germany and Portugal—were for their own credit's sake bound to follow the prelate's efforts to do what in them lies to relieve their possessions on the east coast of Africa of the cancer of negro slavery. The blockade of the coast of Zanzibar has produced the one excellent effect, that slaves can now no longer be carried across the sea into Arabia; nor can they be conveyed on board ship to any African territory where slavery still exists as an institution. The recent decree of the Sultan of Zanzibar 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 a straw in Stratford—a straw which under the application of the mill has no real substance left in it. An illiterate man named Wick or Wickie—he is unable to tell how he spells his name—married to a woman of color, was made in last Saturday's Stratford Herald 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 seemingly frequents no Protestant place of worship, yet goes occasionally to the Catholic church with the wife and children; and in the Separate schools the children, now young, are, at his request, receive their education. If he ever paid any tax either to the public or Separate schools, he is unconscious of it and equally so is the tax collector. This unlikely subject, therefore, for canonization was found, to everybody's surprise, in a beautifully written letter in the paper referred to, duly signed—"Yours truly, Erna Wickie"—complaining with great bitterness of "the grovelling injustice" done him in assessing him, a Protestant, as a Separate school supporter, and of an attempt having been made to so assess him in

1888, which was frustrated by his "diligent 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 a single day. On Monday the Herald had to take its martyr down from its pages—"to save his statements with discredit—to discredit its own witness; with the added humiliation of the publication of the following declaration, explanatory of the peculiar methods adopted to accomplish at this time "what Mr. Meredith wants and we want": In the matter of the Separate school taxes.

1. Ernest Wick, of the city of Stratford, in the county of Perib, laborer.—Do not declare that the letter in the Herald 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 although 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 district.

4. That I did not write the letter in question or direct that it should be written although at the earnest solicitation of the assessors named. And I make this solemn declaration, 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 suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths." his Ernest W Wick mark

Declared before me at Stratford in the County of Perib, this 10 day of February A. D. 1890, having been first read over and explained to him, Ernest Wick, and to which he made his mark in my presence. JAMES O'LOANE, J. P.

WEDDING BELLS. Mr. W. M. McKay and Miss Clara F. O'Neill were married Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Woodstock. The full toll was rung by the bride's father, Ernest Wick, and her magnificent white brilliantine gown made with draperies of mousseline de soie and trimmed with costly Malines lace. The bride wore diamond ear-rings, the gift of the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Libbie Holton, sister of the bride, and Miss Mary Ann McKay, sister of the groom. The bridegroom was Mr. Philip McKay, and the groom was Mr. Ernest Wick. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the family by Rev. Father Farrelly. The bride looked charming, and the recipient of many costly presents. After the ceremony, which was honored by a brilliant assemblage of guests, the happy couple left for the happy couple took the train for New York and other points east.

O'LOUGHLIN LYNCH. Miss Kate M. Lynch, third daughter of the late P. E. Lynch, was married at 7 a. m. on February 5th, at St. Peter's, to Mr. Andrew O'Loughlin, Lindsay. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Helena, and the groom by his brother, William. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the family by Rev. Father Farrelly. The bride looked charming, and the recipient of many costly presents. After the ceremony, which was honored by a brilliant assemblage of guests, the happy couple left for the happy couple took the train for New York and other points east.

MURPHY-MCQUAID. On the 11th of February Mr. Michael Murphy and Miss Sarah McQuaid were married at the Catholic church, Parkhill, by Rev. Father McKee. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Ella McQuaid, and the groom by Mr. Edward McQuaid. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the family by Rev. Father McKee. The bride looked charming, and the recipient of many costly presents. After the ceremony, which was honored by a brilliant assemblage of guests, the happy couple left for the happy couple took the train for New York and other points east.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS. London, Feb. 20.—GRAIN.—Red winter, 1.81 to 1.41; white, 1.80 to 1.41; spring, 1.80 to 1.41; corn, 1.80 to 1.41; barley, 1.80 to 1.41; peas, 1.80 to 1.41; beans, 1.80 to 1.41; buckwheat, 1.80 to 1.41. FLOUR.—Superfine, 1.80 to 1.41; extra, 1.80 to 1.41; standard, 1.80 to 1.41; inferior, 1.80 to 1.41. BUTTER.—Butter, 1.80 to 1.41; cheese, 1.80 to 1.41; lard, 1.80 to 1.41; tallow, 1.80 to 1.41; oil, 1.80 to 1.41. MEAT.—Beef, 1.80 to 1.41; mutton, 1.80 to 1.41; pork, 1.80 to 1.41; bacon, 1.80 to 1.41; ham, 1.80 to 1.41; corned beef, 1.80 to 1.41; sauerkraut, 1.80 to 1.41; pickles, 1.80 to 1.41; preserves, 1.80 to 1.41; confectionery, 1.80 to 1.41; stationery, 1.80 to 1.41; books, 1.80 to 1.41; toys, 1.80 to 1.41; hardware, 1.80 to 1.41; iron, 1.80 to 1.41; steel, 1.80 to 1.41; copper, 1.80 to 1.41; brass, 1.80 to 1.41; tin, 1.80 to 1.41; zinc, 1.80 to 1.41; lead, 1.80 to 1.41; silver, 1.80 to 1.41; gold, 1.80 to 1.41; platinum, 1.80 to 1.41; diamonds, 1.80 to 1.41; pearls, 1.80 to 1.41; rubies, 1.80 to 1.41; sapphires, 1.80 to 1.41; emeralds, 1.80 to 1.41; garnets, 1.80 to 1.41; amethysts, 1.80 to 1.41; topazes, 1.80 to 1.41; quartz, 1.80 to 1.41; opals, 1.80 to 1.41; jet, 1.80 to 1.41; ivory, 1.80 to 1.41; bone, 1.80 to 1.41; shell, 1.80 to 1.41; wood, 1.80 to 1.41; stone, 1.80 to 1.41; glass, 1.80 to 1.41; paper, 1.80 to 1.41; cloth, 1.80 to 1.41; silk, 1.80 to 1.41; wool, 1.80 to 1.41; cotton, 1.80 to 1.41; flax, 1.80 to 1.41; hemp, 1.80 to 1.41; jute, 1.80 to 1.41; sisal, 1.80 to 1.41; manila, 1.80 to 1.41; abaca, 1.80 to 1.41; coir, 1.80 to 1.41; kapok, 1.80 to 1.41; cottonseed, 1.80 to 1.41; rapeseed, 1.80 to 1.41; sunflowerseed, 1.80 to 1.41; castorseed, 1.80 to 1.41; linseed, 1.80 to 1.41; flaxseed, 1.80 to 1.41; hempseed, 1.80 to 1.41; jute seed, 1.80 to 1.41; sisal seed, 1.80 to 1.41; abaca seed, 1.80 to 1.41; coir seed, 1.80 to 1.41; kapok seed, 1.80 to 1.41; cottonseed, 1.80 to 1.41; rapeseed, 1.80 to 1.41; sunflowerseed, 1.80 to 1.41; castorseed, 1.80 to 1.41; linseed, 1.80 to 1.41; flaxseed, 1.80 to 1.41; hempseed, 1.80 to 1.41; jute seed, 1.80 to 1.41; sisal seed, 1.80 to 1.41; abaca seed, 1.80 to 1.41; coir seed, 1.80 to 1.41; kapok seed, 1.80 to 1.41; cottonseed, 1.80 to 1.41; rapeseed, 1.80 to 1.41; sunflowerseed, 1.80 to 1.41; castorseed, 1.80 to 1.41; linseed, 1.80 to 1.41; flaxseed, 1.80 to 1.41; hempseed, 1.80 to 1.41; jute seed, 1.80 to 1.41; sisal seed, 1.80 to 1.41; 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