を

Branch Mo. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock at their hall, Albion Slock, Richmond Street. J. Forrestall, Pres. Vm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

New Branch. Branch No. 173 was organized at Belle River, nt., on February 22, by District Deputy John ugal. The officers elected and installed for e year 182 are:

Branch No. 175 was organized at Belle R
mt., on February 22, by District Deputy
pugal. The officers elected and installe
he year 182 are:
President, Rev. J E Menuler
First Vice President, Pierre Brossoit
Second Vice-President, Nazaire Mouses
Recording Secretary, P. J Marentette
Assistant Rec. Sec., A Hamel
Financial Secretary, Nicholas Conway
Treasurer, Moise Menard
Marshal, Charles Gerard
Guard, Leon Derosier
Trustees, for one year, Francis Sauve

Guard, Leon Derosier
Trustees, for one year, Francis Sauve, Jas.
McAuliffe and Ed. Decaire: for two years,
Gilbert Ouellette and Jas. I. Reaume
Delegate to Grand Conneil, Rev. J E Menuler
Substitute, Nicholas Conway.

C. M. B. A. Assembly. Stratford Times.

Beauty and chivalry were there and brave men; And youthful hearts beat happily; and when Music arose with its voluptious swell Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake

Music arose with its voluptious swell soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again and all went merry as a marriage bell."

It is now an event of the past—the grand opening assembly given last Tuesday evening, February 25rd, under the auspicies of the C. M. B. A., Branch No. 18, Stratford. In addition to a full representation of the youth and beauty of Stratford, a large number of welcome guests from St. Marys, London, Mitchell, Kinkora, Shakespeare, accepted invitations, whose presence added a grace, lent a charm and greatly increased the enjoyment of the evening. "Such on Eurotas", or Cynthia's height. When in the dance the graceful goddess leads. The quire of nymphs, and overtops their heads."

The hall was well suppl'ed with sofas, chairs and lounges, and everything well arranged for the convenience of those in attendance.

There was a bewildering confusion of beautiful toilets, many of them handsome in the extreme. We shall not attempt to describe them, but voice the sentiments expressed by a visitor who said, in referring to the young ladles of Stratford and their friends, in all his experience he had never seen such handsome costumes. Many of the fairest of the fair were at the ball; the magnificence of the costumes only lent a minor cuarm to the beauty which is theirs.

heirs.

Dancing commenced at 9:30 o'clock to the de-ightful strains of sweet music produced by the harpers of London. The orchestra was of aligh standard and made a decidedly favorable

mpression.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
John Hoy, D. J. O'Connor, E. J. Kneitl, M.
F. Sullivan, Wm. Quilter, J. J. Hagarty, F. E.
Soodwin, M. F. Goodwin, E. O. Flaherty, James

F. Suilivan, w.m. Quilier, J. J. Flagarty, F. E. Goodwin, M. F. Goodwin, E. O.Flaherty, James O'Connor.

The supper was furnished by Mr. Dunean McEwen, the well-known caterer, Wellington street, who filled his part of the programme in a highly satisfactory manner. The spread was better than it was to have been, and Mr. McEwen deserves special mention. There were five tables, the last being as good as the first. This is not usually the case. Some caterers make it a point to have the first the best and the rest as a "go as you please." Mr. McEwen established his reputation as a caterr and no doubt will be in sought by persons who desire to have everything good, neat and can.

It is conceded by every one present that it was the most epipoyable assembly ever given in Stratford. The visitors from other towns and cities expressed themselves delighted with the cordial reception given them.

A New Constitution.

Representatives.

Each Grand Council shall be entitled to be epresented in the Supreme Council by three

represented in the Supreme Council by three representatives.
In the event of the inability of any regular representative to attend the session the alternates shall have precedence according to the number of votes received by each.
Representatives to the Supreme Council must in all cases be wardens or chancellors; representatives to the Grand Councils must be councillary.

sentatives to the Grand Councils must be cellura.

Representatives from councils shall be elected at the regular sessions, and from Branches at the first meeting in the month of June preceding the regular session.

Each representative shall make a written report to his council or Branch of the transactions of the session which he has attended as such representative.

of the session which he has attended as such representatives. Representatives shall faithfully carry out all instructions of the body which they represent. They shall on all occasions faithfully advance the best interests of the association inpartially and without any preferences. A particular body, secured to the appropriate of a particular No council to transch which is in arrears for four months shall be entitled to send a repre-sentative to the convention of the Supreme or Grand Council.

Wardens.

Wardens.

All persons who have served a term as President in any conneil shall be entitled to be warden thereof. They shall rank according to the priority of their tenure of office, the first in point of time being known as the senior warden and the last retiring President as the junior

warden. Supreme Chancellors.
The following persons shall be entitled to the title of Supreme Chancellor in the Supreme Council and in every Grand Council and Branch:

All persons who attended the sessions of the Supreme Council held in 1877 and 1879, as representative or officer.

All persons who have heretofore or shall hereafter serve in an elective position in the said council for at least two terms.

The following persons shall be entitled to the title of Grand Chancellor in every Grand Council and Branch:
All persons who attended the sessions of the

cil and Branch:
All persons who attended the sessions of the council held in 1877 and 1879, as representative or officer.

cil and Branch:

All persons who attended the sessions of the council held in 1877 and 1873, as representative or officers on swho have heretofore served at least tro's essions as representatives from a Gall persons who have heretofore or shall hereafter serve in an elective position in a Grand Council for at least three terms.

Warden, chancelors or counciliors removing from the jurisdiction of one council or Brauch to another shall furnish satisfactory credentials and proof of their identity and standing to the last mentioned conneil or Brauch and proof of their identity and standing to the last mentioned conneil or Brauch and thereupon shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of such office while attached thereto.

The Recorder.

The recorder shall keepa just and true record of all the meetings of his council and of the excentive committee and shall transmit to each subordinate council or Branch as many copies of such record as his council may direct; he shall keep a true record of all the members of the association, the date of their initiation, the class to which they belong, their age at entry and the names and numbers and the councils or Branches of which they are members, and the name of the person or persons which such members have designated to receive their beneficiary in case of death, with the amounts payable. He shall have charge of the seal, books, papers and other properties of his council, and shall deliver the same to his successor when qualified or when required to do so by his council or the executive com nitree. He shall officially notify all councils or Branches in his jurisdiction of all the meetings of his council; carry on all the necessary correspondence of the council; prepare, countersign all beneficiary certificates. Each council recorder shall keep a record of and report to the council and pay then underly the council of the record of all reports of the council of the record of all reports of the council and pay then over forthwith to the treasurer, taking his re-cipt therefo

count of all funds and of the disposal thereof. The Supreme Recorder shall forthwith after receipt of the application and medical certificate of an accepied candidate issue continued to such candidate a proper beneficiary from Branches u his jurisdictor shall beneficiary more of the association and duly forward receipts therefor and pay the same promptly to the Supreme Recorder who shall forthwith transmit the same to the Treasurer. In both cases said officers shall on transmission also forward a statement showing the amount paid by each shall notify all consents the same to the statement of the shall make a record of such death and cancel the same shall make a record of such death and cancel the name of the member on the roll in his office. He shall record the names of "all claimants for beneficiary, and the disposal of such claims. The Grand Recorder shall transmit to the Supreme Recorder shall transmit to the Supreme Recorder all receipts and papers relating the in his office of the state of the same state of the same of the putters of their duties and the territory assigned to them. He shall forward all drafts, orders, etc., to his subordinate officers forthwile hafter receipt thereof whenever required. He shall forward all drafts, orders, etc., to his subordinate officers forthwile hafter receipt thereof whenever required. He shall forward all drafts, orders, etc., to his subordinate officers forthwile hafter population of the shall make a report monthly of his doings to the executive and of the condition of the reserve fund. He shall perform such other duties as may be required by the laws and regulations of the association of the condition of the reserve fund. He shall perform such other duties as may be required by the laws and regulations of the sacion time to time differ.

The Transurer shall neclude a statement to time differ a copy of the seasof; the shall neclude a statement of the season; the shall neclude a statement to time differ the local of the council as he had and the shall neclude a statem

TO BE CONTINUED.

Resolution of Condolence.

Resolution of Condolence.

Guelph, Feb. 27, 1832.

At the last regular meeting of Our Lady's Branch, No. 31, Guelph, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Brother S. A. Heffernan, seconded by Brother M. J. Doran,

Whereas the members of Our Lady's Branch have learned with regret of the death, last week, of Mrs. Hoban, wife of our worthy Brother, William Hoban of this branch, be it therefore Resolved, That the members of this a continuously tender Brother Hoban and family our sincere aympathy in this great affliction and that Divine Province.

That a copy of this resolution be ergrossed on the minut book of this resolution be ergrossed on the united the Catholic Record and Irish Canadia.

JAMES KENNEDY, Rec. Sec.

Chatham, February 25, 1892.

Past Chancellor W. J. McRanor:

DEAR BROTHER—Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from her children and friends your dear mother at the ripe age of seventy-nine years, it is

Baselman 1. Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 8 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Associa-

No. 8 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, desire to express our deep sympathy with you and yours in your affliction.
You have been called upon to mourn the loss of one whose many excellent qualities are attested by the manner in which she has brought up her numerous family, among whom two of them have been ordained priests of our holy Church.

Accord our sympathy, and may God in

whom two of them have been ordained priests of our holy Church.

Accept our sympathy, and may God in His infinite mercy sustain and comfort you, and may the consolation of our holy Church be yours in this your hour of sorrow.

That a copy of this resolution be printed in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

JOS. N. THIBODEAU.

T. T. BARRY.

St. Patrick's, Biddulph, Feb. 29, 1892.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—You will please publish the following resolution of condolence in your valuable paper and oblige:

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 124, held in their hall on the 25th inst., it was moved by Brother Daniel Collison, seconded by Brother Edward McLoughlin, and carried unanimously whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to her eternal reward on the 18th inst., the beloved mother of our worthy and much esteemed First Vice President, Brother Edward Bowers, be it therefore

Resolved that whilst bowing to the will of God the members of Branch No. 124 convey to

Vice President, Bromer Edward bowers, or therefore
Resolved that whilst bowing to the will of God the members of Branch No. 124 convey to Brother Bowers and the rest of the family their sincere sympathy and condole with them in the loss of a kind and loving mother, and fervently pray that the Almighty God may have mercy on her soul. Be it also
Resolved that these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Catholic Record for publication.

WM. TOOHEY, Rec. Sec.

E. B. A.

At the regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, No 12, held on Monday, Feb. 22, 1892, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it having pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from this life the mother of our respected Treasurer, J. J. Maloney.

Resolved That we, the members of St. Patrick's Branch, No 12; hereby tender Brother J. J. Maloney and the other members of his family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the great loss they have sustained in the death of one who faithfully discharged the duties of a Christian mother, and to whom was granted the blessing of a peaceful and happy death, fortified by the sacraments of Holy Church.

Resolved, That this testimonial of our sympathy be forwarded to our respected Brother, placed upon the minutes of the Branch and sent to the Grand Secretary for insertion in the official journal.

(Signed)

W. LANE, Grand Sec.

F. B. DOWNEY, President;

P. J. O'CONNOR, Vice-President;

J. J. HENNESSY, Rec. Sec.

FORTY YEARS IN THE CHURCH. radical views of divine truth, which A Convert Gives the Results of His Long and Varied Experience as a

Festival of Conversion of St. Paul, Boston, January 25, 1892.

Forty years ago to-day, by the great mercy of God, I had the inestimable privilege of being received into the Catholic Church, after having officiated

for ten years as pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in your city. It seems a long way off but I have a vivid recollection of the scenes and incidents connected with that eventful period of my life, especially of my struggles of mind and heart while undergoing the great change that finally landed me in the blessed bosom of Holy Mother Church. I have a lingering affection for the members of my old congregation. I often think of them, recalling with pleasure the happiness I enjoyed during all the years of my intercourse with them, and I wonder now how many of them have gone to their account in the world to come, and what is the condition, temporal and spiritual, especially spiritual, of those who are left behind. I remember well that when I became a Catholic more than one of my old friends said :

"He is deluded; he doesn't know what he is doing; when he has had time to become thoroughly acquainted with the Catholic Church he will find that it is a very different thing from what he now supposes it is, and he will be sure to come back."

Well, I have been forty years in the Church, and I have had pretty exten-sive opportunities of study, observation and experience in various parts of the country, and now if I could reach the ear or eye of any of those old friends I should be very glad to give them the result of my experi-

It is undoubtedly a very serious and important question, and one upon which eternal interests are suspended. Believe me, then, when I say, from my heart, that instead of being disap pointed at my discoveries in the Catholic Church I have only found from day to day, as I have become more and better acquainted with it, multiplied causes for devout thankfulness to Almighty God for bestowing upon m such an inestimable boon, and I feel like crying out with the Queen of Sheda when she came to visit King Solomon "surely the half was not told me." For forty years I have been studying the Catholic Church, both theoretically and practically-its sys tem of teaching, of devotion and its wonderful organization; and I must say its magnitude, its beauty and its glory have grown upon me continually till I am ready to declare that there is nothing like it in all the world. bears unmistakable evidence of the divinity of its origin and the super human wisdom of its organization and development. The only wonder is that a system so grand, so venerable, so fraught with all that is intellectually great and devotionally beautiful and attractive should not have com manded more attention from intellect ual men and more general investiga-tion of claims whose proof lies as it were on the surface and is so easily accessible to any candid, honest en-

quirer.

In looking back on the past I am struck with the wonderful change which forty years have brought about in the religious world—a change which has only served to realize my anticipations and confirm my conclusions at the time that I felt compelled to make the change from Protestantism to Catholicism.

What caused me to make that change was:

1. The logical weakness, confusion and hollowness of Protestantism, and 2. The absolute necessity of an infallible authority to interpret to us th truth of the divine revelation, and to decide disputes in regard to faith and morals. The development of Protestantism

has been very rapid, and is now progressing with accelerated speed. It is really sad to witness the anxiety, the agitation and alarm with which the various denominations are at last awakening to the consciousness that their creeds and confessions of faith are not the infallible expositions of divine truth that they were formerly accustomed to consider them, but are full of defects, and that if they are any longer to command the respect and assent even of their own people, they must be remodelled and reconstructed more in accordance with modern thought; as if divine revelation were a matter to be changed with each succeeding generation. It is openly confessed that many preachers have felt obliged to conceal their real sentiments while professing to adhere to their standards, and some even justify such a course on the ground that it is impossible for all men to think alike, and on Protestant principles each man has a right to his own opinion.

But the saddest phase of the developnent is the result of the so-called 'higher criticism," which is undermining faith in the very Bible itself, which has heretofore always been considered the infallible rule of the Protestant faith. It is a noticeable fact that whereas for the last three hundred years the Catholic Church has constantly and most persistently been accused of being opposed to the Bible and of using all its influence to misinterpret and keep it from the people, at the present time the Catholie Church is laboring to defend the Bible from the destructive criticism of Protestants. Leading Protestant theologians are keeping up the agitation, and adding to the general confusion by giving utterance to the most novel and often

furnish most convincing evidence of the fact that the legitimate, logical tendency of Protestantism is to scepticism, doubt, infidelity and agnostic-

When I was officiating as an Episcopal clergyman with strong High Church proclivities, I tried hard to persuade myself that we had great advan tages over the other denominations, and I put on airs, and rung the changes on our being true Catholics - not Romanists, you know—the Via Media and all that. But I could not always blind myself to the absurdity of that position. I saw clearly that we were in the same boat with the other denominations. In fact, there was greater confusion of doctrine among us than among them, because while the Presbyterians, for instance, had their unique, consistent, flat-footed Confes-sion of Faith, which, in theory at least, all were bound to adhere to, the Epis-copal Church, which was originally founded in compromise, was bound to tolerate a wide latitude of opinion. So that while High Church and Low Broad Church and Ritualist contended earnestly each for the supremacy of its own peculiar viewseach accusing the others of teaching a gospel which was not the true gospel of Christ—neither party really had any right to say to the other, you have no

right in the Church.

I got sick and tired of this everlasting warfare of brethren upon one another and I could not help asking myself if this was really the normal condition of the Church of Christ? Was it possible that Almighly God had given us a revelation without at the same time giving us the means of Was ascertaining the true meaning of that revelation? It was folly for us to contend that we were united in essentials. In the first place there was no authority in the Church to decide what were and what were not essential, and the fact was patent that the two main systems, High Church and Low Church, were as incompatible as oil and water and they were correct in saying that if one was true the other must neces sarily be false. I saw and felt the necessity of an authoritative tribunal to decide disputes and assure us of the true faith. I followed the lead of the Oxford men and it was in reading their arguments against the doctrines of the Catholic Church that I became acquainted with those doctrines and fin-

ally became convinced of their truth. The Scriptural argument for the supremacy of St. Peter especially came home to me with great force. I was surprised that I had never realized the full force and significance of those striking passages which in the light of Catholic teaching appeared so plain, so reasonable, so irresistible. "Feed my sheep, feed my lambs." "I have my sheep, feed my lambs." "I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not and when thou art converted confirm thy brethren." "I will give unto thee thy brethren." "I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven and whatsoever thou shall loose on earth shall be loosed in Heaven." And to crown all, 'Thou art Peter (a Rock) and upor this Rock I will build My Church and the gates of hell shall never prevail against it." The Scriptural argument was complete. The necessity of a head and centre of unity and a supreme final court of appeal to de cide disputes was manifest on the slightest candid reflection. The syllogsm "every organized body must have a head: the Church is an organized body, therefore the Church must have a head," seemed incontrovertible. I became convinced too that a supreme tribunal of final resort, to interpret the law and decide disputes just as indispensable in the spir itual order as in the natural order. As without the supreme civil court of final resort there could be no order or agreement or harmony among the people in what concerns their poral happiness, so without the Supreme Spiritual Court, the tribunal of final resort to decide questions of faith and morals, there could be no unity or harmony in those things which pertained to their eternal happiness These truths which are so familiar to

me now then came home to me with great freshness and power and I could

o longer resist the conclusion. Every day's experience only serves to convince me of the wisdom of my choice, for the temptations to scepticism "scientific" scepticism-at sent time are very great and I thank God from the bottom of my heart that in the midst of these powerful temptations I have the consolation of knowing that I am safe and at peace in Holy Church. I feel that in her my feet are planted upon that impregnable Rock which for two thousand years has defied the storms of error, heresy and schism, and that she is destined to outlive all the ephemeral opposing associations which have been leagued against her.

My race is nearly run. I shall probably never have the opportunity address my old friends again. But I shall not forget them. I would to God they could be brought to see things as I now see them and to enjoy the inestimable privileges which are my inheritance. But in any case I pray that Almighty God may bless all the survivors of that dear old flock of St. Paul's with the choicest of His graces and blessings.—H. L. Richards, in Catholic Columbian, Columbus, Ohio.

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

Send 25 ets. and get a copy of Benzigers' Home Almanac for 1892. THOS. COFFEY, London. Ont. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

THE DEATH OF DR. SHEA.

KETCH OF THE CAREER OF THE EMINENT

THE DEATH OF DR. SHEA.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF THE EMINENT CATHOLIC WRITER.

New York, Feb. 22.—John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., died at his home in Elizabeth at 4 o'clock this morning. He was conscious almost to the last, and he fully understood the blessing sent him by the Pope, through A 'chbishop Corrigan. He died of tumorous cancer of the stomach.

Dr. Shea was born in this city on July 22, 1824. His father, James Shea, a native of Ireland, came to this country in early manhood and married a descendent of Nicholas Upsall, who came over with Governor John Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Boston. James Shea was principal of the grammar school of Columbia College and his son studied there. In his thirteenth year the boy entered the office of a Spanish merchant. In 1858, when he was fourteen years old, he wrote an article on Cardinal Albornog, for the Young People's Catholic Mayazine. Archbishop Hughes, then a Bishop, criticised it in the Freeman's Journal, greatly to the delight of the author.

Young Shea studied law, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. He never practiced. Dr. Shen was baptized John Shea in St. Peter's Church, this city. Being avery delicate and nervous child, his father, saying that he was more like a girl than a boy, gave him the nickname of Mary. After he grew up he retained the name of Mary, prefixing the Irish word "Gil" to it. This word means servant. He always liked to be called Gilmary, which means servant of Mary.

In 1848, having resolved to become a Jesuit, he entered the novitiate of that order in Fordham. After remaining there for six years he decided that he did not have a call to the priesthood, left, and devoted himself to literary work. In youth his attention was called to the early Catholic missions among the Indians, and he began to collect material for a general history of the Catholic Church in the United States. His first historical work—"The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley"—was published in 1853. It was well received and he was recognized as one of the

tors of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Then he became editor of the Catholic News of this city.

In 1854 he married a Miss Savage, who comes of a New England family. His wife and two daughters survive him. Two years ago the Catholic hierarchy and elergy started a fund to aid him in the prosecution of his historical work. Dr. Shea wrote, besides the works already mentioned: "History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes," 1854; "The Fallen Brave," 1861; "The Operations of the French Fleet Under Count De Grasse," 1864; "Catholic Church in Colonial Days," 1886; 'Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll," 1888. He also translated De Courcey's "Catholic Church in the United States," 1856, and edited "Washington's Private Diarry," Cadwallader Colden's "History of the Five Indian Nations," and other historical writings. He corrected several of the errors in Challomer's original Bible of 1750, and published several prayer books, school histories and Bible dictionaries.

WEDDING BELLS.

WEDDING BELLS.

Stock-Crowley.—One of those happy events which cause a flutter of excitement amongst the young people, especially the ladies, took place at St. Patrick's church, Kinkora, on Feb. 23rd ult., when Miss H. Crowley, daughter of J. Crowley, was united in the holy sacrament of matrimony to Mr. John Stock, of this place, the ceremony being performed by our worthy and esteemed pastor, Father O'Neil. Mr. P. Crowley acted as best man, while the bride was assisted by Miss Aggic Malloy. The bride and bridesmaid were handsomely attired, which is the highest tribute your correspondent can pay to the dresses, as he is not learned in the art of dress. After the marriage ceremony the happy couple, accompanied by their numerous friends and Father O'Neil. proceeded to the bride's home, where some fifty couples sat down to a bountiful repast. The bride was made the recipient of a number of useful and valuable presents from her numerous friends. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Stock every happiness through life.



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hyster-

ics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon he nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

A Valuable Book en Nervous Diseases sent free to any address and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverence Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. Sold by Druggists at S1 per Bottle. Gfor S5 Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

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

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

DUNN'S THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

DY THE TRUSTEES OF THE QU'APpelle, Assa, Catholic school district, a male
teacher. Write, stating qualifications and salary
required, to H. F. Dennehuy, Sec. Treas., Lebret, Ft. Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.
695-tf

CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gentlemen, - In driving over the mean ains I took a severe cold which settled in m back and kidneys, causing me many sleeple nights of pain. The first application of MIX ARD'S LINIMENT so relieved me that fell into a deep sleep and complete recover shortly followed.

JOHN S. McLEOD. Annapolis.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You!

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTI. COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WAST. ING DISEASES, after they have trie

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and

HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda, IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE
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FIESH PRODUCER, It is used and
endorsed by Physicians, Acoid all
imitations or substitutions, Sold by
all Druggists at 50c, and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, March 3.- GRAIN (per

seed, bush., 6.00 to 7.00; Timothy, bush., 1.5 b 1.50.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, per bag, 35 to 6; cabbages, per doz., 40 to 59; beets, per hag, to 49; outous, per bag, 1.50 to 1.75; turnips, per bag, 30 to 35; carrotts, per bag, 25 to 35; parang, per bag, 40 to 50.

Pot Latry (dressed)—Fowls, per lb., 6 to; fowls, pr., 60 to 75; ducks, pr., 35 to 90; duck lb., 5 to 6; geese, each, 50 to 36; geece, lb., 750; turkeys, lb., 10 to 11; turkeys, each, 200; per fowls, each, 65 to 75.

Live Stock—Milch cows, 35,00 to 45,00; lin-hogs, cwt., 4.60; pigs, pr., 2.50 to 50; in-hogs, cwt., 4.60; pigs, pr., 2.50 to 50; in-beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lembs, 3.50 to 40.

MEAT—Beef, by carcass, 4.50 to 50; mulbs, (per quarter) 0 to 10; veal, par carcass, 5 be-pork, per duck, 5.00 to 6.50; pork, per quarter, to 8.

Toronto, March 3.—WHEAT—Spring, No. 5.0

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

March 3.—CATTLE—As on Tues mand was active for good cattle, al finding a ready sale at an early hou There was, however, a great deal on offer, and had there been a g shipped to Monteal, and a far butchers which lad to be supplied

on those of The stay and most synt at head ranging from 188 to 285 per head.

STOCKERS AND BULLS — Receipts were not heavy and the few in sold at fair good prices \$5e\$ in good to for the sold of the sold at fair good prices. \$5e\$ in good beast, weighing 1,775 lbs, sold at \$3 perh. The enquiry is becoming more active for stockers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—With a little under 20 sheep and lambs on the market the feeling was here patibly easier, although prices were not quotably changed from those of Tuesday. About 5e per 1b was a top price paid for lamb this morning, and this was for good to chole stock. The sheep trade displayed no greather than the stockers are not sold to the sold of 175 lbs, sold at \$5.75 per head. Lambs sold at it to \$e per lb.

CALVES—There was a good demand again the sold at it to \$e per lb.

CALVES—There was a good demand again the sold at it of \$e per lb.

Weighing 75 to 100 lbs (dressed), sold between 3 and \$81 finding an open market. One lot off, weighing 75 to 100 lbs (dressed), sold between 3 and \$8.

Hous—The feeling was very firm today is hogs and there was a noticeable improvement in most of the offerings. About \$5 per (wife).

and 38.

Hous—The feeling was very firm to day in hogs and there was a noticeable improvement in most of the offerings. About 50 per cwt fel and watered) was the highest price paid, amb ber of heavy animals, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 lbs, selling at this figure. Sold at 34 to 34.55. One load of straight featurals, averaging about 190 lbs, sold at 35 per cwt.

Montreal Manufacture featuraless, We

borhood of 24 to 24.25. One load of straight animals, averaging about 199 lbs, sold at per cwt.

Montreal, March 3,—Grain, featureless, quote: No. 2 hard Manitoha, 1.03 to 1.04; do, 97; No. 2 borthern, 1.04; peas, 73 to 748 63 lbs; oats, 32 to 318 per 31 lbs; corn, 724, paid; feed barley, 25 to 46; good maling i to 32;. The flour market ruied rather dulied day, the demand from outside points ha ceased. Values, however, remain 6 steady, although a good round order woll doubt, mean some shading. Winter paid 5,09 to 5,25; spring patents, 5,49 to 5,91; str rollers 4,40 to 4,81; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,91; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,91; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,91; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,91; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,91; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,50; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,50; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,50; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,50; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,40 to 4,50; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,50 to 4,50; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,50 to 4,50; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,50 to 4,50; extra, 4,40 to 4,50; str rollers 4,50; extra, 4,40; extra, 4,

Send 25 ets. and get a copy of Ren-zigers' Home Almanae for 1892.-ThOS. COFFEY, London, Ont. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

ARCH JOHN WA

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