C. M. B. A.

The Grand President and Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of Canada held a meeting on the 11th inst., in the Grand Secretary's office. There were present, Grand President D. J. O'Connor; Rev. M. J. Tiernan: Rev. P. Bardou; D. MacCabe. Ottawa; E. J. O'Brien, Esq., Guelph; E. J. O'Reilly, Esq., Toronto, also Rev. J. P. Molphy, Supreme Deputy; Rev. Father Flannery and the Grand Secretary. The Supreme Deputy submitted a number of questions received from the Supreme President regarding the work of the association, all of which were satisfactorily answered. The Deputy's report will be cation, all of which were satisfactorily answered. The Deputy's report will be published by the Supreme President. A thorough inspection of the books and other work of the Grand Secretary's cffice was made by the Supreme Deputy and Board of Trustees. All were highly pleased with the system, the correctners, and neatness of the books, and first class condition of everything in the office. The question of the expenses in connection with the investigation into the election of representatives of Branch No. 31 was discussed, and the sum of \$55 voted to defray the expense of the five chancel lors who took part in the investigation, the secretary, and rent of hall where investigation took place. The Grand Secretary was instructed to make out the "orders" on Treasurer for psyment of same.

The credentials required from Repre sentatives were ordered to be printed and forwarded to Branch Secretaries with instructions to have said certificate filled out and returned to the Grand Secretary on or before August 18th, in conpliance with Section 10, Article 7 of Branch Constitution. Arrangements for the coming conven

tion were made, as far as was at present possible; and a large amount of routine

There are at this date 136 Branches in Canada with a membership of 5,490 in good stending; an increase of 51 Branches and 2 458 members since last convention This speaks volumes for the management of the executive body of the C. M. B. A.

Arrangements for the Grand Council on in Montreal, September 2nd, are progressing favorably. The representatives will be advised through the Recording Secretary of their respective Branches of the special hotel arrangements for delegates. This information will be supplied about August 15th.

The Secretary of the reception committee, Jer. Coffey, P. O. Box 347, Montreal, will supply the information direct to all delegates who have sent him their

New Branch,

Branch No. 136 was organized by Mr. P. J. Woods on June 30th, 1890, at Pickering. The following is the list of

President, Rev M Jeffcott
First Vice President, Jehn O'Connor
Becond Vice President, Jehn O'Connor
Becond Vice President, F J McCarthy
Treasurer, Dennis O'Connor
Recording Beoretary. A A Post
Assistant Recording Sec, Jas McBrady
Financial Beoretary, Daniel Reddin
Marshal, George O'Connor
Guard, James Harvey
Trusiees, for one year. Jeremiah O'Connor,
Thos Morrison, Timothy Reddin; for two
years, William McGriskin and A Post
Representative to Grand Council, Rev M
Jeffcott

Alternate, A A Post. Deputy Woods gave the officers and members a thorough drilling in the work of the Association, and an outline of the bistory of the C. M. B. A. from its begin-ing. The Branch is composed of first class men who are determined to make

BISHOP SPALDING ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Branch 136 a very successful one.

students of Notre Dame University, Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, advocated the right of women to larger opportuni-ties in life. He said that women are treated now very much as the Negro slaves used to be-kindly in the majority slaves used to be—kindly in the majority of cases, but as though considered de pendant and inferior. He demanded higher education, and those technical forms of it which fit one for a profession, for the gentle sex

for the gentle sex.

Bishop Spalding has taken bold and radical views on many open questions in which different opinions may exist between Catholics, with mutual toleration and perfect good faith on all sides.

But it seems to us, after a careful survey of the situation, that Bishop Spalding expresses the spirit of Catho-licity. That is, he applies to the conditions of American life those sam principles that the Church has for centuries applied to the different conditions of life in the Old World.

For, when we look into history, we find that almost the sole power exerted for the elevation of women, in the social scale, has been that of the Catholic Church. In the ancient Pagan times, and, even among the Jews, women were distinctly subjected to man, not so brutally among the Chosen People as among the Gentiles, but brutally enough. There was a reason for this. The sin committed by Eve had placed her sex under a curse greater than that visited upon the sex of the partner she tempted to share in her iniquity. But the second Eve, in the person of Our Blessed Mother, who yielded herself as the immaculate channel of the Hypostatic Union, redeemed the earthly condition Union, redeemed the earthly condition of her sex, just as the Saviour redeemed mankind for eternity. Everywhere that the banners of Christ were triumphantly planted, there also appeared the benign countenance of the Virgin Mother, the most partest and a second countenance of the Virgin Mother, nost perfect creature that ever from the hands of God, without spot, or wrinkle or any other blemish. In the beautiful light reflected f om her, all women dwelt as in an aureols of glory. The chivalry of the Middle Ages was, perhaps, an exagger ated expression of this feesing, and cer tain it is that all the respect now paid to women is directly due to the cultus of the

Blessed Virgin in the Catholic Church.
Then came the Renascent and the Reformation—the former a reversion to pagan ideas which looked upon woman as a plaything of lust, the latter a brutal accentuation of those ideas by making her in addition a beast of burden, as the savages do. For it was the Catholic doctrine of the Virgin Mother that the self-styled "reformers" chiefly attacked, and they fearlessly practiced what they preached. Thus, Dr. Martin Luther allowed the Prince of Hesse to have two wives at once, while the uxorious career of King Henry VIII. is too well known to be worth dwelling upon.

Although the revived pagan and the new Protestant views of women have obtained too large a hold in all parts of Caristendom, we can still trace the differences in the two kinds of nations. In France, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portu-Blessed Virgin in the Catholic Church
Then came the Renascent and the
Reformation—the former a reversion to

ferences in the two kinds of nations. In France, Austria, Italy, Spain and Portugal, where Catholicity has force still as a tradition over all, even though it may not rule as a creed over some, women are treated as fully the equals of men. In Germany, to a considerable extent, they are literally regarded as beasts of burden. Or, take two countries right alongside of each other. In Ireland women are regarded with a widely-recognized respect. In England a man regards it as his undisputed right to maul his "woman," and when the wifebeater is fined a few shillings he is apt to beater is fined a few shillings he is apt to think that he has been hardly dealt

In America women have been treated very much according to nationality lines, with a tendency toward Catholic ideals, born of the very greatness and extent of the country. Yet in the freer and wider ranges of thought of this New World, women have developed other aspirations. Of course the destiny of the vast majority is to be wives and mothers. But there is an ever increasing number who there is an ever-increasing number who desire to live an independent life, and in doing so have equal opportunities. Therefore, while we are rather doubtful about Bishop Spalding's principle of allowing them a modified suffrage—and that in the interest of women themselves—we can heartily coincide with him in his advocacy of their admission to professions still largely barred to them. As his advocacy of their admission to pro-tessions still largely barred to them. As physicians, for instance, they would prove invaluable to their fellow-women. While we disagree with him as to the expediency of woman suffrage in the main, we believe with Bishop Spalding that the time has come to give women larger opportunities, and we shall add that in this he is but following the line of the best Catholic traditions.—N. Y.

CHURCH AND STATE.

RELATION OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

TWO REPUBLICS HAVE GROWN UP SIDE BY SIDE-WASHINGTON'S RESPECT FOR THE CHURCH-PAGAN VIRTUES INSUF-FICIENT FOR US - THE CHURCH AND PROBLEMS OF TO DAY.

The following abstract of a paper on "The Catholic Church and the American Republic," which was read at a recent meeting of the Brownson Catholic Club of Minneapolis, Minn., is published by

Church Progress:
One hundred years ago there was founded in the western hemisphere, on the shores of the Atlantic, an infant Rethe shores of the Atlantic, an infant Republic, christened the United States of America, with the immortal George Suddenly become filled with the apostolic Spirit and betaken herself to a convent, Washington as its first President. With an area more than three times as large as all the most civilized nations of Europe put together, containing more than half of all the fresh water on the globe, with acquisitival recovers sufficient for any containing the sum of the shore of the state of the stat agricultural recourses sufficient for sus-taining one billion inhabitants, and a population that has doubled itself every

after the founding of the republic, one where else, the public schools were sweephundred years ago, there was founded in the western hemisphere, on those same ion. But what had the Catholic Church, in the western hemisphere, on those same ion. But what had the Catholic Church, Atlantic shores a spiritual republic called the Catholic Church, with the illustrious John Carroll as its first Bishop. These two republics had grown up side by side and walked hand in hand for a hundred when the spiritual republic called the prolific mother of schools and universities, to fear from the spread of knowledge? True knowledge about herself was what she most crayed. She had but to be known and understood to be loved and years, and the marvellous growth of the first was not more phenomenal than that of the second. The enemies of

THE SPIRITUAL REPUBLIC THE SPIRITUAL REPUBLIC
declare that she was antsgonistic to the
American republic; that the two could
not live in harmony together, and that
one or the other must succumb. Strange,

The speaker then reviewed rapidly the history of Catholicity in America from Columbus down to the late Catholic con-

grees at Baltimore. General Washington's respect for the Catholic Church was shown from his remarkable order as commander in chief of the army forbidding the burning of the Pope in effigy at Boston. The establishing of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States on the "recommendation" of Dr. Franklin, while acting as American mintster at Paris, was shown by a reference to his private diary. The fundamental prin-ciples of the Declaration of Independence had been taught for centuries by the fathers of the Church, and our republican form of Government bore a striking resemblance to certain features of the rule of the Dominican Order, where could be found the three great divisions of Government into the average of the Dominican Order, where could be found the three great divisions of Government into the average of the rule of the Catholic congress at Baltimore.

America cannot celebrate the quadriment into the executive, legislative and judicial, the mutual independence of states under one general Government, the cab-inet officers and the four years' term of

It was a fact, not generally known, that a portion of the ground upon which the capital at Washington now stands had been donated for the purpose by a distinguished son of the Catholic Church, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. There are therefore no antagonism between the Church and the republic.

On the contrary, it was claimed by
THE FRIENDS OF CATHOLICITY
that as God created a new soul for every
human body born into the world, so in
like manner the American republic was
no sconer born from the womb of time
than He created a spiritual republic to be its constant companion and safeguard if it would prosper and endure. "The Father of his Country" had said

that "virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government;" that "reason and experience both forbid us

spring of popular government;" that "reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle;" and that "while just government protects all in their religious rights, true religion affords to government its surest support."

The speaker then entered into an analytical argument to show that every virtue was produced by some religion; either by Psganism or Christianity. Pagan virtues were good to a certain point, but were insufficient to secure the perpetuity of our republican form of government, as they had tailed of old to save the most polished nations from becoming corrupt and perishing miserably. The man who had only the fear of earthly punishment and hope of earthly reward to impel him to perform his duty to the State might often fail, because these motives might often be absent. On the other hand, the man who was actuated by supernatural Christian motives—fear of punishment hereafter and hope of eternal reward—could never fail in his duty from lack of motives, since these duty from lack of motives, since these were always present. Christianity formed in a man a conscience that gave him no rest till he had performed his duty to his neighbor, to the state and to God. It was impossible to be a good Christian without being a good citizen.

THE TIME WAS RAPIDLY APPROACHING when the Catholic Church would stand "the sole surviving representative of Christiantiy in this land, as she was already numerically, though not officially, the representative religion of America."

Again our country was shaken to its centre by the relentless conflict between labor and capital. Who was to be the peacemaker? Was it not sufficient answer to point to the two most promi nent figures in the settlement of labor difficulties in Europe and America, Cardinal Manning, the head of the Catholic Church in England, and Cardmal Gibbons, the head of the Catholic Church

in the United States?
Senator Ingalls has recently declared the negro question "the most formidable and portentous problem ever submitted to a free people for solution." How was the Church solving it? By Christianizing and civilizing these people as she had Christianized and civilized every barbarous people before them. Was it not a

OF PROFOUND SIGNIFICANCE that one of America's richest helresses had suddenly become filled with the apostolic spirit and betaken herself to a convent, there to consecrate her life and her mil-

No, the threatening dangers of pluto-cracy, licentiousness and anarchy could only be met by that Church that offered twenty-four years since 1685, could any one doubt for a moment the future great nees of our country or its wast influence the heroic virtues of poverty, chastity and

one doubt for a moment the future greatones of our country or its vast it fluence for good or for evil in shaping and controlling the doctrines of the world?

Had God any great designs on America, and would He protect it from the evils that had wrecked all the other great that had wrecked all the other great the future triumphs of Catholicity in America. She supplied the defect, so far as her own children were concerned, by means of parochial schools. While Catho was been seriously proposed remains in the provided, and one can here maker."

It is not to be supposed that the use of America. She supplied the defect, so far as her own children were concerned, by means of parochial schools. While Catho was one of the surest omens of the surest omens of the surest one maker." edge? True knowledge about herself was what she most craved. She had but to be known and understood to be loved and embraced. The highly developed intellect was impelled to ask: "who am I?" "Whence come I?" "Whither am I going?" Religion alone can answer these questions. The State schools are forbidden by law to teach religion. But forbidden fruit has always been to a great extent one or the other must succumb. Strange, indeed, if this were true, that two such vigorous antagonists had not long since engaged in mortal combat! There was no foundation for the charge in history.

The speaker then reviewed rapidly the forbidden fruit has always

mind like

A NEW REVELATION.

And if ever asked to make a choice, what other Church could be found so worthy of the intelligence, the earnestness and the aspirations of the American people? No other could offer doctrines so sublime, philosophy so impregnable, morality so divine, traditions so glorious, charities so Godlike, organization so matchless, discipline so superb and ceremonial so magnificent.

Already the past and the future of the Church and the republic are so closely interwoven that the United States cannot celebrate the first centennial without at

celebrate the first centennial without at the same time commemorating the first centennial of the Catholic hierarchy, and

America cannot celebrate the quadri-America cannot cerebrate the quadri-centennial of its discovery by Columbus without witnessing at the same time and in the same city as the world's fair the greatest international Catholic congress in greatest international Catho

Surely God's plans are manifest. America is the last and the greatest of nations, and He means to possess her for Himself. In the eloquent words of Mr. John Bright:
"I see another and a brighter vision before my gaza. It may be only a vision, but I cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frezen

North to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main; and I see one people, one language, one law and ore faith; and all over the wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge of the oppressed of every race and every clime." oppressed of every race and every clime."

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARTIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

The Salisbury Government, having over and over sgain declared that Ireland is happy in being ruled by the same laws which make the people of England free and contented, were forced a few days sgo, by the motion of Mr. Labouchere, to give a striking illustration of the matter; but the conclusion to be drawn does not put their truthfulness in a very striking light. The magistrates of Northampton thought, proper to proclaim as illegal a meeting of the citizens called to consider the Government Publicans Compensation Bill. Mr. Labouchere moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the legality of such a step; and at once Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, acknowledged that the action of the magistrates was rash, and that their proclamation did not make the meeting illegal. In Ireland, it is an every-day proclamation did not make the meeting illegal. In Ireland, it is an every-day occurrence to baton, and even sometimes to shoot down, the people when assembled to discuss political questions, and the courts have always sustained the police and the Government, when appealed to.

courts have always sustained the police and the Government, when appealed to. Yet we have it from the Home Secretary that such conduct of the police and even of the magistracy is an outrage when per-petrated in England. There are some who assert that now, at least, owing to resent legislation, which least, owing to recent legislation which places the Land Courts within reach of the Irish tenantry, the grievances of the country have been substantially redressed.

This is not the case, nor will it be the case until Ireland have the chance to redress her own grievances. Thousands of tenants who have applied to the courts have had their houses torn or battered down while their cases have been under consideration.

numerically, though not clinctary, the representative religion of America."

What was she doing to meet the evils and solve the problems that already threatened the stability of our country?

Take, for instance, the divorce evil. It was undermining the family and therefore the republic. Where could we look for a moral institution with authority and discipline strong enough to apply a heroic remedy if not to that Church that had brooked the ire of a Napoleon Bonaparte, in defence of the marital rights of an untitled American girl, firmly refusing to annul the lawful marriage between Miss Patterson and the Emperor's brother Jerome?

Again our country was shaken to its Again our country was shaken to its lar case mercy was shown her on account of her fragile condition, as she is nearly ninety years of age, and the evictors did not proceed to eviction, but it is justice and not mercy that she looked for. There and not mercy that she looked lot. There are numerous tenants on the same property in similar positions. In other cases throughout the country it is rare indeed to find considerations of mercy prevail.

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, advises all

Mr. Labouchere, in Truth, advises all Irishmen between sixteen and sixty to protect themselves against the police outrages, which have become so frequent in Ireland, by providing themselves with the same weapon which the police use, the baton, now that the universal cry of indignation caused by the ruthless murders at Michelstown and other places has caused Mr. Balfour to withdrawn the rifle as an instrument of aggression. Batons caused Mr. Balfour to withdrawn the rifle as an instrument of aggression. Batons, he says, could be supplied by some of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's manufacturing constituents at six pence aplece. United Ireland, however, thinks blackthorns to be quite equal to batons, as they have so proved themselves to be in several shirmishes, so that Mr. Chamberlain's constituents need not be troubled in the matter. Mr. Gladstone said not long ago at Hawarden, amid the cheers of an English audience:

audience : "Why not use blackthorns against batons if the people are lilegally assailed by the police?' United Ireland says of the blackthorn, "It is perfectly quiet if not

Tae Salisbury Government must be truly in a wretched plight when the Times sa s of it:
"We should not be greatly concerned either for the fate of Ministers who have

And again, more recently:

"The heart has been to a great extent taken out of the Unionist majority by

recent blunders and mishaps. It is noteworthy, in view of the fact

that it has been the custom of the Government to treat the Irish members with the most gross contumely, that the blow which gives occasion to the last-quoted expression of the opinion of the Times, was delivered by one of the Irish members, Mr. Timothy Healy. It is a case

Alderman Meade has been selected by Dublin Corporation as Lord Mayor of the city for 1891.

Potato blight has appeared in several parts of Western Ireland.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

The excitement at the New Bargain Dry Goods Store continues unabated,
They are selling the finest quality of dress
goods there at fully one third less than
regular value. Parsols one half the regular value. Farsols one half the regular prices; sateens, prints and ginghams at one-fourth the regular market prices. Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings and Samples away down. In fact this is a regular bonanza for the ladies of London regular bonanza for the ladies of London and surrounding country. We feel assured that the London ladies are too wise to let such an opportunity go by unheeded. Their place of business is 136 Dundas street, McPherson's old stand, opposite the Market Lane.

According to a Grand Rapids paper there are many counties in Northern by sheets of pay Michigan without a single church and thousands of people growing up heathens.

FROM SAULT ST. MARIE.

Sault St. Marie, July 8, 1890. Sault St. Marie, July 8, 1890.
The annual examination of the Separ ate school took place here to-day, and was witnessed by a large number of the parents and friends of the children attending. Everyone was delighted with the celerity and ability displayed by the children and the good order shown throughout the entire examination, for there is certainly a marked chance within there is certainly a marked change within there is certainly a marked change within the last eighteen months. The ladies presiding, Miss Howard and her assistant, Miss Valade, deserve great praise for the change they have wrought in so short a space of time. At the close of the examination the following addresses were read by the children, and at the proper moment each of the ladies was presented with a handsome gift:

presented with a handsome gift:

To our Dear Teacher, Miss Howard:

For a third time we take the liberty of addressing you a parting word. After months of life together we shall be forced to break, at least for a time, the sacred bonds of love and attachment unknowingly cast around us. thus binding us nearer and dearer to you, not merely as a teacher in the ordinary sense, but a good, kind indulgent mother. Since your coming into our midst what changes have taken place in our regard. You found us in the raw state and had to work upon the rough material, and we beg of you to day to rejoice at least that our young hearts have long since learned to appreciate your untiring efforts to recast that rough material.

Yes, dear Miss Howard, we are only throwing into words the secret thoughts of all your pupils when we say that if ever in after life we make an im pression upon the world—material or spiritual—we shall turn back with pride to the days passed under your state by the firm care, and proclaim those days in the state of the days have defined to the days passed under your state by the firm care, and proclaim those days in the state of the state To our Dear Teacher, Miss Howard:

To our Dear Teacher, Miss Valade:

To our Dear Teacher, Miss Yalade:

At last the day of vacation has arrived, and we, looking into the near future, naturally rejoice, but our joy, however, partakes of sorrow, because by it we shall be forced to separate ourselves from you.

We wish, however, before we part, to thank you for your care and devotion to our interests; we thank you for the patience you have ever shown us and the spirit of self-sacrifice—not content with school hours, but many long hours beyond, and your determinion to forget saif when there is question of our interests and of our advancement.

We are young yet, dear Miss Valade, but we were not slow to remark the spirit that guided you—the spirit of devotion, the spirit of iove and love of duty.

For these we thank you, dear Miss Valade, and in thanking you we beg of you to pardon the past; forget the pain we have caused you by our conduct, by our want of application, by our disobedience and careiess spirit.

May your vacation, which you so richly deserve, be a happy one.

And as a slight token of our love and gratitude we beg of you to accept this little gift, not for its value, but as a souvenir of nappy da: s.

Nigned on behalf of your little pupils.

Ellen Biron, Fred. Dubbis, Josie Mason and Bella Pringle.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 17.—GRAIN—Red winter, 158 to 1.70; white, 1.58 to 1.70; spring, 1.58 to 1.70; to 1.70; white, 1.58 to 1.70; spring, 1.58 to 1.70; corn, 92 to 1.00; rye, 90 to 1.00; barley, new 1.50 to 1.00; barley, new 1.50 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats, 1.10 to 11; peas, 1.05 to 1.10; beans, bash, 90 to 1.40; buck wheat, cental, 75 to 85. PRODUCE.—Eggs, dozen, 14 to 15; eggs, basket, 13 to 14; eggs, store lots, 12; butter, cream-est roll, 15 to 16; butter, large rolls, 12 to 14; butter, cream-ery, 20; store packed firkin 10 to 11; lard, No. 1, lb, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, lb, 10 to 11; strnw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; clover seed, bush, 3.50 to 3.75; alsike seed, busn, 5.50 to 5.69; Timothy seed, bush, 1.50 to 209; Hungarian grass seed, busn, 70 to 80; miltet seed, bush, 1.40 to 150.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 35 00 to 45 00; live hogs, owt., 3 50 to 4.60; pring leaves

Ilve hogs, cwt., 3 50 to 4.00; pigs, pair, 4.50 to 6.00; fat beeves, 4 00 to 4 50; spring lambs, 3 50 to 4.50.

MEAT.—Beef by carcass, 5 50 to 7.00; mut ton per lb., 6 to 7; lamb, per lb., 10 to 12; veal per carcass, 5 to 6; pork, per cwt., 6.50 to 7.00.

7.00.

POULTRY (dressed)—Fowls, per lb., 6 fowls, pair, 60 to 70; spring chickens, 40 to 30; ducks, pair, 75 to 1.25; ducks, lb., 6 to 7 geese, each, 75 to 85; geese, lb., 7 to 7; turkeys, lb., 8 to 10; turkeys, each, 80 to 1.75 peafowis, each, 65 to 75. peatowis, each, 65 to 75.

Toronto, July 17.—WHEAT—Spring, No. 2, 96 to 97; ted winter, No. 2, 99 to 1.00; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, 1.17 to 1 18; Manitoba No. 2 hard, 1.15 to 1.16; barley, No. 2, 5 to 55; No. 3, extra, 51 to 55; No. 3, 43 to 46; peas, No. 2, 63 to 65; oats, No. 2, 40 to 42 flour, extra, 4.15 to 425; straight roller, 4.56 to 463.

to 4 6).

LIVE STOOK MARKETS.

Buffalo, July 17.—CATTLE—Steady, unchanged; receipta, 150 loads through, 8 on sale. Sheep and lambs—Steady, firm; receipta, 26 loads through, 7 on sale. Hogs—Lower; receipt, 41 loads through, 34 on sale; mediums, heavy and mixed, 39; Yorker, 3.65; pigs, 3.75 to 7.50; roughs, 3.00 to 3.10.

Chicago, July 12.—CATTLE—Pacetter 2. 3.65; pigs. 3.75 to 7.50; roughs, 3.00 to 3.10.
Chicago, July 17.—CATILE—Receipts, 3.50 to 3.00; market steady; beeves, 4.50 to 4.80; steers 3.50 to 4.0; stockers and feeders, 2.55 to 3.60; cows, bulls and mixed, 1.40 to 2.10. Texas steers, 2.25 to 3.60; cows, 1.50 to 2.15. Hogs—Receipts, 15.60; market strong, 10.15 to 3.75; heavy, 3.55 to 3.80; light, 3.55 to 3.85; skips, 3.00 to 3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 7.000; market steady, natives, 3.50 to 5.10; Texans, 3.50 to 4.30; lambs, 5.00 to 6.30.

tives, 3.50 to 5.10; Texans, 3.50 to 4.30;
Lambs, 5.00 to 6.30.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, July 12th, 1893.—The market today was rather dull. During the we-k
cheese-makers report a falling off in milk,
owing to a shortige in pasture, and cold
nights. The rains that we have had in the
immediate vicinity of the city do not appear
to have been general, and in some parts of
the west the pastures are dry. There was
talk to-day amongst factorymen that something was wrong sgain in the buying, and
that there was an under current or a little
ring amongst certain of the buyers. Howring amongst certain of the buyers. Howdemands the universal law of supply and
demands the universal law of supply and
certain the universal law of supply and
demands the universal law of supply and
demands the universal law of supply and
demands and supply and selected to the supply
demands and some sold of significant of the
supply and selected at \$100 to course
the injunction was given inot to tell anybody, as they were bound to secreey." The
Liverpool cable registered 43 snilling per
owt.

The walls of Bridgeport, Conn., being recently covered with indecent theatrical advertisements, the Rev. Thomas Ariens, P. P., made complaint to the mayor. The mayor gave directions to the police. The offensive posters were covered over by sheets of paper. A repetition of the offense will be punished by the authori-

C. C RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS, -I sprained my leg so badly that had to be driven home in a carriage. I mmediately applied MINARD'S LINI-MENT freely and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

JOSHUA WYNAUGHT,





For Infauts and Invalids.

IS A COMPOUND OF MILK, WHEAT and SUGAR.

Chemically so combined as to resemble most closely the Mother's Milk.

It requires only water in preparation, thus making it the Most ECONOMICAL AND CONVENIENT preparation in the market, besides doing away with the difficulty and uncertainty of obtaining pure milk of a suitable and uniform quality.

It is recommended by the highest medical authorities. It is especially adapted as a summer diet

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION TO THOS, LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL,

DOES CURE

CUNSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c, and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



CARROLL, IA., July, 1889. I was suffering 10 years from shocks in my lead, so much so, that at times I didn't expect to recover. I took medicines from many doctors, but didn't get any relief until I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, the second dose relieved me and 9 bottles cured me. S. W. PECK.

Vanished.

Vanished.

Rev H.McDoNOUGH of Lowell, Mass., vonchbs for the following: There is a case of which I
have knowledge, and I am very glad to avail myself of the opportunity to make mown the good
lerived from the use of Koenig's Nerve Tonic,
The subject is a young lady, who albe be nesuffering from early childhood. On my recommendaion she procured your remedy, and for three
months, the fits of epilepsy by which she has beer
wonths, the fits of epilepsy by which she has beer
wolong subject have ceased entirely.

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VOLUME XIII.

Catholic Record

Loadon, Sat., July 26th, 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES. THE valedictories are about over, and

the "sweet young graduates" are in a world where the veneer of sentiment, applied of times by boarding schools, will ill stand the unromantic rub and friction of daily life. Many, whose eyes now sparkle with enthusiasm, as they look forward to conquests for the right and the good, may, perchance, dispirited by rude suffering's shock, lay down their arms and range themselves in the great army of the useless and indolent. Many, also, shallow beings - puppet souls - who be lieve that fashionable dressing and magazine sucking are the "ultima thule" of culture, will play their roles in life's great drama without praise or blame, and, as Dante tells us, they will be assigned a place in the first circle of hell. But the world will gather to itself, from each college in the land, some noble spirit who will add something to current culture and generosity. Some gentle girl, some spirited young man, will take a place amidst the throbbing, serried ranks of human beings, and, despite the threatening waves of temptation and allurements. will bring their barques, and those of their fellows, into the baven of everlasting calm. Not by brilliant achievements will this be effected, but by constant perform ance of those little duties, which form the tissue of our lives, and which, small in themselves, will be welcomed with kindly hands by Him who looks deep down into the heart of man. As knights of old they are entering the lists of the world. Bearing as arms that charity " which droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven" to tem per their brothers' misery, and that nobil ity of character which measures human worth by virtue, and not by wealth or family position, they will do something towards destroying that cancer of matertalism which is eating out the vitals of our civilization. If, however, they wish to harvest the fruits of their collegiate training, let them hold fast to their textbooks. All that a college can give them is a method, for, after study within the hallowed precincts of an alma mater, they are led to the temple of knowledge, but it is only the after years of patient toil and thought which will throw them open the doors and unfold before their wondering eves the vast panorams of earthly science. soothing their weary brain and unlifting their hearts to Him from whom all science emanates. Let them, in secret, silent labor, fashion for themselves some ready arms whereby they may protect them selves and valiantly combat the hydraheaded moneter of lust and indifference.

Among the many publications of the year there is one entitled National Healtha review of Sir Edwin Chadwick's workwhich, by virtue of its suggestiveness and originality, will rank high in the estima. tion of educationists. The volume which comes under our notice treats of the exercises of childhood and youth. Those who believe that calisthenics is the "El Dorado" of physical development will do well to give the writer a careful perusal. Calisthenics, as carried on in most of our schools, are liable to many defects and abuses. One of the principal objections to them is that they are practiced indoors. These give a generous supply of muscle. but the oxygen, which purifies the blood and makes the whole system ring with exultant health, cannot find its way into lungs permeated by the noisome odor of a crowded school-room. Again, all legitimate exercises converge to one common end—the attainment of as perfect physical life as possible. Calisthenic motions bring certain localized muscles into action. The result is some parts of the body are excessively developed at the expense of the others, and the child's growth and increase are considerably re tarded. This has been so often verified that many countries - Belgium, for example - have almost completely discarded the use of artificial systems of bodily exercise.

IN THE Lyceum for July there are some timely remarks upon intemperance. The writer considers the frequency of the vice amongst the working classes, and attributes it largely to the want of sympathy between the classes. The high-bred aristocrat, who oftimes descends from kings by the backdoor, looks with disdain upon those who cannot exhibit a lackey or quarter a coat of arms on a Brougham door. Between a scion of noble line and a factory worker there is a barrier as in. surmountable as that which in the days of pagan Rome existed between patrician and plebelan. Nay,a patrician was an angel of sympathy compared with the English aristocrat, who guages a man's merits by