C. M. B. A.

Dunkirk, N. Y., July 30, 1890. To the Officers and Members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association:

Grand Council of Canada.

BROTHERS—I take pleasure in publishing berewith the report of Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, Supreme Deputy for Canada. The report is very full, and speaks for itself. I am sure that our Brothers every where will be gratified to learn of the rapid growth and flourishing condition of our Association in Canada. It is important to note that while our Brothers in Canada are living under a different form of government and different laws, yet as members of one great Catholic frateras members of one great Catholic frater-nity having in view the same grand object, which is "to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its memmental and social condition of its members, and to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugelity," and in case of death to provide for the Catholic family. With these grand aims, we know no race or condition, but are everywhere one united band of Brothers. The report shows that the Grand Council of Canada is managed by able, efficient and fatthful officers who deserve praise for the good work which they are doing. I need only remind you that while our noble society is growing rapidly, it is but still in its infancy. The good work which we are doing has but just begun, and if we, as officers and members, continue to be everywhere true to the trust reposed in us a grand and glorious future reposed in us a grand and glorical awaits us. I am, fraternally yours, R Mulholland, Supreme President.

To R. Mulholland, Esq., Supreme Presiden

C. M. B. A. Dunkirk, N. Y .: DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.-In accord ance with Article II. Supreme and Grand Council By Laws I officially visited the meeting of the Grand President and Board of Trustees, of the Grand Council of Canada, of the C. M. B. A., held at

London, Ont. July 11th, 1890.

As Supreme Deputy for Canada I asked the Grand President, Grand Secretary and Board of Trustees the following questions which were answered in the manner given below :

un the manner given below:
Questions answered by Grand President D. J. O'Connor:
As general supervisor of the C M. B. A., for Canada, have you since your term of office personally investigated the Departments of the Grand Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Trustees? Yes, Have you found the affairs of these

departments administered in a correct and satisfactory manner? Yes, sir. Do you hold the bonds of all the offices?

Yes, sir.
What is the amount of the Grand
Secretary's bond ? \$8,000

What is the amount of the Grand Trustees each? \$2,000; i.e. by joint bond of \$10,000 for the five Trustees.

What is the amount of the Grand Treasurer's bond? \$2,000.

Have you appointed Grand and District Deputies where necessary and beneficial throughout Canada? Yer, sir. How are their reports as to the con dition of the Association? Very encour

aging.

Questions answered by Grand Secre tary S. R. Brown: What is the membership in Canada a

this date? 5 477.

How many Branches are there in Can ada? 136. Are all in good standing? Yes, sir.

What is the increase of membership since the last Grand Council Conven

tion ? 2.445. Have you any means by which you know that the assessment notices from

the various branches are according to law and properly forwarded to each member, each assessment? Yes. They use the notices sent from the Grand Secretary's office. Are there many resignations of mem-

Comparatively few. Is there any difficulty existing between the Branches and your Depart. ment? None whatever.

How soon after receiving the assess ment notice from the Supreme Recorder do you transfer to him the money? As soon as \$1,000 accumulate. I remit about four times per month.

Do you pay the entire assessment always within the required time according to law? Yes.

What is your mode of transferring the

assessment fund to the Supreme Recorder? New York Drafts in favor of Supreme Treasurer. (Vide Records of Supreme Treasurer.) Questions answered by Board of Trus.

When a loan is made upon an appli-

cation what precaution do you take as to placing it on proper security? All a certificate signed by a parish priest that money is deposited in chartered banks such member has performed his Easter money is deposited in chartered banks and there are no loans. The Council duty. considered this to be the only absolutely safe mode of investment.

Is a searching investigation made by all or a majority of the members of the Board, or is an application for a loan simply granted on the recommendation of a member of the Board? No loans

Are all the securities transferred to the Grand President for safe deposit as designated by the Reserve Fund law? No loans are made.

I examined carefully the books of the Grand Secretary and found them in per-fect order. They are indeed a model for the care and skill with which they are kept. The Grand Secretary deserve ousiness like manner in which he has

always discharged the duties of his office. The Grand President for Canada is also a most efficient and pains-taking officer. leavors to prevent that friction watch nearly always arises in the man

agement of so large a society, and his success has been most complete.

The Trustees are an able body of gentlemen, having the best interests of the Association at heart.

Altogether, under the guidance of the Grand President and his able assistants, the C. M B A. has done a great deal of good, and has become a most flourishing.

Association.

Jos P. Molphy. Deputy. Jos P. Molphy, Deputy.

Ingersoll, Ontario, July, 1890.

Suggested Amendments to the Constitution. To the Member of the C. M. B. A. in

BROTHERS-Up to date the following BROTHERS—Up to date the following proposed amendments to the constitution and no others have been received by your Committee on Laws. They are published in the hope that every Branch will at once call a meeting to fully discuss them before the meeting of the Grand Council at Montres, one month from to describe interest to delegate the contract of t

Grand Council at Montreal, one month from to-day, and instruct their delegates as to the action to be taken by them in connection therewith.

Branch 28, Ottawa, proposes the following amendment:

"Whenever a new Branch is to be formed within the jurisdiction of a District Deputy it shall be the duty of said Deputy to forward to each Branch within his jurisdiction a list of the names of the proposed charter members of this the proposed charter members of this new Branch, and, should objection be made by any Branch to any applicant or spplicants whose names appear upon the said list, it shall be the further duty of the District Deputy to report the same to the Grand President, who shall ap-point a local committee of investigation

with certain powers.

Brother Thomas P. Coffee, of Guelph suggests the adoption of a more simple and less expensive procedure in the settlement of disputes arising in Branches and also the adoption of some scheme for doing away with the present system of transacting the business of the Association than by means of Canada and Canada A sociation than by means of Grand
Council conventions. He thinks a body
of twenty men might be appointed to do
all the work at much less expense.
A joint meeting of the Toronto
Branches calls for the following:

(1) That each and every Branch of this Association appoint its own Medical

Examiner.

(2) That any delegate to a Grand Council meeting may be eligible to any office in Grand Council.

(3) That applicants for admission to

Association must produce certificate of birth, or equivalent proof of death.

(4) That in case a member should be disabled from earning a living this Asso-ciation will pay one half of the amount for which he is insured in the Associa-

for which he is insured in the Associa-tion and at his death the remaining half be paid to his heirs, providing he still continue to conform to the constitution in paying dues, assessments, etc. The following proposed amendments come from Branch 131, North Sydney, C. R.

(1) That article II. section 1 Branch constitution be amended by striking out the words "full age of fifty years" and substituting therefor "full age of fiftyive years.

five years."

(2) That a new section be added to article II, providing for the admission of persons over age as local members to participate in local benefits only. Such members to be called local honorary

members,

(3) That article X section 1 be amended by striking out the word "may" in fourth line, and substituting "shall,"

(4) That article XIX be amended by inserting and order that the "obligation" he read before such meeting.

be read before each meeting.

Branch 8, Chatham, asks for the adoption of "some equitable scheme for sick benefits and relief of members of the

Branch 64, North Bay, asks that section of Beneficiary Fund Article be amended by inserting before the words "on satis-factory proof etc.," the following: "wilful and criminal suicide, death while fight ing a duel, death in actual state of tota intoxication, and every other death on ac count of which or after which the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authority refuses the burial according to the rites of the Church, shall cause all and every person and persons designed by such deceased member to receive the whole or part of beneficiary, to lose all and every right title and claim to the whole or any portion or part of said beneficiary unless within four weeks after such death the Bishop of the Diocese or territory within which such death occurred shall declare that such ecclesias tical burial ought not to have bee denied to the said person, or the said denied to the said person, or the said Bishop shall show good cause why such beneficiary should be paid as if such ecclesiastical burial had been actually granted, and this decision of the Bishop shall in all cases be final. If ecclesiastical burial was not refused, or the consequences of such refusal cancelled by subsequent delease.

Questions answered by Board of Trustees:
Have all the members of the Board of Trustees examined and approved of the bonds given by the Secretary and Treasurer? Yes, sir.

Do you keep the account of the Reserve Fund moneys separate from the other Grand Council money? Yes, sir.

When a lean is made upon as each like the section be added giving to any when a lean is made upon as each or the Peeddent these of the all-like tests. Branch or the President thereof the righ

It is quite probable that in addition to the above some further amendments may be offered by your committee.

The committee would deem it a specia favor if members having any suggestions to offer in connection with the proposed amendments would send their suggestions in writing to my address as soon as possible, and thus assist the deliberations of the committee. Yours fraternally,

O K. FRASER. Chairman Committee on Laws.

Resolutions of Condolence. At the last regular meeting of Branch 26 Montreal, August 1st, 1890, on motion of Brothers Marsnal, John Lappin and D. Mul Int. the Recording Secretary was again requested to perform the sad duty of conveying the sympathy of Branch 25 to the afflicted family of another departed Brother, Edward Murphy, brother-in law of our worthy President:

Whereas, an all-wise Providence has been

worthy President:
Whereas, an all-wise Providence has been
pleased to call away from us another
Brother, suddenly, Edward Murphy, be it

on this our earliest opportunity, do ofer our heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted widow and children of our late Brother comrade, and also to our respected President;

Essolved, That our charier be draped in mourning for the space of thirty day in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted family of our decessed Brother, and also published in London Catholic Record and Montreal C. M. B. A. Journal.

F. U. LAWLER, Sec.

THE RIVALS.

(From United Ireland, July 5)
There were two remarkable meetings in London on Saturday last, June 25—the Coercion Carnival at the Crystal Palace, at which Mr. Balfour was the chief performer, and the birthday dinner to Mr. Parnell, given by the members of the Irish Partv at the Westmin ster Palace Hotel. The interest in the two meetings centered on the two men who are the chief exponents of the two conflicting policies for Ireland—the leader of Coercion and the leader of Home Rule—the man that is and the man that is to be the chief ruler of Ireland; the man that is most hated and despised and the man that is most loved and trusted by the people of the country. The contrast was as strong in the meetings as in the men. The Coercionists met to closk their recent disasters; the Home Rulers met to celebrate their (From United Ireland, July 6) the Home Rulers met to celebrate their recent triumphs. One meeting was dull as a funeral gathering; the other was merry as a wedding feast. The oratory at the Coercion Carnival was eked out by a variety entertainment, including a procession of repenting "Moonlighters" who have been "converted" by Mr. Ballour, and prosperous land-grabbers who have flourished under his beneficent regime. The "Moonlighters" are, at any rate, more substantial than the gen-tlemen of that persuasion who figured in the sensational columns of the "Forger." It is hardly worth while quarrelling with the absurd pretension that the Coercion Act has diminished moonlighting in Ire-land—remembering that moonlighting

land—remembering that moonlighting was practically non-existent when it passed, and that the confession was extorted from its supporters that it was directed not against crims but against combination. The pretence that the inhabitants of Ireland at present mainly consist of prosperous and grateful landgrabbers, glorifying Mr. Balfour for having released them from the thradom of the League, is still more absurd. It is curious the Coercionists do not put this pet theory to the test at Irish by elections. If the scenic effects at the Crystal Palace were left to us, we fancy we could organize a profession that elections. If the scenic effects at the Crystal Palace were left to us, we fancy we could organize a profession that would more fitly typify the Coercion cum Eviction Administration. The bat tering-ram should head the procession, followed by a band of drunken Emergencymen, armed with crowbar and petroleum can, and a squad of evicting constables singing "Glory, glory, hallelujah!" as they marched. A group of half dressed, half starved men, women, and children driven across the stage by a ferocious baten charge would add to the realism of the scene. Political prisoners should follow next, handcoffed, harled along by jail warders; then the Removables, most tenderly led by the nose. Finally, we should have the latest development of police esplonage—priests, members of Parliament, and English visitors, attended by the shadows in uniform which at present pervade the police-ridden country. Mr. Balfour confesses he is a constant reader of United Irednet. Parkers he may take one were seen. ponce-riden country. Mr. Danour con-fesses he is a constant reader of United Ireland. Perhaps he may take our sugges-tion for his next display. Some such procession as we have described will be made to pass across the floor of the House of Commons in the discussion of the Irish Estimates. The speech of Mr. Balfour was sufficiently dismal to suit the melancholy occasion. The customary self con-celted boasts of his triumph in Ireland

were conspicuous by their absence. "The condition of Ireland," he confessed, ruefully enough, "was not at all that they could desire, but it was better than they had a right to expect"—which was quite true, remembering the intolerable provocation to which the country has been subcation to which the country has been subcation to which the country has been sub-jected. The temperance opposition he described as "factions and facticious;" but he was loud in praise of the Govern-ment which had surrendered at discretion to the Opposition, which he so described. Nor could he deny himself the malicious pleasure of a few ironical patronizing compliments to the discredited and bedraggled Chancellor of the Exchequer, over whose disasters in the House of Commons he rejoiced. In strong contrast with this meeting of the "Miserables," from their disasters and humiliations in the House and country, was the genial gathering of the Irish Party, with their Vice president, Mr.

was the genial gathering of the Irian Party, with their Vice-president, Mr. Justin McCarthy, in the chair, and their sagacious, far seeing Leader as their honored guest. The high tribute which Mr. Parnell paid to the Iriah Party will, we have no doubt, be cordially endorsed by the country. It will be a reward and ancouragement to the many man who encouragement to the many men who have devoted time, health, and intellect

to the unostentations, but none the less effective service of their country—
"So far as the Irish Party, as a body goes, it would be most unjust of me if I did not bear my testimony to the fact that they have stood by their posts during the last five years as a body like men (cheers), and that they have done their duty without complaint—a laborious and a disagreeable duty—that they have fought an uphill battle, and that as a

party and as a body our countrymen are proud of them."

The speech of the Irish Leader was The speech of the Irish Leader was brimming over with playful humor, which spoke the joyful confidence of coming victory. But there were times when his words took a more earnest tone and deeper meaning. One passage, we doubt not, will be read with wrapt attention, as a manifesto of his policy and a prophecy of the peace to come between the two countries. He spoke of the honorable alliance which Ireland had

bonorable alliance which Ireland nad been at length enabled to enter on with the great Liberal Party of England—
"An alliance," he said, "which I venture to believe will last, and will yield permanent fruit, and result in a knitting permanent of Great Ritain and Ireland in a together of Great Britain and Ireland in a true and real union, and in a consolidation—which will defy time—of the great Imperial interests which we do not dealer to hurt, and which Englishmen are right in insisting shall be preserved and protected above all others. We are happy They hope that if they can hold out

and Ireland is happy, that the time has come when we can shake hands with Eoglishmen with the consciousness that in dolog so we sacrifice no principle or hope for the future of our country, and with the belief that Ireland, as she has trusted in us in the past, both in Ireland and wherever the Irish race exists, she will be justified by the results of the future in that trust which she has honored us by extending to us."

Compare this exalted policy with the Compare this exalted policy with the council of the council of New Tipperary since its establishmen when we can shake hands with Eighty thousand persons have visited the town of New Tipperary since its establishmen with the compare the sexisted policy with the council out; but of this there is no danger, with asympathizing world giving material as well as moral aid to the cause of an oppressed nationality.

America and Australia, and neither will without aid till the cause of justice the town of New Tipperary since its establishmen.

extending to us."

Compare this exalted policy with the programme which his rival, the Arch-Coercionist, preached at the same hour, only a few miles away—a programme of perpetual Coercion, hatred, and strife in the future as in the bitter past—a programme for the encouragement of the battering ram and the petroleum-can; for the suppression of free speech and a free battering ram and the petroleum can; for the suppression of free speech and a free Press; for Coercion courts, prison torture, police violence, and police spies to the end of time. The English people have got to choose between the two men, the two poli-cies; and the opportunity of proclaiming their choice cannot be long delayed.

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN

A sad story of distress from poverty and the harsh enforcement of law comes from the Irish coast. The fishing sesson has been bad, and many of the dwellers on Blasket Island, off the Kerry coast, were unable to pay their rent at the appointed day. A gunboat thereupon landed the sheriff, thirty bailiffs and one hundred police on the island, and the posses seized the boats of the unfortunate fishermen. As the gunboat departed with the only As the gunboat departed with the only means of livelihood of the half starved means of livelihood of the half starved population, the scene was a heartrending one. The despaining fathers and husbands gazed gloomily after the receding vessel, while the children and women folk waited and cried aloud in their anguish. An eye witness says that the people are absolutely destitute, and many must perish unless relief is sent.

It is announced that Messrs. Dillon and O'B ien will start on a tour of America.

It is announced that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will start on a tour of America about the middle of September.

The Twelfth of July was celebrated very tamely in most parts of Ireland this year. The speeches which were delivered had a despondent tone owing to the conviction that the triumph of Home Rule is near at hand. The Rev. Richard Kane complained bitterly at Cave Hill, that the people of the North are not sufficiently en thusiastic in endeavoring to prevent such a catastrophe. There was, however, a row at Cookstown on a small scale on the first at Cookstown on a small scale on the first of the month, arising out of insults offered to Catholics in a Catholic locality. It has been proved in court that policemen in Tipperary have been committing

wanton outrages for the purpose of giving wanton outrages for the purpose of giving the county a bad name. Constable Palmer was caught by a Tipperary farmer breaking windows, and throwing stones into where persons were sleeping. A summons was taken out against the culprit, but he was spirited away, and the Police Inspector laughingly informed the Judge that he had gone to America. The trial was proceeded with in the culprit's absence, and an absurdly slight sentence was inflicted, notwithstanding that the offences are much sggravated by the fact that they were perpetrated by a policeman. One of the outrages consisted in breaking all the windows and even the sashes in John Trahy's house, at midnight, with large stones: the other was a similar attack on the house of a widow over seventy years of age. The culprit was summons was taken out against the culattack on the nouse of a widow over seventy years of age. The culprit was identified in both cases, and the malice was made more clear by the fact that policeman Palmer was sober at the time. County Court Judge Darley recently decided at Nass that the buts which were erected at Clongorey for the shelter of evicted tenants must be removed within a given time, and a writ was issued to this effect. The decision of the County Court

Judge has been set aside on appeal. Mr. Justice O'Brien (not Peter O Brien) decided that the will was illegal, and stated that the County Court Judge was not instified in law to evident by the county. stated that the County Court Judge was not justified in law to order the sheriff to remove the huts.

Mr. John Morley, speaking in the House of Commons, stigmatized as a disgrace to the administration the appointment of Mr. Peter O'Brien to the chief seat of Justice in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien was rewarded for disgracefully packing juries. Mr. Balfour did not deny the fact, but he defended the practice on

plea that "a large class of the population of Ireland cannot be trusted to give a verdict according to their oaths." By this wanton insult to the Catholics of Ireland the Calef Secretary conferses that the the Uniter Secretary confesses that the charge of jury packing is correct; but, even by such disreputable proceedings, Mr. O'Brien did not always succeed in securing on unjust verdict, as he wished, while he occupied the position of the Chief Course Council. Chief Crown Council.

In spite of the general order issued by the Government to shadow collectors of the Tenants' Defence Fund, under pretence that they were using intimidation and though the megistrates are always ready to convict when there is the smallest possible pretence of evidence, there has not been a single prosecution against the Association on the plea of intimidating. One prosecution was begun at Roscommon, but the Government dropped it as soon as they found that the accused were determined to defend the case.

Mr. Balfour said recently in the House

of Commons "We (the Government) have done our duty, while we held office and power in Ireland. We protected the weak." As a commentary on this, United Ireland has issued a cartoon showing how the weak have been protected. Mr. Bal-four and his police are represented with revolvers and batons which they are using

freely on poor evicted tenants, while the battering ram, which is employed for tearing down their houses, stands close by.

The tenants of Mr. Brabazon were sued by the landlord for a large tract of unreciaimed bog of which they have had possession for one hundred and four years. The County Court Judge decided for the landlord, but, on appeal, decision was given for the tenantry. This is a most important victory for the tenants.

ants.

The Tories in Parliament are said to

withold aid till the cause of justice triumph.

Eighty thousand persons have visited the town of New Tipperary since its estab lishment, their object being to see for themselves the success which the Tenants' Defence Association has had in counteracting the suffering inflicted by Mr. Smith-Barry in evicting all the inhabitants of the old town.

The new Premier of Cape Colony, Mr. Cec'l Rhodes, is a staunch advocate of home rule for Ireland. He sent some time ago a draft of £10,000 to Mr. Parnell to aid the cause of Ireland.

Mrs. Parnell, the mother of Charles Parnell, the Nationalist leader, is reported to be dangerously ill, and at the point of death, at her residence near Bordenstown, N. J. She is seventy five years of age.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

ART. INDUSPRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION TO BE OPENED FROM THE 1ST TO THE 31ST OF OCT.

The Art, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, in aid of Windsor's new hospital, takes place without fail at the time indicated above. As the ordinary agricultural fair is not to be held at Windsor this year, the Art, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition will have the whole field to itself, and it has therefore been determined by the Bread of Directors. determined, by the Board of Directors, to add to the other three departments mentioned in a first circular (viz, the art, industrial and ladies' department) a fourth, viz an agricultural department, which will no doubt be liberally

patronized by the farmers, horticultur ast and winegrowers of Essex county. As it has been suggested that some manufacturers might prefer to pay in cash for the privilege of exhibiting their goods rather than donate an article of their manufacture, it has been decided that \$10 shall be charged for every twenty-five square feet of room, with the privilege of a framed advertising card 2x3 feet. Exhibitors in this department might also have an agent present to distribute hand bills or take orders, etc. Manufacturers who desire to send exhibits are kindly requested to write on or before the 25th of August write on or before the 25th of Augus next, so as to give time to provide room for all applicants. Of course all expenses connected with the shipment, setting up and taking away of the exhibits are left to

and taking away of the exhibits are left to the charge of exhibitors. Address Ed T. Soully, Secretary Art, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Windsor, Ont.

READ THIS!

Any manufacturer or business firm wishing to advertise at the exhibition, without sending any exhibits, will have the privilege, upon payment of \$5 of having a framed advertising card 3x2 feet put up in the exhibition buildings. eet put up in the exhibition buildings such advertising card, together with the fee, to be sent to the address of the Secretary of the Committee of Manage. ment, as above, on or before the 20th

September next.

To save cost of shipment such cards might be ordered at any of the printing offices in Windsor.

GREAT BARGAIN SALE. Remember the Bargains offered at the London Bargain Store. Cannot be duplicated. And very soon they will exist as a memory, "The Memory of a great sale." It is a fact that we sell \$3 parasols for \$1.50. It is a fact that we sell cotton tweeds, worth 30.3, for 20.3. It is a fact that we sell 10.3. ginghams for 5.3. It is a fact that we sell 15.5. bordered prints for 9½c. It is a fact that we sell 20.3 rateens for 12½3. It is a fact that we sell \$12.00 and \$12.00 for $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. It is a fact that we sell \$12 cos tumes for \$5 It is a fact that we sell black cashmere, worth 35:, for 15:. It is a fact we have the finest stock of table

street, opposite the Market Lane. LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 7.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.50 to 1.58; white, 1.50 to 1.58; spring, 1.50 to 1.58; corn, 92 to 1.00; rye, 99 to 1.00; barriey, mait, 80 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats, 1.25 to 1.30; peas, 1.05 to 1.10; beans, ush, 90 to 1.40; buckwheat, cental, 75 to 85. PRODUCE.—Eggs, dozen, 14 to 16; eggs, basket, 13 to 14; eggs, store lots, 12; butter, best roll, 19 to 22; butter, large rolls, 18; butter, creamery, 20; store packed firkin 13; lard, No. 0.1, b., 10 to 11; straw. load, 3.00 to 4.00; cloyer seed, bush, 3.50 to 3.75; alsike seed, bush, 5.50 to 5.60; Timothy seed, bush, 1.50 to 2.00; Hungarian grass seed, bush, 1.50 to 2.00; Hungarian grass seed, bush, 1.60 to 80; flax seed, bush, 1.60 to 15; or 10.60; mt. 10.60 to 8.00; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 1.50; mt. ton per lb, 6 to 7; lamb, per lb, 9 to 11; veal per carcass, 5 to 6; pork, per cwt., 6.50 to 5.00. LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 35.00 to 4.50.

veal per carcass, 5 to 6; pors, per cwt., 6.50 to 7.00.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, owt., 35 to 4.60; pigs, pair, 4.50 to 900; fat beeves, 4 00 to 450; spring lambs, 350 to 4.50.

POULIRY. (dressed)—Fowls, per lb., 6; fowls, pair, 60 to 70; spring chickens, 40 to 60; ducks, pair, 75 to 1.25; ducks, lb., 6 to 7; gesse, each, 75 to 85; gesse, lb., 7 to 7; turkey, lb., 8 to 10; turkeys, each, 80 to 1.75; peafowls, each, 65 to 75.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—WHEAT—Red winter, No. 2, 99 to 100; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 1.15 to 1 ls; Manitoba, No. 2 hard, 1.13 to 1.14; Spring, No. 2, 97 to 98; peas, No. 2, 66 to 69; oats, No. 2, 49 to 52; flour, extra, 4.20 to 4.35; straight roller, 4.60 to 4.65.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7.—CATTLE—Tep cars on sale; the sale cattle included common butcheers' and distillers', which sold about at Monday's prices for the good cattle, and a shade lower for the common kind.

soid about at Monday's prices for the good cattle, and a shade lower for the common kind.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Six loads on sale, including 5 left over; all offerings were taken, but that was about all that were wanted; prices were a shade lower; choice to extra, 4.75 to 50; good to choice, 4.30 to 470; common to fair, 4.00 to 425 Lambs—Choice to extra, 4.75 to 50; good to choice, 4.30 to 470; common to fair, 4.50 to 535.

HOGSI—Twenty-six loads on sale, including 12 left over; trade was fairly active, at unchanged prices; prices closed as follows: Mediums, heavy and mixed, 4.05; Yorkers, 4.05; ilght, 35 to 4.00, p. jeg. 3.85 to 3.90.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, Aug. 2, 1880—There was a fair representation at the market to day. The Liverpool cable registered 42 shilling per cwt. There appeared to be little inclination on the part of buyers to invest, and business was stull. Indeed, the first half of July has already gone into the hands of buyers at private for the finest brands. The last half is not as the fit for handling, and it will take another seek or so to determine prices on this makes of buyers at light and a half cents appeared to be all that buyers would risk and the majority of factorymen made no offers. The lendency of the market was firm.

GENTS-I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for some years and believe it the best medicine in the

DANIEL KIERSTEAD Canaan Forks, N. B.

market, as it does all it is recommended to

John Mader, Mahone Bay, informs us that he was oured of a very severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINI-





FOR INFANTS IN

HOT WEATHER.

It requires no milk in preparation, and is CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Ziemssen's Cyclopedia of the Practice of Medicine, Volume VII., says:—In cases of Cholera Infantum NESILE'S MILK FOOD is alone to be recommended. Because the gastro-intestinal disorders to which infants are so subject are provided for by presenting only the nourishing properties of cow's milk in a digestible form. Cow's milk produces a coagulated mass of curd and che which the immature gastric juice is utter-

This is one of several reasons why infant's foods requiring the addition of cow's milk fail as a diet in hot weather.

Pamphlet, also sample, on application to

THOMAS LEEMING & CO. MONTREAL.

Bermuda Bottled. "You must go to Bernuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences," "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money," "Well, if that is impossible, try

OF PURE NORWECIAN

COD LIVER OIL. CONSUMPTION. Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Bruggist's, in Salmen wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine. gist's, in Salmen wrapper. Be you get the genuine." SCOTT A. BOWNE, Bellevine.



The Rev. A. Antoine of Refugio, Tex., writes: As far as I am able to judge, I think Pator Koe-nig's Nerve Tonic is a perfect success, for any one was suffered from a most painful nervousness as the Tonic I feel now like myself again after taking the Tonic Pator I was the support of the Tonic Pator I was a support of the Tonic Pa

A Strong Proof.

ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA, June, '88. ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA, June, '88.

I was first attacked by epilepsy in November 1878; residing in New York I consulted the best physicians, but they could only arrest the disease, the honest ones told me then there was no cure for it—I was compelled to give up my occupation and return to Canada in 1878; since then I tried innumerable remedies and consulted come of the best physicians, but nothing benefited me until I began to use Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic in September '88, since then I had not a single attack.

M. J. CLIFFORD.

not a single attack.

M. J. CLIFFORD.

Our Pamphlet for sufferes of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kemig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

50 West Yadisen Ass Mistra 50 West Madison, oor. Ginten St., CHICAGO, ILL,
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LUNDON, ONT. A few doors south of Dundas St. VOLUME XIII.

Catholic Record

London, Sat., August 16th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

And his name is John Fraser. John Fraser lives in Toronto, and he is secre tary of what is styled the Orange battal Whatever that may be, and what. ever its objects, John Fraser keeps reso lutely to himself, although we may fairly assume that it is an organization of over heated illiteracy which is prone to be very warlike and demonstrative in time of profound peace. On the 30th of July John Fracer wrote a letter to the Mayor of Toronto in which he stated that the 6th of August was appointed for a parade of Irish Catholic societies in that city. John Fraser went on to say with a tear in hi eye as big as the drop in his pen that those societies on previous occasions did not carry the Union Jack; therefore the Orange battalion deputed John Fraser to write to His Worship to know whether he would advise the Emeralds to do so, add ing that such a course might be advisable for the cake of peace and order and also to show respect for the flag wellve under The Chief Magistrate advised John Fraser that he had no power. We might here remark that twenty-four years ago when the country was invaded, a whole battalion of John Frasers marched proudly from the Queen City to Fort Erie, the Union Jack flying gayly over their heads. As soon as they came in eight of the enemy the John Frasers and the flag made all haste back to Toronto. All of which showeth that very little confidence is to be placed in the prowers of street braggarts and bullies.

Bur would the carrying of the Union Jack prevent a breach of the peace? The Catholic societies did parade, and the flag was carried, and, notwithstarding ten thousand John Frasers, we are told, turned out with murder in their eyes and sticks and stones in their hands, the object being to assault the members of the Catholic societies who were, in the evening. carrying on the celebration they had in hand in a most orderly and inoffensive fashion. The fighting, however, was confined to the police and the hoodlums, and many a John Fraser awoke next morning with a very sore head.

THE daily press of Toronto, with the exception of the Mail, had some very severe comments on the conduct of the ten thousand hoodlums. We could not expect the Mail to take a stand against the rowdies. That it is an enterprising paper we admit, but when occasion calls for a description of Orange escapades the reporter is instructed to be near sighted, and the editor, the dear good soul, could not make comments on such displays. All his time is occupied in pouring over the editorial pronouncements of the village papers of the Province of Quebec.

How comes it, though, that there are

ten thousand hoodlums in the city of | 5 Toronto-Toronto the Good-the city of G grand Public schools and James L Hughes -the city of Goldwin Smith, Dr. Wild and Jumbo Campbell—the city of Sabbath observance and goody-goodiness-the city where street cars are tied up on the Lord's day-the city where the size of the Church directory would almost take one's breath away—the city of Salvation Army howilngs, and corner and park preaching by night and by day—the city of pro tracted meetings, tea meetings, bible meetings, missionary meetings, strawberry festivals and love feasts-the city where Mayor Howland had a scriptural text on his office door-the city that turns up its evangelical nose at the sinfulness of other cities, and the primitiveness of Catholic Quebec. Ten thousand hoodlums! How comes it? Is it not full time that the clerical mad-caps would take a glance about them and put their house in order? Would it not be a blessing were a little "Quebec medlævalism" in. troduced into the body politic of Toronto, a city honeycombed with all manner of secret societies, many of them of the most villainous pattern. There is assuredly very serious and momentous work ahead for the parliaments of preachers who meet annually in Toronto-it is assuredly time they should cease their silly vaporings about Pope and Popery and take steps to send missionaries amongst the ten thousand hoodlums who live in wretchedness and crime and misery and squalor and ignorance around and about Chi them everywhere in the Queen City of

THE Church of England is now holding a meeting in Winnipeg for the purpose of consolidating into one Church the three divisions of the Church existing in Canada, and having their ecclesiastical centres at Montreal, Halifex and ever