

THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

The census statistics for the city and county of Kilkenny are most doleful reading. Kilkenny has been savagely bled since the exodus began. The population of county and city is now 87,261, a decrease of 12,270 or 23.3 per cent., since 1881. 11,338 represents the city population, a decrease of 10 per cent. Since 1884 the population of county and city has decreased from 202,240, a fall of nearly 57 per cent. There are 15,051 fewer inhabited houses in the county and city than there were half a century ago. War and massacre, fire and sword and famine could not have made more desolation. In some of the baronies of the county the last decade witnessed an enormous decay. The Barony of Callan lost no less than 18 per cent. of its population. The smallest loss was suffered by the Barony of Ida, where the decrease was 10 per cent. The unions bordering on Tipperary—Callan, Carrick on Suir, and Urlingford—were wasted most by the extermination policy. The population of Callan town declined from 2,340 to 1,978, a decrease of over 15 per cent.

There is no sign yet of the resultant prosperity which the consoling economists tell us will follow after the country has been drained of its people sufficiently. The pauper rate is nearly as high as it was in 1881, a year after the famine of 1870-'80. Then it was one in 26-2, now it is one in 27. More people emigrated during the decade than during either of the preceding decades. The totals for the three decades are—13,247, 9,133, and 12,338. The marriage rate and birth rate were under even the poor general averages for the whole of Ireland.

Kilkenny is growing more Catholic, and the Protestant population shows a greater relative decrease than the Catholic population. The number of Protestant Episcopalians fell 16 4 per cent, the number of Presbyterians 17 5, while the number of Catholics decreased only 12 1 per cent. The proportion of Catholics, has, therefore, increased from 94 5 per cent. to 94 8. Illiteracy is declining rapidly. The proportion of the inhabitants who can "read and write," increased during the decade from 56 1 to 67 per cent, while the percentage of absolutely illiterate among persons of five years old and upwards has fallen from 22 to 15 8. The number of school-going children shows both an absolute and a relative increase. It was 14,736 in 1881, and 15,815 on census day in 1891, an advance from 46 4 to 52 8 per cent of those between the ages of five and twenty. We may note in passing that the Catholic population of the city is more illiterate than the Catholic population of the country. Another noteworthy fact is that the number of Catholics at school bear a higher relation to the Catholic population than the number of Protestant Episcopalians to the Protestant population. The relative percentages are 17 6 and 16 34. In 1861 they were 9 20 and 14 59; in 1871, 13 17 and 17 23; in 1881, 15 75 and 16 08. We note with satisfaction, too, that the percentage of Catholics receiving a superior education has also increased. The educational statistics are one bright feature of the return.

The schools lie under one reproach, however. South Kilkenny was one of places where the old tongue of the Gael was latest spoken. The language had a home in the mountains by the Barrow and the Suir. But it is dying, rapidly and most surely. The Irish-speaking population has fallen within the ten years from 9,210 to 8,933. There are only five Kilkenny children under ten who can speak Irish and English. So that in this land of the Gael there can be only two houses out of 17,096 where children are taught to lisp the old language of our race. By 1901 Irish-speaking Kilkenny will be merely a memory. There are two Irish speaking women at present living in the county over a hundred years old. What a change they have witnessed! There were within the county in 1881 1,363 persons under forty who could speak Irish. There are now only 310.—*Irish American.*

Strong nerves, sweet sleep, good appetite, healthy digestion, and best of all PURE BLOOD, are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE LAST TO ARRIVE—Teacher examining in physiology: And what are the last teeth that come? Smart Scholar: False teeth, mum.

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ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER

It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other citizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.
Lavaltrie, December 26th. 1886.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Félix de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.
St-Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1886.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.



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BUFFALO,

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Read what a well-known large property holder writes us regarding the Buffalo Hot Water Boiler.

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Messrs H. R. IVES & Co., Montreal.

DEAR SIR:—I have had tested the qualities of the Buffalo Hot Water Boiler and find it equal to any Boiler I have had in use. It is all that you claim for it and the test resulted in my placing three of them in my houses.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEORGE BISHOP,
The Geo. Bishop Eng. & Ptg. Co.
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DRUNKENNESS.

—ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE CURE FOR—

DRUNKENNESS OR THE MORPHINE HABIT?

Have you a Husband, Brother, Son or friend who is addicted to strong drink? If so we can cure him. For fullest information address THOS. LINDSAY, Secretary, Double Chloride of Gold Cure Co., 16 Hanover Street, Montreal. TELEPHONE 3043.

Mgr. Ireland on Temperance.

At the opening of the World's Temperance Congress in Chicago the other day, the Most Reverend Archbishop of St. Paul said with his characteristic earnestness: "My theory about the different methods of temperance work is simply this: There is the enemy before us, menacing our homes, our souls, society and religion, and I say to the friends of temperance, go at the enemy. One with a gun, another with a Krupp cannon, if you like, but hit him. I may have my own special ideas and my own methods, but I have made it a rule in my temperance work never to speak an unkind word of other methods. As a matter of fact we need all those methods. We need moral suasion, for without moral suasion laws are of no account. Men make laws and observe laws and enforce laws when they are themselves convinced. We must speak to the feelings and to the reason of man. Then we need religion. We need that moral strength which only comes from the skies to build up and awaken the poor trembling victim of intemperance. And we need laws, because they are the expression of the moral and intellectual convictions of our souls. Where there are no laws against evil there is the danger that we do not comprehend the evils; and we need laws, not because laws can create virtue themselves, but to ward off the evil hand of the enemy from individual and social virtue. We need the laws as a protest against iniquity. We need the laws to defend the bulwarks of society. When we unite and go forth from this temperance congress with a resolve to live with a cordial amity and to deal, as well as we can each and every one of us, the heaviest blows against alcohol, immense results shall have been obtained." The liquor traffic is a hydra. Any lawful method that will injure or destroy one of those heads is useful.—*N. Y. Catholic Review.*

It covers a good deal of ground—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. And when you hear that it cures so many diseases, perhaps you think "it's too good to be true."

But it's only reasonable. As a blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer, nothing like the "Discovery" is known to medical science. The diseases that it cures come from a torpid liver, or from impure blood. For everything of this nature, it is the only guaranteed remedy. In Dyspepsia, Biliaryness, all Bronchial, Throat and Lung affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-scorfula) in its earlier stages, and in the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy. 50 cents; by all druggists.

South Boston.

Rev. Charles A. Louge, who was recently ordained to the priesthood at St. John's Seminary, celebrated his first mass at St. Augustine Catholic Church on Dorchester street yesterday morning. The occasion was a memorable one owing to the fact that the young priest was born, brought up and educated in South Boston. The altar inside of the chancel rail was handsomely decorated with potted plants and flowers. Rev. Fr. Louge was assisted in the mass by two of his old schoolboy comrades, Rev. Fr. George Lyons of Dorchester and Rev. Fr. John Driscoll of this district. During the mass a special musical programme was rendered under the direction of Prof. Peabody the organist. At the close of the mass, Rev. Denis O'Jalaghan, pastor of the church, delivered a very touching sermon on the ceremonies. He dwelt on the fact that the three young priests who had celebrated the mass were all South Boston boys, and that in their youthful days were altar boys in the church where they had celebrated their initial mass. At the close of the mass nearly 300 people went into the sacristy where they were given a blessing by Fr. Louge.—*Boston Herald.*

Catholic Sailors' Club.

The fourth weekly concert for Catholic sailors was held in their rooms last Thursday evening, and was a great success. Mr. P. J. Gordon was in the chair, and credit is due to Professor Wilson and the St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society, who added greatly to the evening's enjoyment. The following contributed songs, readings, recitations and jigs: John Henderson, John Hurley, P. J. St. John, Geo. M. Park, F. Feeley, P. Hunt, J. J. Roberts, James Murray, W. Brennan, J. Dodd, M. Shea and F. L. Coney. A large body of sailors from various vessels in port gave songs in good style, which were enjoyed by the large number of citizens which were present.

A SOUVENIR.—A.: I am in a dreadful fix. Do please lend me ten marks. B.: But you have got a diamond ring; why don't you pawn it? A.: I cannot find it in my heart to do so; the ring is a memento of my deceased aunt. B.: Really? Well, then, my money is a memento of my deceased father.