Branch No. 4, London,

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every **month,** at eight o'clock at their hall, Albion **Block,** Richmond Street. J. Forrestall, **Pres.** Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

GRAND COUNCIL CONVENTION.

The officers and delegates of the eighth biennial convention of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. in Canada assembled at the hall of the local branches, King street, Hamilton, on Tuesday morning, 29th ult., and thence went in procession to St. Mary's cathedral, where Grand High Mass *coram pontifice* was sung.

The choir, under the leadership of Mr. O'Brien, who was also the organist, rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass in a grand and impressive manner. The beautiful solos throughout this Mass were ably taken by Miss Phenix, soprano, Miss Annie Carry, alto, Mr. J. W. Marentette, tenor, and Mr. J. F. Egan, basso. Mr. Egan's powerful and thoroughly musical voice was also heard at the offertory in the rendering of Clifton's "Ecce Deus Salvator Meus."

Immediately after the first gospel Rev. Father McEvay ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon, of which the following is a synopsis. After announcing his text he went on to say that all societies are perfect in proportion to their nearness to God, and in consequence the Catholic Church must be perfect in a supereminent degree, because it is united to God. St. Paul says the union of Christ and His Church is similar to that of husband and wife, and therefore the perfection of the Church could not be greater, even as the perfection of its Divine Spouse could not be greater. The prophets foresaw with dazzled eyes the beauty and glory of this institution of the New Law, and foretold it in glowing terms. It is the Spouse of Christ and the temple of the Holy Ghost. Therefore the Church being the most perfect society, all other societies are perfect in proportion to their nearness to it.

The present age has become so fast that many consider the Church too old and too slow to pay attention to it. Young people grow up despising authority and become bad citizens. Numberless societies are established outside the authority of the Church, and are nearly always productive of disorder. One result of this is that several of the governments of Europe are composed of infidels, and, what is worse, nominal Catholics. The Holy Father is at present, and has been for many years, a prisoner in the Vatican owing to a hostile Government appointed through the instrumentality of a condemned secret society. The so called Dark Ages have gone by and the Pope can no longer prevent rulers from oppressing their subjects. He can no longer prevent them from violating the sanctity of the marriage state, in permitting divorces by which families are broken up. He can no longer compel them to respect the rights of parents to educate their children as their consciences direct them. These evils have all been brought about through the agency of societies unauthorized by the Church. Never since the days of pagan Rome has society been in such danger. We have arrived at a period when we seem to be in as much danger of losing this world as the next. Pride and vice are abroad. The daily papers teem with accounts of impurities, suicides, murders, crimes against the rights of property, and desperate struggles between capital and labor. Nations have received no power to enforce the moral law. Catholics should strictly avoid societies condemned by the Church, and also those which are regarded as dangerous. On the other hand also she is always ready to encourage good societies. As this is an age of associations it has become almost necessary to be a member of one. Catholics should therefore encourage socities among themselves. The C. M. B. A. is approved by priests, bishops, archbishops and the Holy Father himself, who, in his famous encyclical, outlined principles almost identical with those upon which the C. M. B. A. is conducted. During the last few years the society grew and spread rapidly, for the reason that it followed in the footsteps of the Church. It was the reverend speaker's advice to admit none but strictly practical Catholics. They should keep out the bad, the lukewarm and the nominal Catholics. Such members are a drag on the association; they are lepers in sin, and will spread contagion. If such are already in, they should be put out; they are rotten branches, and it is the duty of the members to cut them off. He believed the society has done an immense amount of good in saving the Catholic orphans from the poor houses or the street corners, and has provided for their proper education, and has helped to dry the tears of many a poor widow. He hoped God would bless their society and that it would continue prosperous.

After Mass, His Lordship Bishop Dowling expressed himself as being highly pleased at seeing so large and influential a body of Catholics present in his cathedral and looked upon it as a grand profession of faith.

The officers and delegates then proceeded to the hall of meeting which is immediately in rear of the cathedral, and which was beautifully and tastefully decorated with flags and society emblems. The acting mayor Tilden and alderman Cass and Major More, on behalf of the city, extended to them a hearty welcome to Hamilton, and invited them to visit all its public works and institutions before leaving for home. Mr. John Ronan then read an address of welcome from the city Branches—37 and 56. Grand President MacCabe, on behalf of the officers and delegates, replied to both, and expressed his and their cordial thanks for the warm welcome they had received. On the invitation of the Hamilton branches, through Bro. Ronan, to take a drive through the city and suburbs, it was decided to accept their kind offer and take advantage of it the next morning at 9.30.

In the afternoon after the roll call of officers, the report of the committee on credentials, and the roll call of delegates, the meeting was declared open for the transaction of business. The Grand President's address was then read by Grand Secretary Brown. It abounded with many valuable hints and suggestions pertinent to the requirements of the association. It was moved, seconded and unanimously carried, that it be received, placed on the minutes, and the various matters in it referred to the proper committees. The Grand Trustees' report was then read. It was also carried that it be received, placed on the minutes, and appear in due form.

Bro. Killackey moved, seconded by Bro. D. J. O'Connor, that the mover and seconder, T. P. Coffey of Guelph, and Bro. Reaume, be appointed to draft a resolution of condolence on the death of Ex-Grand Marshall O'Reilly of Chatham. Carried.

The amendments to the constitution recommended by the different branches were then handed in by their respective representatives and referred to the committee on laws.

The convention then resolved itself into committee of the whole to discuss proposed amendments to the constitution. The question of separate beneficiary was the first brought forward. A discussion then arose as to how the recent Ontario Insurance Act would affect the association, particularly with regard to the relations between the Grand Council and branches in other provinces of the Dominion than Ontario. Bro. Latchford, of Ottawa, solicitor for the Grand Council, then gave an exhaustive explanation of the Act bearing on the question at issue. To arrive at as correct a view as possible it was moved, seconded, and carried, that a committee of the judges and lawyers present be appointed to study the matter and bring in a report the following afternoon.

After passing several other amendments the committee arose and reported progress, after which the Council adjourned.

On Wednesday afternoon the Council was honored by a visit from His Lordship Bishop Dowling, accompanied by Father McEvay. In a few graceful words Grand President MacCabe bade him welcome. He said they all felt the honor of his presence among them, and he was sure he expressed the feelings of the convention when he thanked him most warmly for his visit. His Lordship, in addressing the meeting, said he heartily appreciated the welcome which was tendered him. It did him good to see so many distinguished visitors present in Hamilton, the citizens of which were delighted to have them among them. He was glad to see the laity taking such an interest in charity. The Bishops have done all in their power to further the progress of the association, and they look to its members to be representatives of the best Catholic families. In certain things there should be unity, in doubtful things liberty, in all things charity. In matters relating to the faith, when Catholic rights are assailed, he urged them to the united. In matters of debate, as here in their deliberations, let there be the fullest freedom. But in all things let them have charity and brotherly love. He hoped that their society would increase and multiply and continue prosperous. He urged them to show to the world that while they were good Catholics they could also be good citizens.

His Lordship was good enough to stay for the remainder of the afternoon and encourage by his presence the labors of the Convention.

The report of the legal committee was brought in and read. The following is a copy:

Hamilton, Aug. 31, 1892.

To the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada in Session:

BROTHERS—The committee appointed by your Council to consider and report on the legal effect of existing legislation on this association, beg leave to report as follows:

1. The Insurance Act of the Dominion of Canada (Cap. 124, R. S. C.) did not affect this association, because Sec. 43 excluded us from its operation.

2. The Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. had full power and authority to transact business in the Dominion of Canada, and has done so in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

3. The Supreme Council, by virtue of its by-laws and constitution, had under its charter a Grand Council as its subordinate body or agency established in Canada.

4. The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada was duly registered under the Ontario Insurance Act.

5. After the 31st of December, 1892, it will be illegal in Ontario, under provisions of this Act, for this Grand Council as registered, and now existing, to collect money from branches or members in any of the provinces for transmission to the Supreme Council in payment of assessments, either on policies now existing or hereafter to be issued; and therefore branches outside of Ontario may either retain their connection with the Canada Grand Council, or sever that connection and come directly under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council.

6. After the 31st December next it will be illegal for the Supreme Council of the C. M. B. A. to do business in Ontario. Any individual desiring to retain his connection with the Supreme Council can only do so by joining a branch outside of Ontario and connected with the Supreme Council.

(7) The Dominion Parliament have the power to give the Supreme Council or Grand Council of this association an Act of incorporation enabling them to do business in Canada; but the powers conferred under such Act must be subject to the provisions of the present Ontario Act, or any Act of any provincial legislature relating to insurance or friendly societies.

8. That as to sub-section 3 of section 17 of the Ontario Insurance Act referring to the reserve fund, your committee are of opinion it does not apply to this association—Brothers Judge Rioux, Latchford and Coffey dissenting on this point alone.

"The sub-section referred to is as follows:—Where, at the passing of this Act, a friendly society having its head office elsewhere than in Ontario has in charge, possession, custody, or power of officers or agents resident in Ontario a reserve fund or funds for the security or assistance of members of the society, such fund or funds shall be deemed to be a fund held in trust for members in the jurisdiction of the said officers or agents, and the said officers or agents shall be deemed and shall continue to be trustees of the said fund or funds until other trustees thereof resident in Ontario are appointed by competent authority; and such trust fund or funds or as much thereof as from time to time remains unexpended shall be invested as enacted in section 29 of this Act."

9. Under the existing law of Ontario the membership in Ontario must have a separate beneficiary jurisdiction, and there is no legal objection to the whole body in Canada organizing a separate beneficiary to include the Province of Ontario.

10. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the Grand Council registered in Ontario from doing business with the membership, either as individuals or by branches, outside of Ontario.

11. The Committee are of opinion that there is no legal objection to this Grand Council paying a per capital tax to the Supreme Council if a separate beneficiary be procured.

Chas. B. Rouleau, J. S. C., Chairman, Calgary, N. W. T.; P. A. Landry, J. C. C., New Burnswick; G. E. Rioux, D. M., Sherbrooke, Que.; M. T. Hackett, M. P. P., Stanstead, Quebec; R. J. Dowdall, Almonte, Ont.; Thos. P. Coffee, Guelph, Ont.; Jno. Carleton, St. John, N. B.; O. K. Fraser, Brockville, Ont.; F. R. Latchford, Ottawa, Ont.

At this juncture His Lordship rose to depart. Dr. McCabe requested him to bestow his blessing before leaving, which he did, the Council kneeling to receive it.

The meeting then adjourned for supper.

The session of Wednesday evening was by far the best of the whole convention, and showed that there were in attendance some of the cleverest and most brilliant speakers in the Dominion. The committee on laws submitted the following resolution, the passing of which they unanimously recommended:

"Whereas recent legislation in Ontario has so affected the interests of the members of this Grand Council in their respective provinces.

"Be it therefore resolved, that a committee be appointed by this convention to act in concert with the representatives to the Supreme Council to interview the Supreme Council at their next meeting in Montreal and urge upon them the necessity of granting us a separate beneficiary jurisdiction.

"And resolved also that immediate steps be taken to obtain from our Dominion Parliament an act of incorporation for this Grand Council, authorizing the same to do business in all the provinces, and that this committee be composed of the brothers who were appointed to report on the effect of the present legislation on our association, together with the president and secretary of this Grand Council for the time being, and that this committee is hereby authorized to procure an act of incorporation for this purpose and to make and prepare such alterations in our constitution and by laws to meet the present circumstances."

It was moved by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, seconded by M. F. Hackett, M. P. P., Stanstead, Quebec, that this resolution be adopted. Brother Hackett, in seconding the resolution, delivered a very eloquent speech, a report of which we will give in next issue.

He sat down amid round after round of applause, which continued for several minutes.

Judge Landry, Dorchester, N. B., then followed with the following brilliant speech, which again roused the enthusiasm of the convention:

MR. PRESIDENT AND BROTHERS—It is said to be more agreeable to give than to receive. If that be so, I have some consolation in the thought that you will be happy in the knowledge that you have given me by your kind invitation to speak much more than I fear you can receive in anything I can say to you. I, too, feel pleased in a contribution I made when I called Brother Hackett to address you. His eloquent, fervent and worthy speech has done much to wipe away the uneasiness, the uncertainty, that seemed to exist within a day or two. The turn that matters affecting us as an association had taken, consequent upon the recent Ontario Legislation—upon the rapid increase in the double-headers within a recent period—upon the facts communicated by the legal committee—left every Province in doubt as to the steps to be taken—every representative here somewhat confused as to the advice to tender—and every well wisher of the association apprehensive of serious, if not disastrous, results. The solution of the matter as presented in the resolutions before us, and the almost magic effect of the conciliatory and fraternal speech of Brother Hackett, have wiped away all this uneasiness and replaced it by buoyant hopes of a sure future.

The effect of the work of the last hour has most enthusiastically brought together the Catholics of the north, south, east and west of this vast Dominion and united elements that threatened destruction. Where fear seemed hope has been created—where faith seemed lacking, a new life has been given to it—where brother looked upon brother with some degree of suspicion, perfect confidence has been restored — in quarters where friction was feared, harmony has been assured—in fact, where I saw this morning fear and hesitancy I now see confidence, enthusiasm and sunshine. And is it to be wondered at? Did we not see an absolute necessity of a break of ties that we had formed joyfully and hopefully—either the ties that bound us to the Supreme Council, so far as the Provinces outside of Ontario were concerned, or the ties that bound us to the members from Ontario? Did we not see the great danger that threatened to divide in sections what it had been our most sincere aim to unite? The crisis, however, is over; not over by absolute attainment of success, but over on the assurance that is given by the proverb that says: "Where there is a will there is a way." You are possessing the will—the way must come. The unanimous decision of this convention will be, I am sure, that we, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will remain together in this crisis—that we will stand shoulder to shoulder and carry out to the letter the spirit of fraternity and love that form the basis of our association, and, come what may, that our lot will be made a common one. But in so doing it must not be as a hostile army as against brothers in the United States. In this brotherhood we must recognize no dividing line in the extension of fraternal feelings though the law may force us to confine our financial operations within circumscribed limits. The American members are our brothers, Catholics like us, worshipping at the same altar, guided by the same councils, and imbued with the same feelings of fraternity and brotherhood. We must approach them as such, treat with them as such, conclude arrangements with them as such and continue all our relations with them as such. They will meet us in the same spirit—the legal difficulties will be exposed and explained, and, by mutual good will, mutual concessions, we must arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to all and ensuring prosperity. We may be able to engraft as an Act of Parliament the conclusions arrived at, and so have the Ontario Act amended as to work in perfect harmony with our ideas of what our relations should be. But here let me say to the friends in Ontario, that they must see that the law that gives ground for asserting that the executive officers cannot be elected outside of this province must be wiped out. We must all stand here on an equal footing under the law. It is only by such means, by perfect confidence in each other, by charity in all our actions, that we will attain the ends contemplated by our association, and that we will have this difficulty settled. Let us hope the good feeling I now see before me will continue, the hope we all feel will be realized, and that we will establish on this continent a Catholic society whose influence for good will be widespread and lasting.

The following gentlemen also spoke: Messrs. Carleton, O'Mullin, Father Corcoran, Grand Chancellor O'Connor, O'Farrell (who opposed the resolution), and R. J. Dowdall.

The vote was polled and stood as follows: for, 161; against, 8. The result was received with tumultuous applause.

Shortly after the committee arose and reported progress, and the convention adjourned.

On Thursday morning it was moved by Brother O'Keefe, seconded by Brother Beaudry, that the Supreme Council be asked to provide in the constitution some means by which members may recognize one another. Carried.

It was also carried by the Council that a statutory declaration of age should be made compulsory on every applicant for admission to the society.

The resolution of condolence was here presented and carried. The following is a copy:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our late worthy Grand Marshall, Major Jas. H. Reilly, who was for nine years marshal of this Grand Council, during which time his zeal as a C. M. B. A. brother and special fitness for his position made him a model and most efficient officer. Be it

Resolved, That this Grand Council extend its heartfelt sympathy to the members of our late brother's family in this their hour of bereavement. And be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Convention, and a copy be forwarded to his family, and also to our official organs for publication.

Signed,
D. J. O'CONNOR
W. P. KILLACKEY
JOS. REAUME
THOS. P. COFFEE.

The afternoon and evening were taken up with the election of officers, of which the following is the result:

Archbishop Walsh, Toronto, Grand Spiritual Adviser.

John A. MacCabe, LL.D., Ottawa, Chancellor.

O. K. Fraser, Brockville, Grand President.

Judge Landry, St. John, N. B., First Vice-President.

M. F. Hackett, M. P. P., Stanstead, Que., Second Vice-President.

W. J. McKee, Windsor, Treasurer.

Samuel R. Brown, London, Secretary.

Cornelius O'Brien, Montreal, Marshal.

E. J. Reilly, Thorold, Guard.

Trustees—Lasalle Gravelle, Ottawa, elected to fill the place vacated by Mr. O. K. Fraser, for two years; Rev. Father Bardou, Cayuga, and P. J. O'Keefe, St. John, N. B., elected for four years; T. P. Tansey, Montreal, and Father Tiernan, London, two years yet to serve.

Finance Committee—John Ronan, Hamilton; J. G. Morrison, Quebec city; P. F. Boyle, London.

Representatives to Supreme Council—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; R. J. Dowdall, Almonte; J. L. Carleton, St. John, N. B.

Committee on Laws—Judge Rouleau, Calgary; Thomas P. Coffee, Guelph; J. L. Carleton, St. John, N. B.

It was decided to hold the next convention in the city of St. John, N. B., in 1894.

The fight for the presidency was a very stubborn one, Mr. O. K. Fraser defeating Rev. Father Bardou, of Cayuga, by only three votes, the poll being 86 to 83. Father Bardou took the defeat very good-naturedly, and moved that the election of Mr. Fraser be made unanimous, the motion being carried amid applause. For the office of First Vice-President Judge Landry received 80 votes on the first ballot, T. J. Finn 47, and W. P. Killacky 42. On the second ballot Judge Landry received 113 and Mr. Finn 56. The re election of the Grand Secretary, Mr. S. R. Brown, of London, was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Brown is to the Grand Council pretty much what steam is to a locomotive, and the delegates were not slow to express their high opinion of him. He is a model Secretary, having everything at his fingers' ends, and is a great worker.

The new officers were installed by Past Grand Chancellor O'Connor.

Before adjourning at 2.30 o'clock this morning the usual votes of thanks were passed.

THE EXECUTIVE MEETS.

At 3 o'clock a. m. the Executive Committee met and did a lot of important business, the members devoting all the time they had before the departure of the early trains to Grand Council business. The Executive Committee consists of the Grand President, Grand Secretary and the trustees. Rev. Father Bardou was unanimously elected chairman. It was decided that the Canadian Bank of Commerce should be the official bank of the Order, as heretofore. Four applications were received for the office of supervising medical adviser, the applicants being Dr. M. J. Hanavan, of London, who held the position last year; Dr. McMahon, of Toronto; Dr. Phelan, of Montreal, and Dr. Ryan, of Kingston. The executive balloted for the officer, and elected Dr. Ryan.

The appointment of official organs was left in the hands of the Grand President, who stated that he would take time to consider the matter, also to make the appointments of grand deputies and district deputies.

A very important question that was mentioned at the convention was taken up by the executive, that of the appointment of an assistant to the Grand Secretary. The necessity of having a French assistant was very much felt, and it was decided to give Mr. Brown the power to appoint his own assistant, to be paid by him and be under his control. The salary of the Grand Secretary, which has been $1,200 a year, was increased to allow for the necessary salary to an assistant.

A GLENGARRY SENSATION.

Mr. James Sands' Wonderful Restoration to Health, after Three Years of Paralysis, Insensibility, and Uselessness. He Tells the Tale of His Recovery and Renewed Work in the World—His Story as Told a *Free Press* Reporter.

Ottawa Free Press.

The town of Alexandria, some fifty-five miles south of the city of Ottawa, on the Canada Atlantic Railway, has been completely astonished, recently, at the marvellous experience of a young man, who, after having been bed-ridden for nearly twelve months, and his case pronounced incurable by Montreal and Alexandria doctors, is now restored to complete health and strength.

Mr. James Sands is a young teamster, well-known and extremely popular throughout the country side, and his illness and wonderful recovery have been—indeed still are—the chief topics in the town and neighborhood. The story of his marvellous cure having reached Ottawa, a member of the *Free Press* staff journeyed to Alexandria and sought out Mr. Sands for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the statements made regarding his recovery. Mr. Sands is a slimly built, but wiry-looking young man of about thirty-two years of age, and when met by the newspaper man the bloom of health was on his cheek and his whole frame showed signs of unimpaired vigor and vitality.

The newspaper man told Mr. Sands the object of his visit, and the latter expressed his perfect willingness to give all the facts connected with his case. "I was," said Mr. Sands, "a complete wreck, given up by the doctors, but now I am well and strong again, and gaining strength every day. I was born in Lancaster in 1860, and up to three years ago I was always healthy and strong, living in the open air and being well known throughout the whole county of Glengarry. It was in the winter of 1888-89 that I first felt signs of incipient paralysis. I was then teamster for the sash and door factory here, and had been exposed to all kinds of weather. I then experienced violent twisting cramps in my right hand. I was in Cornwall that winter when the first stroke fell, and remained there for three days before I knew anybody at all. A medical man was called in, but could do nothing for me. After that I came home and appeared to get all right for a time, but after a few days the old trouble began again, my hand continuing the twitching and cramping that had preceded the stroke. Up to twelve months ago these twitching fits were the only symptoms I suffered from. Then in August, 1891, when I was in Huntingdon village I sustained a second stroke, and remained unconscious for about seven hours. A doctor attended me and I recovered sufficiently to be brought home. After my return home the paralysis steadily gained on me, and I lost the use of my right arm and leg entirely; my right eye was distorted and my tongue partially paralyzed. I was prescribed for by an Alexandria physician, whose treatment I carefully followed, but it had no effect. I still got steadily worse, and about a month before Christmas last, I went to the English hospital at Montreal. Prof. Staurt and all the doctors came around me, as mine was a curious case, and the professor treated me. All the doctors could give me no satisfaction, and did not appear to understand my case. I questioned some of them, but they told me it was a hopeless case. I remained in the hospital a month, without the least improvement, and was then brought home, and remained in my bed till May day. I had constant medical advice, but continued to grow worse and worse. My right arm withered, and I grew so weak and useless that I could not turn myself in bed. Meantime I had tried all sorts of patent medicines without the least effect. In May I saw an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the papers, and said I would try them as a last resort. I had heard of the wonderful cures worked by Pink Pills, and told my folks to get me some. I had not taken them long when I found myself improving, and this determined me to continue their use. My strength gradually returned, the muscles of my arm and leg became invigorated and stronger, and I was able to sit up. I still continued taking the Pills and gaining strength, until at last I was able to go about, and finally to return to my old place at the sash and door factory. I gave up the Pills for a while, but did not feel so well, so I again began their use. I now feel as well as ever, though perhaps not quite as strong as formerly. You can see my right arm, which was withered, is now all right," and Mr. Sands stretched out a muscular limb, which would have done credit to a blacksmith. In reply to the reporter Mr. Sands said he thought his trouble had been brought on through exposure to the weather. "I am completely satisfied," said he, "that it is entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I owe my wonderful restoration. Besides the medical treatment, I had tried electricity and patent medicines, both internal and external, but without the slightest avail. After beginning Pink Pills I began to mend, and they have made a new man of me."

The newspaper man then called on Messrs. Ostrom Bros. & Co., widely known druggists, and interviewed their representative, Mr. Smith, as to his knowledge of the case. Mr. Smith was fully conversant with the facts, and vouched for the story told by Mr. Sands, and, further, said, that his hopeless case and remarkable recovery are known throughout Glengarry county. In reply to the query if many of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold, Mr. Smith replied that the sale was remarkable and that in his experience he had never handled a remedy that sold so well, or gave such general satisfaction to those using them, as everywhere glowing reports are heard of the excellent results following their use. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that word is understood. They are the result of years of experience and careful investigation. They are not a purgative medicine, but act directly upon the blood and nerves, supplying those constituents required to enrich the former and stimulate and restore the latter.

For all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, or shattered nerves, they are an unfailing remedy. Such diseases as these speedily yield to their treatment. Locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, nervous prostration, nervous headache, dyspepsia, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. In fact it may be said of them

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
Restoring to health, life and vigor again."

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

MARRIAGE.

FRANK-MCKUEN.

Mr. Frank X. Frank, of the firm of Kleopfer & Co., coal merchants, was married at the Church of Our Lady, Guelph, Wednesday, the 31st of August, to Miss Edith McKuen. The wedding breakfast took place at the residence of the groom's parents, New Germany. The presents were very valuable and useful, among them being a fine upholstered chair from the employees of the firm.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 8.—Wheat, 69c to 72c per bus. Oats, 31c to 33c per bushel. Peas, 51c to 57c per bushel. Barley, malting, 43c to 48c per bushel. Barley, feed, 40c per bushel. Rye, 67c to 70c per bushel. Wheat was very easy, at $1.15 to $1.20 per cental. Oats were short, supply for local demand, at 91 to 97 cents per cental. Poultry had no change; a number of lots of fowls were offered at 40 cents a pair. Butter was in short supply, at 22 to 23 cents a pound for choice roll, and 18 to 20 for crock. Eggs had no change from 10 to 11 cents a dozen. Potatoes sold at 90 cents to $1 a bag. The fruit supply was ample, and apples sold at 50 to 90 cents a bushel. Tomatoes fell to 75 and 90 cents per bushel. Hay was in fair supply, at $8 to $8.50 per ton.

Toronto, Sept. 8.—WHEAT—No. 2, spring, 69 to 70c; white, 74c to 78c; red winter, 74c 75c; goose, 63 to 64c; No. 1, hard, 93c to 95c; No. 2, 83c to 88c; No. 3, 72 to 73c; regular No. 1, 59 to 60c; barley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 48 to 49c; No. 3, extra, 46c; No. 3, 42c to 43; peas, No. 2, 59 to 61; oats, No. 1, 33 to 34c; corn, 56c; flour, extra, $3.15 to $3.25; straight roller, $3.50 to 3.65.

Montreal, Sept. 8.—Flour.—The flour market is quiet; buyers and sellers are apart and prices are unchanged about as follows:—Patent spring, $4.50 to $4.65; patent winter, $4.10 to $4.40; straight roller, $3.90 to $4.10; extra, $3.25 to $3.35; superfine, $3 to $3.15; fine, $2.70 to $2.80; strong bakers', city, $4.30 to $4.35; strong bakers' Manitoba, $3.90 to $4.20.

GRAIN.—There was some demand for No. 2 oats to-day at 35½c to 36½c. Barley is a little firmer. There is, however, a general holding off until the result of the harvest is determined. Prices are about the same as follows:—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 85c to 87c; No. 3 hard Manitoba 76c; peas, 67c to 69c; corn, duty paid, 67c to 69c; peas, per 66 lbs. afloat, 78c to 80c; oats, per 34 pounds, 35½c to 36½c; rye, per bushel, 70c to 72c; barley, feed, 38c to 40c; barley, malting, 48c to 52c; buckwheat, 53c to 55c.

OATMEAL.—A fair local demand is noted at steady prices. We quote:—Granulated and rolled oats, per barrel, $4.25 to $4.35; granulated and rolled oats, per bag, $2.10 to $2.15; standard, per barrel, $4 to $4.15; standard, per bag, $2 to $2.05.

FEED.—There is a fair demand for bran and shorts. Mouille is rather quiet. We quote:—Bran, $13.50 to $14; shorts, $14 to $15; mouille, $19 to $22.

CHEESE.—Cheese is a little more active in the country. The market is quiet but firmer. Best quality is 9½c to 9¾c.

EGGS.—The demand for eggs has improved. Fresh stock is selling well at 12c to 12½c. Old eggs are difficult to dispose of for more than 11c to 11½c.

BUTTER.—A fair local demand for creamery is the only feature. Exports continue quiet, but dealers expect a large fall trade. Prices are unchanged about as follows:—Creamery, new, 21c to 22c; townships dairy, new, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg and Brockville, new, 17c to 18c; western dairies, new, 15c to 17c.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Sept. 8.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was fairly brisk. Receipts were 66 carloads to-day and 50 carloads yesterday, including 937 sheep and lambs, 625 hogs and 30 calves to-days and about the same number yesterday.

CATTLE—So far as fat export cattle are concerned not much trade was done. Stockers fetch from 3 to 3¼c according to quality. Short-keep cattle reached as high as 4c per lb for a few fancy head, but most of the sales were made at 3¾c. Butchers' cattle brought from 3½ to 3¾c per lb, and later for pretty good ones.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There is nothing doing in export sheep. Butchers' sheep find a fair sale at from $3.50 to $4.50 per head. Lambs are in fair demand. Good lambs fetch $4 per head, and other kinds are not wanted. Everything sold before the close. There was a fair local demand.

CALVES—Weakness continues. Not many offered, and all were taken at figures ranging from $1 for "slinks" up to $9 per head for choice veals. Quite a few changed hands at from $6 to $6.50 per head.

HOGS—Good straight fat hogs brought from $5.25 to $5.40, weighed off cars. Stores found a fair demand at from $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt. Heavy hogs are in better demand at $4.50 to 4.75 per cwt. Light fat hogs fetch from $4.75 to $5 per cwt., according to quality.

MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS—Offerings were moderate and the demand was quiet. Those on sale were taken at from $25 to $30 per head for common to good milchers, and backward springers brought from $35 to $45 per head, according to quality.

BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Sept. 8.—CATTLE—There was a fair supply on sale, about 8 cars. The market ruled with a fair demand for the better grades. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were very heavy, about all 40 cars, which included 9 loads of Canada lambs. The marked ruled very dull for sheep, in fact there was no demand at all for sheep, except a few lots of very choice medium weights. Canada lambs ruled a full 10c lower, and generally ranged from $5.25 to $5.40, extra, $5.60. Hogs—The receipts were moderate, about 15 car loads of fresh sale stock, but all of 35 loads held over from former arrivals of the week.

What Can Cuticura Do

Everything that is cleansing, purifying, and beautifying for the Skin, Scalp, and Hair of Infants and Children, the CUTICURA REMEDIES will do. They speedily cure itching and burning eczemas, and other painful and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases, cleanse the scalp of scaly humors, and restore the hair. Absolutely pure, agreeable, and unfailing, they appeal to mothers as the best skin purifiers and beautifiers in the world. Parents, think of this, save your children years of mental as well as physical suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston. "All about Skin, Scalp, and Hair" free.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR *The Celebrated*

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Annual Sales Exceed **33 MILLION Lbs.**

For Samples sent Free write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Robt. Nicol Colton, Pembroke, Ont.

Died, at Pembroke, Ont., Mrs. Robt. Nicol Colton, formerly of Bytown.

On Sunday evening, August 14, at twenty minutes to 11 o'clock the angel of death spread his wings over the household of one of Pembroke's most respected families, when the spirit of Susan McMullen, wife of the late Robert Nicol Colton, winged its flight to an eternal home with God in Heaven. She was born at Coleraine, County Derry, Ireland, on the 28th January, 1829, and in the spring of 1837 sailed from Derry by ship Ulster for Quebec, Canada, accompanied by her mother, who came to join her husband, who was then engaged in lumbering operations on the Upper Ottawa, known under the name of Kelly and McMullen. Mrs. Colton spent the remainder of her maiden days in Hull township, and was married to her late husband, Robert Nicol Colton, in Bytown (now Ottawa) in 1839. She was the mother of eleven children—nine sons and two daughters—all of whom are living but one son. For the past twenty years she has been a citizen of Pembroke, where she has lived in loving unity with all. Sympathetic of heart and an ornament to society, she has gained by her virtues the grandest title conferred by God—that of a noble woman and mother.

Her funeral, which took place on the 17th ult. from her late residence on Berlin street at 10 o'clock for the cathedral, where His Lordship Bishop Laurain officiated, assisted by Fathers Ducet and Shalloe, and from thence to the cemetery, was one of the largest ever seen in Pembroke.

The floral tributes were numerous, including a pillow, several crosses, wreaths and an anchor.

We, as all who knew her, join in tendering our sympathy to her bereaved family in their loss, for those place on earth can never be filled, but who is now enjoying God's promise—that of being with Him forever in His eternal mansion in heaven.

Mary Leonora Haller, Pembroke.

On Sunday, 21st, at the residence of Mrs. P. Kildea, Fingal, Mary Leonora Haller, oldest child of Mrs. Thomas Haller (nee Miss Aggie Kildea) at the age of five years, ten months and nineteen days.

The little darling had been dedicated to the Blessed Virgin in earliest infancy and had worn only blue and white, the typical colors of Mary's children. Although a feeble little sufferer of late, she lingered long enough to breathe her last on the feast of her Blessed Mother.

The angel wings were folded here,
The mother's heart is riven,
Those soft, brown eyes will open there
To view the joys of Heaven.
That faint sweet life which struggled on
So fragile, pure and fair,
Will blossom into golden fruit,
In Mary's tender care.

All Extraordinary Cures do not Occur at Hamilton.

The *whole town* of Glamis, Ont., knows of a cure, by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT, to a partially paralyzed arm, that equals anything that has transpired at Hamilton. R. W. HARRISON.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Used With Satisfactory Results.

JOLIET, ILL., March 19, 1891. 2

Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has been used for the past 12 years with satisfactory results by our Sisters troubled with nervousness.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

STREATOR, Ill., Dec. 5, '90.

Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the very best I have ever found. I certainly deem it a great blessing to all persons afflicted. May the blessing of God be upon it. Yours most respectfully,

SISTER OF ST. FRANCIS, O. S. F.

DELHI, Ohio, Feb., 1890.

A young man 28 years old who is subject to a rush of blood to the head, especially at the time of the full moon, and he at such times raves and is out of his mind. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic helps him every time. So says

REV. FATHER WM. SCHOLL.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.

This Remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, London, Ontario.

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Twenty-Fourth Year.

33 Provinces and States have been represented at this famous institution, the most widely-attended business college in America. Students from Newfoundland, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Grenada are now in attendance. Be careful to address,

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PILES "ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price $1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free. Address "ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City.

Good Cooking

Is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Directions on the label. Sold by your grocer and druggist.

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