The F. M. T. A. of Almonte at their semi-annual installation of officers held July 4, 1897, installed the following officers for the ensuing term: Spiritual Director, Rev. Canon Foley; President, W. Hogan, Fr.; First Vice-Presi-dent, O. Connor; Second Vice-President, Prawley; Secretary, E. J. Kelly; Assist-ant Secretary, J. Frawley; Treasurer, E. Letang; Committee of Manacement, J. O'Kielly, M. Hogan, P. Daley, M. McKivit and J. Sullivan.

## SIR THOMAS MORE,

Chancellor of England.

The following essay, composed by Mr. J. A. Wilson, of this city, a graduate of Fordham College, New York city, merited, in competition with many others, a gold medal valued at fifty dollars. We take pleasure in publishing this, the successful result of his

publishing this, the successful résult of his labors:—
The War of the Roses, that fatal struggle which robbed England of the flower of her nobility, and drained her resources almost to the last farthing, had at last drawn to a larid close in the fearful carnage of Boworth Field. The young victor, who then ascended the throne of his fathers, under the title of Henry VII., beheld bis people prostrated after the last deadly conflict; he beheld them at the same time hoping, praying, for peace and tranquility. Under such peculiar circumstances as these, therefore, we come upon the most remarkable period of English history, known as the "Revival of Learning." Driven from their sanctuaries by the pillage of Constantinople, the exponents of the old Grecian retinement had been scattered to the four corners of the known world. England, as a consequence, was blessed with her quota of these hunted scholars, and foremost among the fugitive band which flocked to her island shores stand John Colet and Eras mus of Rotterdam. These men it was who, with our Sir Thomas More, were destined to revolutionize the national temper of England, to purify her literature—but, grandest of all, to diffuse the leaven of learning throughout the middle and lower classes of her people. Renowned as are his companions, Erasmus and Colet, for the depth of their learning, Thomas More figures in history towering over them as the giant oak overtops the slender saplings that bend before the every breath of the summer's breeze. Of so remarkable a man, then, is it my duty to portray the life, character and literary works,—not, however, in their every detail, but in those respects alone which marked Thomas More as the most conspicuous man of his age.

To follow with the exactness of a biographer the life of Thomas More, or of any other famous person, it is necessary to consider it under two chief and distinctive divisions. We examine the public deeds of great men to discover their relations with their fellow-citizens: to their domestic affairs we must tur

A curious incident is narrated of her in relation to Sir Thomas' own life. On the first night of her marriage she beheld in a dream, the likenesses of her future children pictured in her wedding ring. In the vision, the image of Thomas far outshone the others; and this fact is taken by many to be a fore shadowing of the splendid mission he was destined to fulfil.

Whether or not he was influenced by so happy an omen, the father, Judge More, be stowed particular care upon the education of his son, who was sent to St. Anthony's Free school, then the most celebrated in Ludon. Here the young boy possessed the advantages of the tutorship of the best scholars of the day, and of prosecuting his studies under their fostering care. Under conditions so wholly favorable, it was not long before the young More had outsripped his companions in all branches of study. His natural wit and talent, aided by his persevering application, produced results which raised him far above the standard of his surroundings. At this juncture he was placed by his father as a page in the household of Cardinal Morton, the then Chancellor and Archbishop of Cantibury. In his new home his precocious a billity drew upon him the favor and attention of his distinguished master. The old Cardinal was versed enough in human nature to discern in his page the groundwork of a brilliant inture. "Whoever may live to see it," the gray-haired old statesman used to say, "this boy now waiting at table will turn ou: a marvellous man." Soon afterwards his minificent patron established him in Canter bory College, Oxford, where he was taught by the most famed scholars of England; and, young as he still was, though thoroughly conversant with the classics, More no sooner left the university than he was known throughout Europe as the formed associations destined in after years to play an important part in the tenor of his life. At Oxford he met Erasmus, to whom we owe much of our intimate knowledge of More's private life. At Oxford it was also that Wolsey learned to lov Wolsey learned to love and respect the youth destined one day to succeed him in his power. Moreover it is probably to his father's strictness in allowing him money, that More owed many of his studious habits and virtuous practices. For by this means of Divine Provi lence was our young man preserved from gambling and sensuality—the besetting sins of many of his fellow students: and what still more redounded to his credit was that he possessed enough sense to perceive the wisdom of his venerable father's mode of action.

was that he possessed enough sense to perceive the wisdom of his venerable father's mode of action.

Time brings us now to a period in More's life which cost him many a weary hour's perplexity and prayer. This period is the vital moment of selecting his vocation. But he did not trust to fate or chance to choose him a calling in life: he did not wait in supine indifference until stress of circumstances should force him into action; far from it; he, the foremost of scholars, prayed earnestly for light on the all-important and all-dependent choice. After much careful deliberation he put aside the idea of a monastic life, for it is written, "he preferred to be a chaste husband than an impure priest." He meant not to throw odium upon the Church, as some Protestants claim, but he chose that state in lite the obligations of which he sincerely deemed himself best able to fulfil. To put his subsequent actions in one breath, he married happily; and of his children, the eldest, Margaret, was the favorite of her father. From the writings of this beloved daughter we gain an insight into the harmony which reigned in his home, and the tender love which existed between his farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself and the refused their generosity, saying he had but the tender love which he chase husband himself best with the tender love which existed between his farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself. Just at this point it is farmily and himself and the proposition of the divorce But, because of the more department of the divorce But, and the liberation of the propositions. It is when we get a glimpse of him in his

dearly. It was his delight to train the girl he had chosen for wife, in his own taste for literature, and when she, his first love, had passed away, he continued in a no less remarkabe degree to devote himself to the education of his motherless babes. He loved teaching them and lured them to their deeper studies by the curiosities he had gathered in his cabinet. Indeed, even in his separation from them he ever watched carefully the progress his children made in their studies. He was always a kind and indulgent father liberal with his money and praise, sparing with harsh reproofs. Let his own words bear witness toghte fact: "I have given you kisses enough," he wrote when far away upon political business, "but stripes hardly ever." But during these years of his early life, More had been making no uncertain or mediocre progress in his chosen profession of the law. He had advanced through the various degrees of professional eminence until at last he was elected to Parliament. Being soon chosen Speaker, by his ready argament and keen sense of justice he led to the rejection of the king's imperious demand for a heavy subsidy. His forced withdrawal from public life, consequent upon this bold stand, had but little effect upon his buoyant activity: he pursued his studies with renewed vigor; his reputation as a lawyer ranked him among the greatest of European counsellors. We approach now the close of the first epoch of More's life. Till the death of Henry VII. his private undertakings consumed the greater portion of his busy moments: upon the accession of Henry VIII., in 1509, begins his public career, the last act of "his great play." In his public life he was to have riches, royal preferment—in fact, all the world calls happiness—at his disposal; he was finally to end the great drama of his existence by the reception of the undying crown of martydom.

Until Henry VII.'s death More was still practising his necessary retirement from

riches, royal preferment—in fact, all the world calls happiness—a this disposal; he was finally to end the great drama of his existence by the reception of the undying crown of martyrdom.

Until theory VII.'s death More was still practising his necessary retirement from politics. The cornation of Henry VIII., from whom all Englishmen were justly expecting a prosperous reign, drew him at once into the current of political affairs. Wolsey, his old bursar at Oxford, was in the new king's favor and was rising rapidly to power and eminence. To his proposal that More should come to the court Henry readily acceeded. But it was with many misgivings that More complied with their request. When, however, he finally did consent, it was with the express stipulation and let it be well noted—"first to look to God; after God to the king." Nevertheless "More tried as hard to keep out of court, as most men try to get into it." When he perceived that the charm of his conversation gave so much pleasure to his sovereign, that it was with difficulty that he could obtain permission to visit his home, he began to dissemble his nature, and to turn away from his former habits of good-fellowship. He shared with all the disappointment at Henry's warlike outburst against France, but returned to court upon the re establishment of peace. For several years after Henry's warlike outburst against France, but returned to court upon the re establishment of peace. For several years after Henry's warlike outburst against France, but returned to court embassies on the continent, and so well did he acquit himself of his onerous duties that in 1514 he was knighted and sworn a member of the Privy Council. The success of Sir Thomas atcourt was now apparently secured; he saw opening to himself aveones, which, if he chose to use, would lead to the acquisition of the supreme power under the crown. But Providence had not so ordained; dark days were close upon him, and the youthful monarch was, by a scries of terrible events, to be transformed into a cruel a

qualities which he possessed attaing that he eminent a degree for this highest of honors. In his public life Sir Thomas More exhibited the same simplicity which had marked his private life. His distaste for pomp and display, his abstemious habits, his devotion to his family, but, above all, his love and veneration for the Faith, portrayed him unmistakably as a man of sterling qualities. He was, for his rank, a poor man. He was never known to enrich himself from the public funds—a practice then too common, and so perhaps in our own day, a failing among those in offices of trust. His poverty was so well known that, on more than one occasion, the Bishops, from pure gratitude, resolved to present him a large sum of money. He refused their generosity, saying he had but done his duty, and did not look for worldly gain.

Meanwhile around him the tempest of re ligious persecution was raging throughout the had one for the process. The question of Henry's distributions are sufficiently as the process.

y. I was his delight to runs the girl the restrict of which such some his form the restrict of a way, the control love his most program of the way to be a super reader of the program of

Wy come now to the discussion of More's c aracter and literary efforts; the se-ond main division of our treatise. His personal anpearance we deem fitting of consideration in the review of his moral life, since the two are often closely intertwined. His face, though beau you it the marks of a nature kind and loving, was keen and irregular in feature. His restless grey eyes were set deep in their orbs, and over them flurished a luxuriant crop of tumbled brown har. His lips were remarkably thin and mobile, showing the stern inflex ibidity and unbending resolved fite inner man. He was equally careless in his dress and walk; in this he exhibited his utter contempt of human respect and the things of earth. These marks present a picture of the man who was the very soul of the new learning. His love for his family, his uprightness and unimpach able honesty, his disregard of earthly goods, his devotion and reverence for God and eternity, coupled with his death for the faith are the cardinal points which have justified his being mads. Hessed of the Catholic Church. Other characteristics present themselves for the co-equal consideration of the biographer His vivacity, his reckless wit, his half sad, cynical humor, throw a strange veil over his inmost soul. He a student at law, who laughed and gibed at the superstition and asceticism from the morks, himself wore a hair still mext his skin, chastised himself by scornging of the monks, himself wore a hair still next his skin, chastised himself by scornging of the monks, himself wore a hair still next his skin, chastised himself by scornging of the monks of his "Utopia." but, notwith standing of the monks of his "Utopia." but, notwith standing the honest of his "Utopia." but, notwith standing the honest of his death of the condition of the was termed free thinker by the lagger of his "Utopia." but, notwith standing of the mank or reluse. The young scholar was remarkable "for his gay talk, nis win someness of manner, his reck

of Sir Thomas More, at once a scholar, an unblemished gentleman, an accomplished and skillul statesman, a blessed martyr for the latth.

But now let me conclude. It is more than three centuries since Sir Thomas More entered into the sleep of the just. And since then times and the world have changed, and men with them. The England which saw More go to death in vindication of the ancient faith of the land now beholds with silent approval, though none the less sincere, the Church of Peter, springing up with all its pristine glory and selendor, spreading wherever it goes, the light of the heavenly peace. The name of Sir Thomas More with the cherished among all generations of true Englishmen as a shining example of the man who listened to, and obeyed the dictates of his conscience, rather than yield to the blandishments of his temporar ruler. Men will revere him as the man who, rather than surrender his principles, chose to pay the penalty of his unflinching immess with his hife's blocd on the scaffold. More was the man who has justly Leen deemed worthy of beattication by the tender mother for whose very existence he gave up all that was near and dear to him, to suffer, at the beck of a cruel, bloodthirsty tyrant, the death of the marty. Surely Blessed Thomas More is he of whom the prince of Koman lyrists sing an ages long the sent monand that.

Exegi morumentum aere perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius,
Quod non imber edox, non squilo impotens,
Possit diruere, out innumerabilis
Annorum series, out fuga temporum."

MRS. JOHN CARROLL, WATFORD. The Watford Guile Advocate of July 23 re

The Watford Guile. Advocate of July 23 refers as follows to the late Mrs. John Carroll of that place in the place is the place in the sacrifices, and could we have portrayed the beautiful characters of a good Christian woman who has spent her long life in the service of the Master, what a delightul placure it would be. Such a Christian was Mrs. John Carroll, who died at the residence of ber son-in-law, Jas. McManns, Watford, last Thursday morning, July 15.

"She had been ill for about two years, during which time she bore all for the love of Him who does all things well. She was never heard to murmur, but was always looking forward for the better days to come.

"She was born in Thipperary county, Ireland, in 1827, and in 1841 was married to ner husband, who survives her.

"In 1845 she said her unsband sailed for America, landing in New York, where they lived for a time. They next moved to New Hampshire and thence. O'vernont, where they spent about four years. In the year 1851 they came to Canada, and settled near Parts, where they remained for nearly five years, and finally moved to Warwick to purchase the larm which was her home at the time of her death, viz., lot 25, concession 2, S. E. K.

"She being eyer filled, with hope and con-

counsel, springing from a heart overflowing with love and anxiety for those committed to her care.

"Her respected husband and the following members of her family survive her, viz.: Thomas, living in Port Huron; Mrs. John Burke, Port Huron; Mrs. J. Maloney, Samilae county, Mich.; Mrs. J. J. Leszcztuski, Sand Beach, Mich.; Mrs. J. McManus, Wattord, and Kate and John, on the homestead. Her sons William and James died some years ago—making in all nine of a tamity.

"The funeral took place from the homestead on Saturday last and proceeded to Watford R. C. church, where service was conducted by the Kev. A. McKeon, who, at the conclusion of the Requiem Mass delivered a very appropriate funeral sermon, after which the remains were interred in the R. C. cemetery, followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends.

"The following were pall bearers: W. B. Laws, Patrick Cox, John O'Leary, A. McKey, John Coughin and John Farreli."

We need only add that we knew Mrs. Carrolf for a number of years, and always respected and admired her for her unfilinching practice of every duty. Truly can it be said of her that her life was a constant preparation for death. R. I. P.

There died, on May 24, at his home on the twelfth concession of Peel township, where he had resided for the past twenty-two years, John McMonsgle

twentra concession of terms, two years, John Mc Monagle.

The deceased was forty-six years of age and had been a strong active man up to the day before his death, which came most unexpectedly after a few hours of seven clears, which he bore patiently to the end conforted and sustained by the rites of the Church.

In life he was a loving father, devoted husband, a sympathetic friend and a generosneighbor. He was born near Caledonia, being the second youngest son of John McMonagle, the leaves behind to mourn his loss a widow, two dangthers and one son, also we brothers. Timothy and Patrick, of Fort Huron, and five sliters—Mrs. Hiram A. Waite, Mrs. A.I. Marks and Miss Mary, of Port Huron; Mrs. Charles Waite, of Alpena, Mich.; and Mrs. John Saide, Waite, Of Waiford, Out.

Waite, of Alpena, Mich.; and Mrs. John Saide, of Waitord, Out.
The tuneral took place on May 26, and was largely attended. The remains were conveyed to the church of the Holy Trinity where High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Kehoe; thence to the cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed. R. I. P.

MRS. E. J. MCGARRY, RENFREW.

thence to the cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed. R. I. P.

MRS. E. J. McGARRY, RENFREW.

On Wednesday morning the sweet sounds of the Angelus were still lingering on the summer breeze when the mourniul toils of the great belt in the tower of the church of St. Francis Xavier were heard pealing from the lofty beltry. Soon the sad news was whispered from one to another of our citizens. MRS. Mc. Garry is dead." The long weary days of human suffering had ended, the inevitable summons had come. The earthly career of a loving mother and a devoted wife was spent. Only ten short months ago the stirring strains of a mighty organ had thrilled a hundred hearts with the sounds of a wedding march, and now the deep, sad toils of a great bell fell heavily on the ears of the four thousand citizens of Renirew. The fervent longings of a faithful husband, the tender cares of innumberable friends, the constant vigilance of skilled nurses and the earnest prayers of a congregation were all unheeded by the silent messenger of death. The summons of the Eternal could not be evaded. The cheerful brightness of a happy home, the smootheds soos of a heart-broken mother, the smootheds soos of an aged father, the earnest prayers of a congregation were all unheeded by the silent white winged messenger from its abode of human clay the celestial mansion of eternal brightness of the patient sufferer from its abode of human clay the celestial mansion of eternal bliss. Thusch was administered, the prayers for the dying were softly recited, the angelic smile of Catholic resignation was visible on the face of the patient sufferer from its abode of human clay the celestial mansion of eternal bliss. Thusch was administered, the prayers for the dying were softly recited, the angelic smile of Catholic resignation was visible on the face of the patient sufferer rom its abode of human clay the celestial mansion of eternal bliss. Thusch was administered, the prayers for the dying were softly recited, the angelic smile of Catholic resignation

MRS. TIMOTHY COLLINS, BRIGHTON. By the death of Mrs. T. Collins, which and event took place on the 21st uit, the community lost one of its oldest and more respected residents. The deceased lady had

been ailing for upwards of three years, and bore her sufferings with the true Christian patience and resignation by which her whole life was marked. She was in every sense of the word a model Christian woman, and during her illness she was fortified by the consoling rites of the Catholic Church, and tenderly cared for by a loving husband and kind and affectionate sons and daughters. Mrs. Collins was born in Baillieboro, county Cavan, Ireland; and when eighteen years of age came to Canada. In the year 1812 she was united in marriage to Mr. Timothy Collins, of Cavan township, and in 1857 the family removed to Ops, where they have since resided. She was the mother of nine children, two of whom have given themselves to the Church. Of the family there are at present surviving six sons and one daughter, the latter living at home. Patrick, the eldest son, lives in Rochester; Cornelius and Terence, unmarried, live on the homestead; Charles is married and prospering on an adjacent farm; the remaining sons—John and Iimothy—are priests, the former belonging to the Basilian order at Sandwich, and the latter being parish priest at Brighton.

The funeral took place from the family residence at 8 o'clock, proceeding to St. Mary's church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, Monseigneur Laurent being the celebrant. Father J. Collins, as subdeacon. Rev. Father Bretherton a:ted as masker of ceremonies, and Mr. Joseph Kennedy as censer-bearer. The following rev. gentlemen were also within the sanctuary; Revs. Fathers Connolly, Hastings; Nolan, Fenelon Falls; and Scanlan and O'Sulivan, of the cathedral, Peterborough. After Mass large funeral procession proceeded to the new cemetery, where the remains were intered in the family plot.

To the Rev. Fathers J. and T. Collins, as well as to the other relatives, the CATHOLIC RECORD respectfully extends heartfelt sympathy; and we ask our readers to breathe a fervent prayer to our Heavenly Father to have mercy on the dear departed.

#### Death of Rev. Father McPhillips.

Stayner, July 27.—Rev. Father McPhillips, parish priest, Uptergrove, died at the parochial residence this morning at 1 o'clock after a long and painful illness. Father J. J. McPhillips was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1862. He studied at Our Lady of Angels, Niagara Fall, and completed his studies at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and was ordained at Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, in 1886, by Archbishop Lynch. His first appointment was assistant at St. Paul's, Toronto. He was also at Flos and Brockton and was appointed to the mission of Orangeville and transferred to Uptergrove, where he had been in charge for the past two years. The funeral took place at Uptergrove on Thursday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock. R. I. P.

#### A MINISPER'S LIFE

Has More Worries than the Public are Aware of, and Nervous Exhaus-tion is the Frequent Outcome.

There is more worry connected with the routine life of the average minister than some people imagine. His duties are multifarious, and it is little wonder that he frequently becomes the victim of nervous exhaustion, in-somnia, etc. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act more speedily upon the nervous system than any other medicine, and promptly restore the user to a normal state of health Rev. Wm. Clarke, a young Methodist minister stationed at Orono, Ont., says I have derived great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found that when I attempted to study I would become drowsy and could not apply myself to my work. My digestion was very bad, and my nervous system seemed to be out of gear. first I paid but little attention to the matter, but found myself growing At this time I was stationed worse. at Fort Stewart, Ont., and was board-ing at the home of a storekeeper, who advised me to try this medicine. I am again restored to good health. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Williams'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People.

#### MARKET REPORTS. LONDON.

London, Aug. 5. — Wheat, 60c per bus hel Oats, 23 to 25c per bushel. Peas, 36 to 30c per bushel. Barley, 24 to 28 4 5 per bushel. Rye, 28 to 30 4.5c per bush. Corn, 31 4.5 to 33 3-10c. per bush. The meat supply was fair, and good beef sold from \$4.50 to \$5.00 per cwt.; extra, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Lamb. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 9c a pound. Veal 5c a pound. Dressed hoxe, \$7 per cwt. Dreks, 50 to 80c a pair. Spring chickens, 40 to 50 cents a pair. Old fowls, 50 to 60 cents a pair. Butter, 10 cents a pound. Crock, 17c Eggs. 9 cents a dozen. Newpotatoes, 90c. to \$1 per bush.; old ones, 50c. a bag. Wool, 17 to 18c a pound. Hay, \$5 to \$6 a ton. TORONTO.

a pound. Hay, \$5 to \$6 a ton.
TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—Wheat, white, 75½c.; wheat, red, 74c.; wheat, goose, 64½c.; barley. 25 to 37c.; oats, 25½ to 37c.; page 25 to 37c.; oats, 25½ to 37c.; page 25 to 37c.; page 35 to 47c.; page 37c.; pa

Produce — Butter, 3to 16 cents per pound; cheese, 3e per pound.
Hay and Straw—Hay, \$6 00 to \$7.00 per ton, on the city market; baled hay, \$6 to 87.00 per ton, on the city market; baled hay, \$6 to 810 per ton in car lots; straw, \$8.50 to \$4.00 per ton, or the city market; baled hay, \$6 to 810 per ton.
Dressed Meats. — Beef, Michigan, \$6,00 to \$7.00 per cwt. Live weight, \$2.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; Chicago, \$8.00 to \$7.50 per cwt.
Pork—Light, \$4.00 to \$4.25; choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; heavy, \$8.50 to \$3.75, no sale; live weight. \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt.
Mutton—\$6.00 to \$6.50 per cwt.
Lamb—\$8 to \$9 per cwt.
Spring lamb, \$2.50 to \$3.25 each, alive.
Veal, \$6 to \$7.00, per cwt.
Poultry—Spring chickens, 12 cts. per pound; torkeys, 10 to 12\fo per pound.
Hides and Tallow—Beef hides, No. 1, \$6 to 7\fo per to,; No. 2, \$5 to 70, per lb. for green; calf skins, No.1, \$6 per lb.; No. 2, \$5 to 70, per lb.; shearlings, 10 to 12c each; lamb skins, 15 to 25 cents each; tallow, 22 to 3c per lb.
Latest Live Stock Markets.

## Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. Toronto, Aug. 5.—The export trade was more

brisk. Quotations ranged from 4 to 4½c, and occasionally 4½ was paid for a load of extra choice, though shippers, did not care to give over 84.49 per 100 pound.

All the choice butcher cattle here sold early, and sold well, 3½c, being about the top figure for lots, though 3½c, and occasionally 4c, was paid for selections. Medium sold pretty well at

around 3c, but poor stuff dragged somewhat at from 22 to 22c per pound, though it; all ultimately cleared.

Milkers.—Prices range from 820 to 835 each.

Stockers were about 10c, per 100 pounds off, as Lambs are worth from 8250 to 85 each. Ex. port sheep are quoted at from 25 to 3c, per pound. Bucks fetch 22c and week 8c, per pound. Hogs remain unchanged and firm. The very best selections sell at 6c per pound. Light hogs are worth from 85.00 to 85 60 per 100 pounds; for heavy hogs the price is 85; for sow values range from 83.50 to 83.75 per 100 pounds; stags fetch 2 to 2½c per pound.

EAST BUFFALO.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo. N. Y. Aug. 5.— Cattle — No.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5.— Cattle trade.—Calves—Light supply; 85.15 to 85. choice; a few extra, 85.59. Hogs—11 ct sale; fairly active and 55 higher; se York weights, with choice pigs at 84.30 to mixed packers, 84.10 to 84.15; medium heavies, 84.10; roughs, 83.45 to 85.60, and lambs—Only 2 cars on sale; not enough make a market; tone steady.

Coleman's SAL

# CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND

CLAIMANTS In the Estate of Daniel McDonald, Deceased.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of Outario, 1887, Chapter 110, and amending acts, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims upon, or against or claiming to share in, the estate of Daniel McDonald, late of the township of Biddulph, in the country of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 3rd day of July, 1895, are hereby required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Messrs. Magee, McKillop and Murphy, London, Ont. slicitors for Andrew McDonald, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, on or before the 1st day of November 1897, a statement in writing of their names, addresses and occupations, together with full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and the nature of the securities, it any, held by them. And notice is further given that after the 1st day of November 1897, the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given as above required and the said administrator will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims notice shall not have been received by the administrator or his solicitors at the time aforesaid. Magee, McKillop & Murphy,
London, Ont.,
Solicitors for Andrew McDonald,

London, Ont.,
Solicitors for Andrew McDonald,
Administrator,
London, July 15, 1897.

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