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.

All the members of Branch 4 are requested to attend the regular meeting on August 25. This will be the last meeting before Convention, and matters of importance will come up for discussion.

C. M. B. A.

Separate Beneficiary.

All branches in the jurisdiction of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada are hereby requested to instruct their representatives to the Hamilton Convention on the following:

"Resolved that this Convention of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada petition, for the *third* and *last time*, the Supreme Council, to grant Canada a separate beneficiary jurisdiction."

This motion will be perfectly in order, since the article of the constitution effecting said matter was *illegally* done away with; and therefore the law relating to separate beneficiary jurisdiction stands as it was prior to the Supreme Council Convention of 1890. REV. P. BARDOU.

Official.

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

Grand Secretary's Office,
London, Ont, July 23, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the eighth Convention of the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada will be held in the city of Hamilton, Ont., commencing on Tuesday, August 30, 1892. Officers and representatives will assemble at C. M. B. A. hall at 9 o'clock a. m., on the above date, and proceed in a body to High Mass, which will be celebrated in St. Mary's cathedral at 10 o'clock. After Mass the Council will assemble at St. Mary's hall for roll call and formal opening of the convention. JOHN A. MACCABE, LL. D., Grand President.

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

Rev. Archdeacon Bardow, P. P., Cayuga, diocese of Hamilton, one of the oldest members of the C. M. B. A., having been requested by a large number of the most prominent members of the society to allow himself to be placed in nomination for the office of Grand President, has consented. Father Bardow, it will be recollected by all who have attended conventions of the Grand Council for the past ten years, has always taken a very keen interest in the association's welfare.

Amendments to Constitution.

The Committee on Laws, Canada Grand Council, C. M. B. A., have received suggestions for the amendment and repeal of certain sections of the constitution and by-laws of the C. M. B. A. from branches and board of the association as indicated below.

Branch 59, Ottawa, and other branches in District Deputy Gravell's jurisdiction.

That provision be made in the Constitution for a sick benefit fund.

Branch 37, Hamilton.

1. That Financial Secretary be empowered to reinstate suspended members on payment of all arrears.

2. That Branch Board of Trustees be compelled to summon before them every applicant for membership before recommending his application to the branch.

Branch 85, Toronto.

1. Strike out: "All Supreme Chancellors" in article 1, section 1, Supreme Council Constitution.

2. Repeal section 6 article 5, and substitute therefor: "Officers of the Supreme or Grand Councils who are serving as officers at the time of any session shall have a voice and vote only as regularly elected representatives, and they must serve a full term, or to the end of a term, to render them eligible to the Presidency."

3. Strike out the words "except amendments to the laws" in section 2 of article 7.

4. Repeal section 3, and substitute the following: "Representatives in good standing of this association are each entitled to one vote: provided that when there is but one representative from a Grand Council, then, and in that case, said one representative from a Grand Council shall have power to cast three ballots or votes on every question: where there are but two representatives each shall have one and one-half votes on every question."

5. Strike out all words after "council" fourth line, section 2, article 1, By-laws of Supreme and Grand Councils.

6. Strike out all words after "Alternates," second line, section 4, article 2, Grand Council Constitution.

7. Strike out all words after "unless," section 1, article 5, and substitute, "regularly elected representatives thereto."

8. Strike out "may" eighth line, section 1, article 2, Branch Constitution, and substitute "shall."

9. Repeal section 6, article 4, and substitute "any member in good standing in a branch is hereby declared eligible to any elective or other office therein."

Amend section 1 of Beneficiary Fund Article, striking out: "his age at that date, as per," and substituting: "special classification of member if engaged in specially hazardous occupation, and if not so engaged then according to the," and repeal that part of said section following $1,65."

Trustee Board of Grand Council recommend the following amendments:

1. "That the per capita tax be paid in two instalments—June and December—each year, and that Branches pay it on suspended members when said members are reinstated."

2. That one of the following plans be adopted to reduce expenses of Grand Council Conventions:

(a) Empower Grand Council to tax each member 15 cents yearly, to make up the deficiency, if any, in the general fund for said object.

(b) Divide Canada into districts of, say, five hundred members, with, say, one or two delegates to represent each district, said delegates to be chosen by a district convention.

(c) That each Branch desiring to be represented at Grand Council Convention pay the expenses of its own representative.

(d) That the Supreme Council be asked to reduce the per capita tax.

(e) That Grand Council Convention be held every third, instead of every second, year.

Stress is laid on suggestion of "e" as the most advisable plan for the reduction of the expenses of Grand Council Conventions.

3. Increase Branch Medical Examiner's fee to at least $2, ?.

4. That all bonds of officers be from a guarantee company.

5. That the new Branch (not the Grand Council) pay expenses of the deputy organizing same.

An officer of the Grand Council suggests the following amendments:

1. Amend section 1, Beneficiary Fund Article to dispense with payment of "the beneficiary assessment" in advance.

2. Dispense with the assessment notices to Branch members and provide for payment of one and a half assessments monthly, while rendering monthly statements to Branches for the information but not for the purpose of notifying members of the assessments.

3. Preclude Grand Secretaries from auditing Supreme Recorder's books.

Resolution of Condolence.

Hall of Branch 57, Orillia, July 20, 1892.

Moved by Brother R. D. Gunn, seconded by Brother Wm. Thomson,

Whereas it has been the decree of our heavenly Father that Jas. J. Bennett, eldest son of Brother Patrick Bennett, be called to his eternal rest and reward, hurriedly sending a worldly affliction to our worthy Brother, Patrick Bennett, be it

Resolved that Branch 57 hereby tender our esteemed Brother our very sincere and heartfelt sympathies in this the hour of his trouble.

Also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD, and be engrossed and sent to Brother Patrick Bennett. JOS. THOMPSON, Rec. Sec.

As a result of the recent mission at St. Aloysius church Washington, one hundred and twenty converts have sought admission into the Church. In the Baltimore cathedral 25 per cent. of the baptisms every year are those of converts.

"Moderate Drinking."

The only man who can safely drink "moderately" is the man who never got drunk in his life; who never acts from the impulse of drink; whose vivacity is never alcoholic; who can do business without "bracers"; who takes nothing during business hours; who runs no account at the saloons; who has money to spare and owes nobody.

The new Catholic temperance catechism presents these questions and answers:

Is there any case in which moderate drinking is sinful?

Yes; when a person knows that if he drinks moderately he will be likely to go on and drink to excess.

Are there many such persons?

Yes, there are large numbers who are morally certain to drink too much if they drink at all.

Why is total abstinence better than moderate drinking?

1. Because it is a higher degree of the virtue of temperance. 2. Because it sets a better example to the drunkard. 3. Because, if done in union with our Lord's thirst on the Cross, it atones for the sins of drunkenness, so commonly committed:—

"Temperance is good, total abstinance is better."—*Cardinal Manning.*

A Notable Convert.

The Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* contains an interesting story about Mrs. Bellamy Storer, wife of the congressman from the First (Cincinnati) Ohio district, who has joined the Catholic Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Storer have many friends in New England. The *Gazette* says: Mrs. Storer was confirmed at Washington on June 26, by Bishop Kane, President of the Catholic University. Even the recent public announcement that Miss Nichols, her daughter by her first husband, the late Colonel George Ward Nichols, had joined the Church with her consent, will hardly have prepared Mrs. Storer's friends for this step, for few dreamed that in her liberal researches she was "on the way to Rome," as a famous phrase has it. Mrs. Storer's life history, however, is such that one is prepared to find her familiar with the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and her character such as to leave no doubt that she would have the courage of her convictions, no matter where they led.

She was in maidenhood Maria Longworth, sister of the late Judge Nicholas Longworth, and her very advanced education, including a thorough course of law, was under the eye of her uncle, the late Rufus King, as firm and consistent a Protestant as his mother, Mrs. Sarah Peter, the noted devotee and friend of Pope Pio Nono, was a Catholic. Under such auspices Miss Longworth could not fail to be familiar with both faiths. In womanhood, however, she failed to develop any leaning either way—her tendency being to broad research and liberalism, as it is known, and to still broader philanthropy without regard to sect. Of practically unlimited means, she established the "Rockwood Pottery," known the world over, at a loss to herself, to provide suitable work and opportunity for deserving women of talent to became self-supporting. Her children's hospital is a beautiful charity, of which no Cincinnatian need be told.

Her independence of thought and character perhaps never had a better illustration than her letter, written boldly over her own name, to the *Commercial Gazette*, advocating governmental restraint for drunkards rich and poor, and outlining the methods to be followed. Still, in all this there was no prominent religious bent, though she studied Buddha, travelled in the countries where he is worshipped, and admired his teachings to such an extent that she is reported to have taught her children to reply to these questions: "Who was Christ?" and "Who was Buddha?" alike "A very good man." And so it is that the announcement of her affiliation with the Church to which her grand-aunt, Mrs. Peter, preceded her, will be received with profound surprise.

His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau, who is the head of the Church in Canada, will celebrate his golden jubilee on the 21st. The citizens of Quebec have arranged to hold a monster demonstration in the ancient Capital on the 22nd and 23rd in honor of the event.

LETTER FROM OTTAWA.

Editor Catholic Record:

Ottawa, Aug. 15, 1892.

DEAR SIR—Your calm and temperate, yet able and timely, editorials in last week's RECORD on the Manitoba school question have been well received and very favorably commented on in this quarter; and I have not the least doubt will have met with equal favor and command like respect wherever they may have been read throughout this vast Dominion.

Unlike the blustering vaporings of the Toronto *Mail* and of its kindred correspondents, and unlike the almost equally bigoted, and not less reprehensible advice gratuitously advanced by the Toronto *Globe* to the Catholic community in general, and to those of the French race in particular, to quietly sit down in ignoble and passive indifference while their co religionists and compatriots in one part of the Dominion were being robbed of their sacred and guaranteed rights by an unjustly disposed majority, your articles will challenge the respectful consideration of the fair-minded of all classes, and will, without doubt, form the key-note which will guide the action of the Catholics of the whole Dominion in the trying ordeal to which the near future may possibly invite them.

Just as "prevention is better than cure" in the physical sense, so also is it, in like degree, in the moral, as well as in the social sense; and this, as applied to the evil under consideration, points to the imperative duty which the Catholics of this Dominion owe, not only to themselves and to one another, but to posterity also, as demanding the active exercise of that eternal vigilance which is said to be the price of liberty, and without which they may, at any time, be liable to have their cherished rights invaded and their rightful and long recognized claims ignored.

It appears, therefore, not only judicious, but, in view of the evil consequence that any apparent apathy on their part, during the present crisis may be tributable to, imperatively necessary, that, from all parts of the Dominion, they calmly and respectfully, yet firmly, and with a fearlessness born of the justice of their cause, intimate to our legislators, and to all others concerned, that they will use every constitutional means at their command to prevent their co-religinists in any part of the Dominion in which they may be attacked, from being robbed of their sacred, rational, and cherished right to have their children educated in Catholic schools, surrounded by Catholic influence, when their faith and good morals will not only be respected, but promoted, and where the evil tendencies to Infidelism and indifferentism, so prevalent in the present age, will be neutralized, if not entirely removed. And in like manner to intimate that they shall expect from the present government the introduction of such remedial legislation as may be necessary to maintain the just and guaranteed rights of the minority, and protect them from the unjust and unscrupulous action of the majority in Manitoba as well as in the other provinces of the Dominion. And, furthermore, that any parliamentary representative on either side of the floor of the House who by voice or vote will endeavor to prevent or retard or nullify the passing of such Legislative measures, shall be judged by such act to be unworthy of a place in the Councils of this Dominion, peopled as it is by citizens of different races and religions, on all of whom devolves the obligation to be charitable and forbearing to one another and regardful of the rights of others as well as of their own, if they can ever reasonably hope to have it take that place among the nations of the earth which Nature, by the advantages bestowed by her, seemed to have intended her to take.

Nobly and promptly have the whole Catholic hierarchy of the Dominion, ever watchful over the spiritual welfare of those under their pastoral charge, come to the rescue and aid of those to whose lot it now portends to fall to be tested by the rod of persecution. They are never found sleeping at their posts. Shall it be said of the Catholic laity in any part of the Dominion that they are indifferent to what is being enacted, so closely affecting the most vital interests of their co-religionists in another portion of the Dominion, or that they will prove remiss in their manifest duty to render them all the moral aid they can in the emergency? I trow not. The Catholics of Ontario, in particular, regardless of political proclivities, may, I fancy, be safely calculated on to do their duty nobly, if future contingencies shall demand it. With but a few insignificant exceptions, they did it manfully before—when the cry of "Down with the Separate schools" was heard throughout their province. They will do it better next time if any occasion will appear to necessitate such an action on their part. Party ties may be very properly respected under ordinary circumstances, but shall never be placed in the balance by any Catholic against the obligation he is under to provide, as far as possible, a sound Catholic education for every Catholic child in the Dominion to whom it is at all reasonably available. Actuated by this consideration, galled by the repeated attacks that are so unscrupulously made on their unimpeachable rights, and stung by the co-religionists in other provinces, and assured of the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the Catholics of the whole Dominion, the Catholics of Ontario, Manitoba and other places where they are in a minority, will yet be able to form a phalanx which even the most haughty aspirants to parliamentary honors will hardly venture to defy. Your truly, M. C.

E. B. A.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of the Emerald Beneficial Association, Sarsfield Branch, No. 1, held last evening.

Whereas the inscrutable hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst Grand Marshal, Brother Jas. Cheeseman, a zealous and faithful member of this branch, calling forth profound sympathy and sorrow for one who was always foremost and true to our association,

Resolved, that in his death this branch has lost one of its most useful and respected members, who had endeared himself to us by his energy and fidelity to the duties assigned him, and who during his years of service always proved himself to be a noble and valiant advocate of the principles of Emeraldism.

Resolved, that this Branch will always cherish and treasure the recollection of his virtues and many good qualities and drop the tear of undiminished sorrow for the untimely ending of him who but yesterday was in our councils, but who has gone from us forever.

Resolved, that his staunch and earnest advocacy of whatever he believed to be right, his social qualites, his steadfast adherence to friends, made him a tower of strength in our association, and to those who knew him best, but his death gives grounds for unrestricted grief.

Resolved, that to his family and relatives, in the visitation of that messenger which no human hand can stay, cutting him down in the zenith of manhood, this branch tenders its sincere sympathy in their hour of sad bereavement, trusting that God in His mercy will sustain them in the loss of husband, father, brother and son.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this branch; a copy thereof be engrossed and transmitted to the wife of the deceased, and that they be published in the official organs and the city papers.

Signed on behalf of the branch, James Wall, W. J. Curran, Jas. P. Ball, John Burlinghoff, John Burns, Committee.

A CHATHAM SENSATION.

Dr. Carl Verrinder's Vicissitudes of Torture and of Health—He Survives Them all, and Recounts His Wonderful Deliverance from Poverty and Death, and His Restoration to Prosperity and Vigor of Mind and Body—Good Words for the A. O. U. W.

Chatham Planet.

In a Raleigh street residence there lives with wife and one child—a little ten year old daughter—a musician known throughout Ontario, if not the whole Dominion, as a prince among pianists, organists and choir masters—a veritable *maestro* and "Wizard of the Ivory Keys," and no one who has ever listened to his manipulation of the great organ in the Park Street Methodist Church, or heard him evoke "magic music's mystic melody" from the magnificent Decker Grand in his own drawing room, but will declare that his eminence is well deserved and his peers can be but few among the professors of divine Art. The door plate bears the following inscription:

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
DR. CARL LEO VERRINDER,
Director.

To sit, as did a *Planet* reporter a few days ago, in a very atmosphere of sweet harmony, created by Dr. Verrinder's magician-like touch was an experience that might well be envied, and one calculated to inspire the most sentimental reveries. But sentimental moods finally vanish and leave one facing the sober and practical side of life. The music ceased, and the conversation took a turn leading to the real object of the reporter's call.

"There are stories abroad," said the newspaper man, "regarding some extraordinary deliverance from death, which you have met with recently, doctor. Would you object to stating what foundation there is for them, and, if any, furnish me with the true facts for publication." Dr. Verrinder shrugged his shoulders and laughed. "I have not," he replied, "been given to seeking newspaper notoriety, and at fifty five years of age it is not likely I shall begin; and yet," said the professor after thinking a moment and consulting Mrs. Verrinder, "perhaps it is best that I should give you the circumstances for use in the *Planet*. The story of my rescue from the grave might fittingly be prefaced by a little of my early history. We resided in England, where, though I was a professor of music, I was was not dependent on any art, as I had acquired a competence. My wife was an heiress, having £5,000 in her own right. Through the rascality of a broker she was robbed almost of all her fortune, while, by the Bank of Glasgow failure, my money vanished forever. It became necessary for me then to return to my profession in order to live. I do not speak of it boastingly, but I stood well among the musicians of that day in the old land. My fees were a guinea a lesson, and it was no uncommon thing for me to give twenty in a day. We came to America, landing in Quebec, where I anticipated getting engagement as organist in the cathedral, but was disappointed. Subsequently we moved to St. Catharines, in which city I procured an organ and choir and soon had a large *clientele*. Later, in order, as I thought, to better my fortune, I took up my residence in London, first filling an engagement with a Methodist church, and afterwards accepting the position of organist in St. Peter's cathedral. In those cities I made many warm friends, and their tributes and gifts I shall ever retain as among the most precious of my possessions. It was while living in London and pursuing my art with much earnestness and labor that I received a stroke of paralysis. Perhaps,"—here the speaker rose and stretching himself to his full height, thus displaying his well-built and well-nourished frame—"I do not look like a paralytic. But the truth is I have had three strokes—yes, sir, first, second and third, and they say the third is fatal, ninety-nine time out of one hundred. Yet here you see before you a three-stroke victim, and a man who feels, both in body and mind, as vigorous as he ever did in his life. My ultimate cure I attribute to my testing the virtues of a medicine whose praise I shall never cease sounding as long as I live, and which I shall recommend to suffering humanity as I am now constantly doing, while I know of a case and can reach the ear of the patient. After removing to Chatham, I had not long been here when my health further began to give way. Gradually I noted the change. I felt it first most strongly in a stomach affection, which produced constant and distressing nausea. It grew worse and worse; I myself attributed it to bad water poisoning my system. One doctor said it was catarrh of the stomach. Another pronounced it diabetes, still another a different diagnosis. I kept on doctoring, but getting no relief. I tried one medicine after another, but it was no use. Grippe attacked me and added to my pain, discomfort and weakness. At last I took my bed, and it seemed that I was never going to get well. Nothing of a nourishing nature would remain on my stomach. No drugs seemed to have a counter-acting influence on the disease which was dragging me down to death. My wife would sit at my bedside and moisten my lips with diluted spirits, which was all that could be done to relieve me. Besides three local doctors who gave me up, I had doctors from London and Kingston, whose skill I believed in and to whom I paid heavy fees, but without receiving any help or encouragement. It is true that a stomach pump operation afforded temporary relief, but yet I felt that my peculiar case needed some special and particular compound or remedial agent which I knew not of. But, at last, thank God, I discovered it. I had been for eighteen months a miserable wreck, unable to work, unable to eat or to sleep properly. My means were becoming exhausted. My poor wife was worn out in body and spirit. Suddenly the deliverer came! Pink Pills! Yes sir! Pink Pills—have rescued me from the jaws of death and made me what you see me to-day, hearty, happy, with a splendid appetite, a clear brain, a capacity for work and an ability to sleep sound and refreshing;—a boon that only a man who has experienced the terrors of insomnia can rightly appreciate. Bear in mind, my friend, I am no wild enthusiast over the supposed merits of this medicine. I have tested the virtues of Pink Pills and am ready to take oath to their efficacy. No one could shake my faith in them; because what a man has thoroughly proved in his own experience, and what he has had confirmed in the experience of others—have made and used the pills to other sick persons and know what extraordinary good they have effected in their cases—he ought to be convinced is so. I shall tell you how I came to try them. A fellow member of the A. O. U. W., the brethren of which order had been more than kind to me during my illness, recommended Pink Pills. I knew nothing about what they were or what they could accomplish. In fact, I am rather a sceptic on what are termed "proprietary remedies." But I started to take Pink Pills for Pale People, made by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville. From the very first, one at a dose, I began to mend, and before I had taken more than a box or two I knew that I had found the right remedy, and that to the Pink Pills I owed my life. In nine months I have taken twelve boxes—just six dollars worth. Think of it, my friend! Hundreds of dollars for other treatment, and only six dollars for what has made a man of me and set me again on the highway of health and prosperity. There is some subtle, life-giving principle in Pink Pills which I do not attempt to fathom. My brother of the A. O. U. W. recommended the remedy. I took it. I live and rejoice in my health and strength. I have no physical malady, saving a slight stiffness in my legs, due to grippe. I feel as well as in my palmiest days. My prospects are good. All this I gratefully attributed to the virtues of Pink Pills for Pale People, "and now my story is done!" as the nursery ballad runs. If any body should ask confirmation of this tale of mine let him write to me and I shall cheerfully furnish it. The Pink Pills were my rescuer, and I'll be their friend and advocate while I live!"

The reporter finally took his leave of Dr. Verrinder, but not without the professor entertaining him to another piano treat, a symphony played with faultless execution and soulful interpretation of the composer's thought.

Calling upon Messrs. A. E. Pikey & Co., the well know druggists, the reporter ascertained Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale in Chatham, and that from all quarters come glowing reports of the excellent results following their use. In fact Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized as one of the greatest proprietary medicines—a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer—curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry or overwork.

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' 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.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 18—GRAIN (per cental)—Red winter, 1.25; white, 1.25; spring, 1.25; corn, 90 to 95; rye, 1.20 to 1.25; barley, malt, 90 to 1.00; barley, feed, 85; oats, 92 to 95; peas, 90 to 95; beans, bush., 75 to 90; buckwheat, cental, 90 to 95.

LIVE STOCK. Milch cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, cwt., 4.60; pigs, pr., 2.50 to 5.00; fat beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.50 to 4.50.

POULTRY (dressed)—Fowls, lb., 6 to 7; fowls, pr., 60 to 75; spring chickens, pr., 55 to 70; ducks, pr., 60 to 90; ducks, lb., 5 to 6; geese each, 50 to 65 geese lb., 7 to 8; turkeys, lb., 10 to 12; turkeys, each, 2.00; peafowls, each, 65 to 75.

PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh, doz. 12 to 14; eggs, basket, 10 to 12; eggs, store lots, 10; butter, best roll, 20 to 23; butter, by basket, 17 to 20; butter, large roll, 16; butter, crocks, 14 to 16; creamery, retail, 23; creamery, wholesale, 21; store packed firkin, 14; hungarian, grass seed, 1.40 to 1.50; millet, bush., 1.40 to 1.50; hay, ton, 6.00 to 7.00; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 1.50; cheese, wholesale, 8½ to 9½; straw, load, 2.75 to 4.00; clover seed, bush., 7.00 to 7.75; aistke, seed, bush., 6.75 to 8.00; Timothy, bush., 1.50 to 2.00.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—Flour, receipts, 4,200 barrels. Market quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Patent winter, $4.50 to $4.60; patent spring, $4.60 to $4.70; straight roller, $4 to $4.15; extra, $3.50 to $3.60; superfine, $3.00 to $3.25; strong bakers', $4.30 to $4.40; Ont. bags, $1.80 to $2.00; corn, 66c to 68c; peas, 78c to 80c; oats, 34c to 36c; barley, 50c to 53c; rye, 70c to 73; oatmeal, $4.85 to $4.95; cornmeal, $4.30 to $4.35; pork, $17 to $17.50; lard, 7c to 7½; bacon, 9c to 10c; hams, 10 to 11; cheese, 9 to 10; butter, townships, 19c to 18c; western, 15 to 16c; eggs, 11c to 12c.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Aug. 18.—CATTLE.—Most of the offerings of export cattle sold to-day at 4½c per lb., although sales were noted at from 4c per lb. up. Several loads of extra choice cattle changed hands at 4¾ to 4¾c per lb., but these sales by no means represented the market. The price for good to choice butchers' beeves ranged from 3½ to 3¾ per lb. with a few extra choice picked lots selling in the neighborhood of 4c per lb. Common and inferior cattle sold from 2½ to 2¾c. per lb; most of the offerings in this line had changed hands by noon.

MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.—The supply of milchers was larger, and only a very moderate enquiry was reported for them at about Tuesday's prices, viz., $30 to $40 per head. Very few springers were offered and the market showed no change.

STOCKERS.—Trade was fairly active and the prices of the beginning of the week were well maintained. Choice animals sold up to 3½c per lb., with fair to good at from 3c up. All were apparently wanted, and the market closed steady.

CALVES.—Not quite half a hundred were offered, and these sold readily at good figures. Most of the offerings were good medium weights, which sold around $6 and $7 per head. One bunch of 21, averaging 110 lbs., sold at $7 a piece.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The enquiry for export sheep was light at Tuesday's prices, while lambs were much easier at a decline of fully 25c per head, selling to-day at from $2.50 to $3.75 a piece. One bunch 81, averaging 75 lbs., sold at $3.75 a head, and another bunch of 73 at $3 a piece. Butchers' sheep sold at $3.75 to $4.25 per head. One small lot of 7, averaging 110 lbs, sold at the outside figure.

HOGS.—The hog market to-day lost the firm tone which characterized it for some weeks past, the price for the best medium weights declining about 25c per cwt. There is somewhat more enquiry for stores at 4½c per lb. while rough and heavy hogs will not sell at all. The price for the best hogs on the market to-day ranged at from $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt, weighed off car.

BUFFALO.

Aug. 18.—CATTLE—Choice and prime steers of 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, sold at $5.35 to $5.40; good butchers' and shippers' steers, $4.40 to $4.85; fair to medium quality fat, $3.80 to $3.95. Stockers and feeders—The demand was fair and the supply light. Good to choice feeders, $2.75 to $3, milkers and springers, very dull and slow, especially for milkers. All of 20 cars of both kinds were on sale and a few of them held over unsold, milkers selling from $3 to $5 lower, and springers $2 to $3 lower than last week, while common cows of all kinds sold fully as slow as for several weeks past. Fancy milchers, $40 to $42; fair to good, $30 to $32; springers, good, choice, $40 to $42; fair, $30 to $32; old cows, $12 to $15. Calves—Market fairly active with a light supply, only about 200 head being on sale and prices were full steady with last week's close. The best calves sold at $6.25 to $6.50, with good ones at $5.50 to $6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market demand was fair for sheep and slow for lambs, with prices all of 10c to 15c lower for sheep and a strong quarter lower for lambs than last week's closing average values. A few prime lambs sold early at $5.50 to $5.60, but the feeling was weaker later in the day, and the sales could not be duplicated at noon. The best sheep sold at $5.40, with good ones at $5 to $5.25. In the commoner grades the market was very low in everything; both sheep and lambs and prices were all of 25c to 40c easier on anything below prime lambs, and 25c on sheep of the cull order.

HOGS—A few extra heavy sold to the packers at $5.10, but they bought most of these hogs, taking in the strong weight Yorkers and medium weights, at $5.00 to $5.05. York men paid $5.85 to $5.90 for fair to good weight Yorkers, and $5.60 to $5.70 for the best grassers, and about the same price for light-weight corn-fed Yorkers. Pigs ruled very slow all day; fair to good corn-fed lots selling at $5 to $5.30; skip pigs and light grassy lots at $5.50 to $4.50; roughs at $4.50 to $4.75; stags at $4 to $4.75.

ITCHING HUMORS

Torturing, disfiguring eczemas, and every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, are relieved in most cases by a single application, and speedily and economically cured by the

CUTICURA

Remedies, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor remedies, when the best physicians fail. CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every humor, eruption, and disease from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases" mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

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

Separate School Work.

By the published reports of the recent Entrance Examination we are pleased to see that the Westport Separate school holds its accustomed honorable place.

Thirty candidates, representing seven schools, wrote at Westport.

The following is the list of the successful ones:

Elizabeth Levect, 542, Westport Separate school; Jennie Lynett, 516, Westport Separate school; Anne Quinn, 439, Westport Separate school; Joseph Smith, 463, Public school, No. 10, Kitley; Loretta Jordan, 424, Westport Separate school; Frank Donnelly, 422, Westport Separate school; John Stevens, 421, Westport Public school; Chas. McGuire, 417, Public school, No. 10, Kitley; W. J. O'Donnell, 397, Westport Separate school; George Hazelton, 393, Westport Separate school; Minnie O'Connor, 387, Westport Public school; Thomas Duncan, 386, Public school, No. 5, W. Crosby; May Clark, 383, Westport Public school; Ida Coburn, 382, Westport Separate school; Ida Porter, 382, Public school, No. 5, W. Crosby.

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.

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO,

Gentlemen, — For years I have been troubled with scrofulous sores upon my face. I have spent hundreds of dollars trying to effect a cure without any result. I am happy to say *one bottle* of MINARD'S LINIMENT entirely cured me, and I can heartily recommend it to all as the best medicine in the world.

RONALD MCINNES.

Bayfield, Ont.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A Reverend has Refreshing Sleep After Hard Study. 1

ELWOOD, IND., March 6, 1891.

I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for nervous and restless nights after hard study; it gave me refreshing sleep and great relief. I also ordered it for another person who suffered from nervousness and it did him much good.

REV. B. BIEGEL.

EARLING, IA., May 14, '90.

I was troubled with nervous headache for a long time, especially on Sundays after service. Two bottles had the desired effect. Have full confidence that it is all its name implies, a "Nerve Tonic."

REV. FATHER J. B. HUMMERT.

ST. MARY'S, KY., Oct. 7, '90.

I hereby testify that Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured a girl of my congregation of St. Vitus Dance, and a married lady of sleeplessness. REV. FATHER POL. FERMONT.

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.

Ontario Business College,
Belleville, Ont.
Twenty - Fourth Year.

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

ROBINSON & JOHNSON,
Ontario Business College
BELLEVILLE, ONT.

PROVIDENT
Savings Life Assurance Society of New York.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Pres. and Actuary.

Head Office for Canada, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

R. H. MATSON, General Manager.

Cash Assets over $261 to each $100 of Liabilities.

RATES per $1,000 with profits—

At age 30	$15 00
" 35	16 64
" 40	17 20
" 45	19 04
" 50	22 64
" 55	29 24
" 60	41 50

Active agents wanted in every municipality in Western Ontario. Apply to 21-4w

P. F. BOYLE, Manager London District, LONDON, Ont.

NORTHERN Business College

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO,

Is the Very Best Place in Canada to get a Thorough Business Education

TAKE A ROUND TRIP and visit all other Business Colleges; examine everything thoroughly. If we fail to produce the most thorough complete, practical and extensive course of study; the best college premises and the best and most complete and artistic furniture and appliances, we will give you a full course, FREE. For Annual Announcement, giving full particulars, free, address C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 7, MARA. A teacher holding a 1st or 2nd class certificate. Duties to commence immediately after midsummer holidays. Applicants will please state qualification, length of service in profession, give references and salary required to the end of the year, 1892.
Address JOHN FOX, jr., Millington P. O., Ont. 721-3w.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.

FOR S. S. NO. 4, BIDDULPH, HOLDING a second class certificate. Applicant to state salary for the balance of the year, and furnish testimonials. Duties to commence on the 1st of September, 1892. Address JOSEPH CASEY, Granton P. O., Ont. 721-3w.

FEMALE TEACHER HOLDING SECOND or third class certificate, wanted for Prescott Separate school. Duties to commence 1st September. Apply, stating salary required, to P. K. HALPIN, Sec., Prescott. 721-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

POST & HOLMES, ARCHITECTS.—Offices Rooms 28 and 29 Manning House, King street west, Toronto. Also in the Gerrie Block, Whitby.
A. A. POST, R. A. A. W. HOLMES.

LOVE & DIGNAN, BARRISTERS, ETC., 418 Talbot street, London. Private funds to loan.
FRANCIS LOVE. R. H. DIGNAN.

DR. WOODRUFF, No. 185 QUEEN'S AVE. Defective vision, impaired hearing, nasal catarrh and troublesome throats. Eyes tested, glasses adjusted Hours. 12 to 4.

WE WILL Deed You a Ten-Acre Orange Grove Tract in Ocala, Fla.
WE WILL Loan You $1,000 to Build You a House in Ocala, Fla.
WE WILL Deed You a Villa or Business Lot 40x100 ft. in Ocala.
WE WILL Pay Your Traveling Expenses to Ocala and return.

FREE! ALL ABOARD FOR OCALA, FLA.

A City of 6,500 Population. $14,000,000 Annual Trade.

New Settlers AND NEW HOUSES WANTED

$250,000 CASH LOANS

From the profits of the Company we will loan an amount not exceeding $1,000 cash to each person desiring to build a house in Ocala, Florida, who answers this advertisement. For security, a mortgage, payable in ten years, will be taken on the property built upon. Thirty-four new houses were started last week. Twenty House Plans furnished free.

The yearly business of Ocala aggregates $14,000,000; has 3 railroads 3 banks, 10 churches, 5 hotels, electric lights, water works, etc. Over $28,000,000 have been invested during the past three years, making Ocala the grandest city in the State.

We will deed to each person answering this advertisement within thirty days a ten-acre orange grove tract, free, with a written contract agreeing to set out in orange trees and superintend property until the same comes into full bearing. We will deed each applicant one free villa or business lot 40x100 feet. We will pay your travelling expenses to Ocala, Florida, free. The object of these offers is to attract new settlers to Ocala.

DIRECTIONS.—Send your full name, post-office address, County and State by return mail and you will be sent directions which will enable you to secure a villa or business lot, free; a ten acre orange grove tract, free; a loan of $1,000, free; and your traveling expenses to Ocala, free.

NO CONDITIONS.—No charge for lots; no charge for orange grove tracts, no charge for deeds; no charge for $1,000 loan; no charge for a free trip to Ocala. The