Branch No. 4, London,

C. M. B. A.

Among the Haligonians.

Halifax, N. S., May 26, 1890.

Were it not for untoward circumstances Halifax, N. S., and not Bathurst, N. B., would have laid claim to the distinction of forming the first Branch of the C. M. B. A. in the Maritime Protinction of forming the first Branch of the C. M. B. A. in the Maritime Provinces. However, they have got ahead of us in that respect, but they must look to their laurels, as we propose, God willing, to have here a Branch which shall not only be the strongest in the Eastern section of the Dominion, but a credit in every respect to the organisation. Arrangements having been previously made by Mr. James Spereman, now resident in this city, and formerly President of a Branch in Berlin, Ont., we were last week favored by a visit from District Deputy T. P. Tansey, of Montreal, who, in a manner calculated to inspire at once confidence in the Association by his earnest and vigorous management, duly installed the officers of and organised St. Mary's Branch No. 132. Following is the list of officers. Spiritual Adviser, Rev E F Murphy President, James Byerensan First Vice President, John CO'Mullin Second Vice President, John Co'Mullin Tressurer, John Devine Marshal, John Flemming Guard, Patrick Tompkins
Trustees, Daniel Carroll, Thos J Mulcahey, James J Hopewell, James W Power and T P Hamilton
Delegate to Montreal Convention, Rev E F Murphy

gate to Montreal Convention, Rev E F

Delegate to Montreal Convention, Rev E F
Murphy
Alternate, John C O'Mullin.
Membership of the Branch has, for rea
sons which we considered prudent, been
limited at the start to fifteen, but
we have already in process of completion
applications of twice as many more and
do not propose to rest short of fifty at
least. In the course of a few months
two more Branches will be organized,
one at St. Patrick's parish and another
at St. Joseph's, and probably one at
Dartmouth, the town on the opposite
side of our harbor.

J. R. C.

List of officers of Branch 131, C. M. B A., North Sydney, Nova Scotis, organized by District Deputy Tansey, May 15th,

President, James Desmond
First Vice-President, John McCormick
Becond Vice-President, John Desmond
Recording Becretary, Joseph McDonald
Financial Becretary, Anthony F Gannan
Treasurer, Charles J Quinnau
Assistant Recording Boc, Robert Phalen
Marshal, James Collin
Guard, William Rogers
Trustess, William Hagrarty, John Mctanc, Dennis Louis, Rev D J McIntoh and
nthony F Gannan
Delegate to Grand Council, Rev D J McInMarster William Vice-President Rev D J McIn-

Alternate, William Haggarty:

and several more just about ready to be The number of members in Canada is

There are now 135 Branches in Cana

Assessment No. 8 has been issued, calling for the payment of the beneficiaries of 21 deceased members; 4 in Canada and 17 in the United States,

Branch 135, St. Hyscinthe, P. Q., was organized on Monday, June 2nd, 1890, by District Deputy T. P. Tansey, assisted by President C Dandelin of Branch 84, Montreal. This Branch starts with a good membership, and numbers among its members the leading citizens of St. Hyacinthe. The credit of the formation of this Branch is entirely due to President N. A. Boivin, who worked it up under many difficulties to a successful issue. The C. M. B. A. has received the approval of His Lordship Bishop Moreau. Brother Bernard already being a member of Waterloo Branch, there is no doubt as to the future of 135. The Deputy and President Dandelin can vouch for the fraternal feelings shown them by the members. The following Tois Branch starts with a them by the members. The following are its first officers :

Single Vice President, Henri A Beauregar Second Vice President, Leon Plamondin Recording Sec, Robert Deschenes Assistant Secretary, August L Guertin Flamorer, Louis A Lapalme Marshal, Joseph H Morin Guard, Basil Masse Trustees, for one Guard, Basil Masse
Trustees, for one year, Joseph H Morin
Joseph Chenette and L N Trudeau; for two
year, H A Beauregard and Louis A Lapolm
Representative to Grand Council, H A

Beauregard Atternate, L N Trudeau.

Resolutions of Condolence. At the last regular meeting of Branch 23 Seaforth, Ont., held in their hall June 2nd it was moved and unanimously carried:
That we learn with regret of the death of Mr. John Kale, father of our worth Marshal, Brother John Kale, be it there

Resolved, That we, the members of this Branch, tender our sincere sympathy to Brother John Kale, and his relatives;
That a copy of this resolution be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD, C. M. B. A Monthly and Monneral C. M. B. A. Journal for publication.

J. B. WEBER,
P. KEETING,
P. KLEINKHAMMER.

P. KEETING,
P. KLINKHAMMER.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 23, Seaforth, Ont., held in their hall June 2nd, the following resolutions were moved by Brother P. Keinkhammer and seconded by Brother P. Keeting:

That since our last regular meeting it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death our much respected Brother, Thomas rurcell, be it therefore Resolved, That we, the officers and members of this Branch tender our sincers sympathy to the bereaved widow and family; and further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, siso to the CATHOLIC RECORD, C. M. B. A. Monthly and Montreal C. M. B. A. Journal for publication and entered in the minutes of this meeting.

J. B. WEBEER,
P. KERTING,
P. KERTING,
P. KLINKHAMMER.

Attention is directed to the advertise ment of the World Publishing Co., in another column. Agents will, we think, find the business alluded to a very profitable one. The shrines are of beautiful design, and Catholic families will be anxious to place them in their homes, calculated as they are to en-courage devotion to our Blessed Lord and His Immaculate Mother.

Archbishop Feehan has authorized Rev Maren Farrah to build a church for the Arabs of Chicago. They have the Syrize liturgy, but adhere to the Pape. PREJUDICE.

Harriet Martineau was a very remarkable woman. Born at the beginning of the present century, she achieved a brilliant success as an entertaining writer on political economy and a variety of social and domestic subjects. When she died last year her name had lost much of its carlier, influence and formiliarity, but influence and formiliarity. earlier influence and familiarity; but it has been brought to the fore once again by the posthumous publication of her has been brought to the fore once again by the postbumous publication of her autobiography—a book which is full of interest from many points of view. Miss Martineau belonged to a Unitarian family, but as she advanced in life she broadened the basis of her belief, and joined the ranks of the Secularists. Nevertheless we find her declaring in one of her letters that she "longed to be a Catholic," and she certainly exhibited a sense of fair play in her literary attitude towards the Church which was far in advance of the spirit of the days in which she lived and of the people with whom she had to do. There are two striking instances of this in her autobiograpy, which we propose to tell as nearly as possible in her own words.

In 1851 Miss Martineau set to work on a novel, and she sent the first volume

In 1851 Miss Martineau set to work on a novel, and she sent the first volume of it in manuscript to her dear friend Charlotte Bronte, the immortal author of "Jane Eyre." "She wrote gloriously acout it," says Miss Martineau; "but three days after came a pathetic letter from the publisher. He dared not publish it on account of some favorable representations and auguries on behalf of the Catholics. That was a matter on which Charlotte Bronte and I had perpetual controversy—her opinion being one in which I could by no means agree. "Their good deeds,' said she, 'I don't dispute; but I regard them as the hectic bloom in the cheek of disease. I believe the Catholics, in short, to be always doing evil that good may come, or doing good that evil may come.' Yet did my representation of the Catholics in no way snake her faith in the success of my novel; and her opinion, reaching the publisher the day after he had written his apprehensions to me, aggravated, as he said, his embarrasament and distress. his apprehensions to me, aggravated, as he said, his embarrassment and distress he said, his embarrassment and distress. He implored me to lay aside this scheme, and send him a novel like 'Deerbrook,' That was no more in my power now than to go back to thirty years of age. Charlotte Bronte entreated me merely to lay aside my novel, if I would not finish it on a reasilation, saying that some things aside my novel, if I would not finish it on speculation, saying that some things in it were equal to, or beyond, anything I had ever written. I did intend at first to finish it; but other works pressed; the stimulus, and even the con-ception, passed away; and I burned the manuscript and memoranda a few months since."

months since."

In 1854 Miss Martineau met with another instance of the spirit of intolerance which was then rampant among Protestants, but which has happily since considerably died away. She had been presaingly asked by Charles Dickens to contribute a story to the Christmas number of Houshold Words. She selected therefor an historical fact, and embodied it in a tale which she conveyed to Mr. Wills, one of the editors of the magasine. The story was much praised; but it was declined because it "gave a favorable view of some one under the influence of the Catholic faith." "This," says Miss Martineau, "appeared to me so incredible that Mr. Dickens gave me his 'ground' three times over with all possible distinctness, lest there should be any mistake; he would print nothing which could possibly dispose any mind whatever in favor of Romanism, even by the example of real good men. In vain I asked him whether he really meant to ignore all the good men who had lived from the Christian era to three centuries ago: and in vain I pointed out that Pere d'Estelan was a hero as a man, and not as a Jesuit, at a date and in a region where Romanism was the only Christianity, Mr. Dickens would ignore in any publication of his all good Catholics, and insisted that Pere d'Estelan was what he was as a Jesuit and not as a man—which was, as I told him, the greatest In 1854 Miss Martineau met with an

which was as a Jesuit and not as a man—which was, as I told him, the greatest eulogium I had ever heard passed on Jesuitim. I told him that his way of going to work—suppressing facts advantageous to the Catholics—was the very way to rouse all fair minds in their defense; and that I had never before felt so disposed to make popularly known all historical facts in their favor. My confidence and comfort in regard to Household Words were gone; and I could never to take the physic or his 'cosh.' I took the physic, and after vomiting it escaped the purging. The next day I remarked the matter to the then assistant surgeon, who laughed and

and comfort in regard to Household Words were gone; and I could never again write fiction for them, nor anything in which principle or feeling was concerned. But there was worse to come. I had supposed that the editors would of course abstain from publishing any harm of Catholic priests and professors, if they would admit no good; but in this I found myself mistaken, and great was my concern. I had just been reading a short account of the tale called 'The Yellow Mask,' with its wicked priest, when I received from the editor of Household Words another request for an article. I will cite the portion of my letter which contains the reply to this request. 'Another paper from me? you ask, No—not if I were to live twenty years. The last thing I am likely to do is to write for an anti Catholic publica.

ask. No—not if I were to live twenty years. The last thing I am likely to do is to write for an anti Catholic publication, and least of all when it is anti-Catholic on the sly. I have had little hope of Household Words since the proprietors refused to print an historical fact (otherwise approved of) on the ground that the hero was a Jesuit; and now that they follow up this suppression of an honorable truth by the insertion of a dishonoring fiction, they can expect no support from advocates of religious liberty or lovers of fair play. No one wants Household Words to enter into any theological implication whatever; but you choose to do it, and must accept accordingly the opinions you thereby excite. I do not forget that you plead duty; and I give you credit for it—precisely as I do to the Grand Inquisitor. He consecrates his treatment of heretics by the plea of the dangers of Protestant impact was in the streatment of by the plea of the dangers of Protestant by the plea of the dangers of Protestant ism, and you justify your treatment of Catholics by the plea of the dangers of Romanism. No, I have no more to say to Household Words and you will prefer my telling you plainly why, and giving you, this much light on the views your course has occasioned in one who was a hearty well-wisher to Household Words as long as possible," Such are the two incidents in Harriet

Martineau's autobiography which illustrate the conventional tone and bearing of Protestants towards Catholicity. How much longer are we to hear from their lips that cuckoo song about Popish in tolerance and suppression of inquiry, about free thought and private judgment, and all those other stock in trade phrases so void of reality and so wearisomely iterated?

WORSE THAN SIBERIA.

IRISH PRISONERS ARE TORTURED AND DRUGGED IN ENGLISH JAILS.

OHN DALY'S NARRATIVE OF THE TOR TURES INFLICTED ON HIM UNDER THE SANCTION OF ENGLISH LAW.

SANCTION OF ENGLISH LAW,
From the report of the Commission of
Inquiry on the treatment of Irish political
prisoners in Chatham jail, we make the
following extracts from a rather lengthened statement submitted to the Commission by Mr. John Daly. The document
occupies ten closely printed columns of
the report, and the references to his treatment extend over the period ranging from
his first entrance to the prison on the 6th
of August, '84, to the inception of the
inquiry:

inquiry:
On first entering the prison, John Daly On first entering the prison, John Daly states that he was put on tailoring work, and subsequently to the cleaning of chains, handcuffis, etc., which continued for seven out of nine months' probation, the remainder being occupied in oakum plexing. During all that time he should have had an hour's walking exercise daily, but instead was compelled to work in the ground yards connected with the penal cells. About the eighth month of his probation he complained to the dector of losing the use of his legs for want of exercise, and after that he was granted an hour's walking exercise daily. In Nov, '84, and between 6 and 7 o'clock, a.m., Wasder Durgan accused him in his cell of making a noise with a tin ware, but this Daly denied. Next the warder reported him on the ground that he was "telegraphing" by means of the noise to the man in the next cell. This Daly states was absolutely untrue, and for it he was subjected to the day. utely untrue, and for it he was subjected

BREAD AND WATER.

BREAD AND WATER.
On the 2nd of January Warder Bass again charged him with "telegraphing," and making use of an offensive expression, had him reported, and for which he was again put on two days' bread and water. About this time John Daly complained to the two officers in charge of not being allowed either salt or a spoon to season or eat the gruel he got, and remarking it was un Christian-like, one of the officers, Parker, replied, "Do you call yourself a Christian" to which Daly made no answer, whereupon the same officer used another and more vio. ly made no answer, whereupon the ne officer used another and more viosame officer used another and more vio-lent observation. On a subsequent occa-sion another warder accused him of hum-ming, which Daly denied, and next day, being charged with insolently banging the door, which he also denied, he was subjected to two days' bread and water. In March he was given a needle and thread with which to sew buttons on his clothes, and being then one ounce abort thread with which to sew outtons on his clothes, and being then one ounce short in the quantity of oakum he had picked, he got two days' bread and water, and, strange to say, this was a day or two after he had complained to the doctor of not getting exercise. All this time and subsequently
HIS LIFE AND THAT OF HIS FELLOW.

HIS LIFE AND THAT OF HIS FELLOW-PRISONERS WAS MADE MISERABLE through the conduct of the officers on night duty, who seemed to amuse themselves banging the trap-doors of the cells, which made a horrible noise, so much so that it was impossible to sleep except when one became exhausted. Daly continues: "I, in April, '85, was put on the works at the carpenter's, and I soon found out what a wretched time I was in for from the officer in charge, who, either for from the officer in charge, who, either from instructions or personal dislike, showed a marked difference in his conanowed a marked difference in his conduct towards myself and the other prisoners, Gallagher and Burton excepted."
Reverting then to the early days of his imprisonment, in '65, John Daly says:
"An officer, Mr. Memmery, came to my call with

CARRY ON HIS BACK LARGE DOORS AND FRAMES,
which were made very heavy by the quantity of iron in them. "These we had to carry a distance of forty or fifty yards, and at night when going to bed I found my shirt stuck to my back with hard clotted blood, owing to the skin having been torn from my back." Subsequently to this Daly was reported for having a bit of pencil and a note on his person, and got thirteen days' bread and water. A couple of weeks' later he got two more days' bread and water on a charge of talking preferred against him by the warder who had got into trouble because of the discovery of the pencil by the warder who had got into trouble because of the discovery of the pencil referred to above. On the 15th of March, '86, he applied to see his sister, and the request being presumably granted he was reported on the 20th of April for talking to his fellow-prisoner, Egan, for which he got two days' bread and water, and, subsequently, asking the governor why he had not been visited by his sister, he replied: "You see you got into trouble, and I had to countermand the order." That is to say, an order, supposed to be sent to his sister mand the order." That is to say, an order, supposed to be sent to his sister in Limerick on the 15th of March, was countermanded because he got into

trouble six weeks later. During the years of '86 and '87 Daly, from the physical suffering he had been enduring, became very weak in health, and in March '87 bad an independent medical examination granted by the Home Secretary in response to a statement made by Mr. William Abraham, M. P. On the morning of the examination he was in bed in the infirmary, and some time before the doctors came the principal warder brought him a large pot of hot coffer, which he requested him to drink. This Daly declined to do, stating that he would wait till a little later on, but "the warder would have him drink it right away," and watched him till he had drank it. "Now," writes John Daly, "I had been looking forward to the examination with a view of making a full statement to the gentlemen of the treat ment I had received, but I was not able to say what I intended, and the only way I can account for it is that there must have been something in the coffee which dulled my intellect for the time being."

THE POISONING.

After referring at length to the medical

been something in the coff-se which dulled my intellect for the time being."

THE POISONING.

After referring at length to the medical department and the treatment he was receiving from the doctors, and which, according to the statement was intermittent and neglectful in character, John Daly states in about November, '89, having complained of his feet, from which he had been a great sufferer, he was treated week after week one way or another but got little or no relief. On the 18th of November Dr. Visey saw him, and told him to continue the powder he had got, and he would also put him on medicine, and on that date also, at lo'clock, he gave him the first dose. "The effect of that," John Daly says, "was for my face to flush, then great thirst with slight pain in the stomach. I drank a large quantity of water." About 5 o'clock Compounder Durgan opened the trap-door of the cell, and said: "Daly you have enough of the powder." I said, "Yes, thank you, and Mr. Durgan, will you please mention to the doctor that this medicine has a very strange effect upon me. It has caused me most violent thirst." Durgan found fault with the manner in which he was addressed when he was not titled "Sir." "His knowledge of drugs," continues the narrative, "should have told him there must have been something wrong with the medicine, but Mr. Durgan did not convey the message to the doctor." Daly suffered considerably, and taking a third nose next day experienced the symptoms described; loss of sight, and shooting palns.

This third dose intensified his condi-

shooting pains.
This third dose intensified his condition, leaving him unable to walk, and, with loss of speech, he had to be taken with loss of speech, he had to be taken between two men up stairs to the infirmary. Daly, for the inquiry, then submitted the following queetions: Was it belladonna I received? Would the symptoms described be produced by belladonna, and, if so, what quantity must the eight oz. bottle have contained, and if that quantity was likely to be put in a mistake by a proper compounded or in a mistake by a proper compounded or otherwise? Having referred in detail to the general prison treatment, John Daly mentions the following facts, which, he says, will serve to throw which, he says, will serve to throw light on the dangers he is exposed to: On the 19th of February a prisoner in the workshop put a small bit of newspaper cutting into his hand—cut so clean that a prisoner could not have done it. He had only a bare glimpse of it, but could see Sir Henry James, M. P. it, but could see Sir Henry James, at Bury, and the names of Parnell and Davitt, no date, and he destroyed it immediately, as he believed it was a trap. On the following Tuesday the same prisoner gave him another portion of a news-paper, remarking to be careful of it. This man he knew wanted to betray him.

PIGOTT'S VISITS In his examination before the inquiry John Daly called attention to the visits of Pigott, when he protested against what he proposed to do. He rejected Pigott's terms, which would commit his name to infamy forever, and damn him in the mind and memory of his country. name to inlamy forever, and damn him in the mind and memory of his country. In the presence of the deputy-governor Pigott stated that any person who would give evidence which would enable the government to trace crimes which had been committed in Ireland to had been committed in Ireland to Land Leaguers or to Parnell would receive a letter and certificate of protection, and that he (Daly) would receive the same. The certificate of protection in Chatham prison was nonsense; what was implied was protection outside of Chatham prison. To Pisott's infamous Chatham prison. To Pigott's infamou Chataam prison. 10 rigotes inismous insinuations, he replied: "If one word of mine in support of what you state would let me march a free man out of that gate I refuse to speak that one word, I will save in heart of the refuse to speak that one word. I will remain here until I rot." To this

Pigott said : "WE WILL USE FORCE,"
the observation being made in the presence of Major Clayton, who added,
"Then use force, and that will compel him." Pigott again visited Daly saying:
"I would not come here to propose to you anything unless it was for your own future well being. That is for your own good." After the visit of the agent of the Times and Pigott, John Daly said he had a visit from Mr. Littlechild, of the London Detective Department, who came with a view of doing what the others had done, and who expected that he would be treated with confidence. "WE WILL USE FORCE,"

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

The excitement at the New Bargain 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. Parasols one-half the regular prices; sateens, prints and ginghams at one fourth the regular market. hams at one fourth the regular market prices. Hosery, Gioves, Trimmings and Staples away down. In fact this is a 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 Dandas street, McPherson's old stand. opposite the Market Lane.

Such was the respect entertained for the Very Rev. Father Keegan, Vicar General of Brooklyn, whose death was recently announced, that the flags on the city buildings were at half mast through respect to his memory.

Guelph, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

HENRY TAYLOR, AGT:

Taylor's Bank Kichmond St.

OBITUARY. William P. Henry, London.

William P. Henry, London.

William P. Henry died at the residence of his mother, in this city, on the 7th inst., in the teentieth year of his age. He was the second son of the late John Henry. The second son of the late John Henry. The second son of the late John Henry. The second son of the late John Henry the second son of the late John Henry. The second son the second second son the second son the second son the second second son the second son the second sec

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London. June 12.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1.65 to 1.66; white, 1.65 to 1.66; spring, 1.65 to 1.66; corn, 92 to 1.00; rep. 90 to 1.00; barley, mait, 80 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats, 1.07 to 112; peas, 105 to 1.10; beans, bush, 90 to 1.40; buckwheat, cental, 75 to 85.
PRODUCE.—Eggs, dozen, 12; eggs, basket, 10; eggs, store lots, 9; butter, best roll, 12 to 15; butter, large rolls, 12; butter, crocks, 12; store packed firkin; 10 to 11; lard, No. 1, 16, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 16, 10 to 11; lard, No. 1, 16, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 16, 10 to 11; lard, No. 375; alsike seed, bush, 5 50 to 5.60; Timothy seed, bush, 1.60 to 2.00; hay, ton, 7.00 to 8 50; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 1.50.

POULTRY, (dressed)—Fowls, per 16. 6; fowls, bair, 60 to 70; spring chickens, 50 to 73; ducks, pair, 75 to 1.25; ducks, 1b., 6 to 7; gesee, each, 75 to 85; gesee, 1b., 7 to 7; turkey, 1b., 8 to 10; turkeys, each, 80 to 1.75; peafowis, each, 65 to 75.

MEAT.—Beef by carcass, 6 50 to 8 00; mutton per 1b., 7 to 8; spring lamb, per qr. 1.00 to 1.25; veal by qr., 5; veal by carcass, 4 to 6; pork, per cwt., 650 to 70.

LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 35.00 to 45 00; live hogs, cwt., 35 to 4.00; pigs, pair, 4.50 to 100; fat beeves, 4 to 450; spring lambs, 400 to 4.50.

Montreal, Que., June 12.—FLOUR—Receipts.

100 to 4.50.

Montreal, Que., June 12.—FLOUR—Receipts, 6.90 bbts.; sales, none reported, market quiet; prices unchanged. Grain, No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, nominal, at 1.22 to 1 23. Provisions, unchanged. Training to 1 23. Provisions, unchanged. Graining to 1 23. Provisions, unchanged. Training to 1 23. Provisions, unchanged.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 12.—CATTLE—Five cars on sale; trading dull and values irregular, without particular chase in tone of market. Gaives supply heavy; sold early at 4.50 to 5.50, but later particular chast to be very choice to realize over 5.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 9 cars; trade mostly local; best lambs, 6.75 to 7.00; best sheep, 52 to 55; common grades dull. HOGS—Thirty-five cars on sale; market dull and lower; mediums and heavy, 8.85; mixed, 3.80; Yorkers, 570 to to 3.85; pigs, not CRICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago. June 12—CATILE—Receipts, 5.
300; market steady; beeves, 480 to 5.00;
steers 383 to 470; stockers and feeders, 2.50
to 385; sows, bulls and mixed, 1.40 to 3 30;
Texas steers, 2.50 to 425. Hogs Receipts,
10,000; market dul; weak; market and light,
3.55 to 375; heavy, 3.55 to 380. Sheep—Receipts, 4.00; market weak; calves, 3 90 to
5.60; western, 4 20 to 5.10; lexans, 3 25 to
4 80; lambs, 5.00 to 7.00.

Rev. C. W. Townsend, formerly Super-ior of the Oxford Protestant mission at Calcutta, has entered the novitiate of the Jesuite, at Tronchrennes, Belgium; he is preparing for the Western Bengal mission.

MARRIED

DIGNAN-BROWN.—In this city, on the 4th of June, at St. Peter's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Fierman, assisted by Rey. Father Noonan, Mr. John Dignan, of London township, to Miss Loretto Brown, of this city.

In Sudbury, on May 22nd, Mr. Eiward B Lee. May his soul rest in peace.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED.

MALE OR FEMALE, HOLDING 2ND
Or 3rd class certificate, to teach in 8.

S. No. 7, Dover East, County of Kent; must
be able to teach English and French, as this
is a French Separate school; must be up in
conversational French, as many of the little
ones cannot speak English; duties to begin
on third Monday in August, 1890; apply and
state salary, experience and age, also send
testimonials.

A. PINSONNEAULT,
608-3w
Sec. Treas.

ST. ANN'S CONVENT. T. ANNS CONVENT, RIGAUD, P. Q.—THIS INSTI TUTION is situated in a very healthy and beautiful concentrate the foot of Rigard Monatain, or the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough, compile End of the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough, compile End of the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough, compile End of the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough compile End of the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough compile End of the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough compile End of the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough compile End of the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough compile End of the Sisters of St. Ann. A thorough compile End of the Sisters of the construction of the usual branches of a reduction and ul education are taught with therongeness. Special at ul education are taught with therongeness. Special at ion is given to moral and religious training and point ortment. Plano is optional. Board and tuition, 860 per num. For prospectas and particulars apply to the SUPERIORESS.

AGENTS WANTED.

FORTUNE FOR AGENTS.

Shrines Magnificent and Cheap-Every Family Buys a Pair at Sight-Thirty a Day is a Low Average of what our Agents are Doing-Read the Following Carefully.

"The wonderful preservation of the statue of the BLESSED VIRGIN in St. Mary's Church at the Johnstown flood, which was not even solled, when everything around, below and even above it was completely destroyed and the church wrecked, will be remembered by the devout Catholic when Johnstown itself will be forgotten. The Louisville cyclone adds to the strangeness, for the Church of the Sacred Heart was destroyed, and the Louisville Courier-Journal says 'only one thing escaped destruction, and that was the statue of the Virgin Mary, which stands out amid the rums not damaged in the least,"

out amid the rules not damaged in the least."

Again, in the fierce fire which destroyed the Temple Theatre at Philadelphia, Pa, the sacred war figures were unharmed, aithough in this flery furnace for a whole day, which completely destroyed everything else, including other figures in the same room. The same room is the same room is suited of the present day.

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