# THE UNREASONABLENESS OF UNBELLEF.

Continued from fifth page.

te themselves a place in the love of posterity But in the case of christ Jesus our Lord, true God and true Man, the case is quite different. He is now at the right hand of God the Father and has been there fer nine teen centuries. And yet now, with all the entightenment of our days, there are vest multitudes of men and women who love Him with their whole heart, who give their lives to His service. There have always been from the beginning a great number who gave up that which the world holds most dear, liches, liberty, great positions, for His sake. That has been the case in all ages, and it is now the case more than ever it was. Well, I say that there should be now such numbers of men and women, not only living for the love of Jesus but ready to die for His sake: that men and women should have died for Him in all ages—as only a few years ago ten thousand Christians gave up their lives in the kingdom of Annam, rather than deny their faith—that men should do this in the service of Jesus, this is an argument which no sophistry and no specious reasoning can de-troy.

Branch No. 4, London, Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, albion Picck, Richmond atreet. Martin O'Mears President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

#### C. M. B. A.

Assessments Nos 4 and 5 were issued from the Supreme Recorder's office April 3d and from the Grand Secretary's office April 6 h They call for the payment of 21 beneficiaries: 13 in New York State; 4 in Pennsylvania; 1 in Michigan; 1 in Ohio and 2 in Canade: Death No. 29 is not assessed in regular order, as proofs thereof were not received until March 30th, 1889.

### Resolutions of Condolence.

Linday, 8th April, 1889.

SIR—At the last meeting of C M. B A. tranch 77, Linday, the following resolutions were adopted: Iracch 77, Lindsay, lons were adopted: whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to lait this Branch by the hand of death, and o remove from our midst our esteemed trother and Chancellor, Michael P. Condon,

Brother and Chancellor, Michael P. Condon, be it
better to be a substance of the condon, better the loss of a substance, in the death of our size Brother, the loss of a worthy, upright and honorable member, whose edity hig life, and manly, honest character, have secured for nim the respect and esteem, not only of his brother members, out of the entire community in which he lived: That While bowing submissively to the will of a kind Providence, who orders a lthings for the best, we express our deep regret at the loss our Branch has sustained, and tender our sincere a simpathy to the wife and mother of our deceased Brother in their sad and unexpected bereavement. Be it also Besoived, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and to the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A Monthly for publication. Be it further Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the memory of our late Chancellor, the charter of the Branch be dreped in mourning for three montus.

Recording secretary. Recording secretary.

C. M. B. A., Branch 47, Arthur, April 4 h

C. M. B. A., Branch 47, Arthur, April 4 h. 1889 the following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His inscruible Providence to call to an eternal reward the Eve Father McIntons, you of our worthy brother, Duncan McIntoen, trustee of Branch 47, Arthur, be it Resolved, 1st, That the members of said Branch 47, axtend their hearifelt sympathies to Brother McIntosh, his wife and family in this their time of sorrow and pray God in strengthen them by His divine grace to fear their cross with fortitude and resignation. 2ndly, That one copy of this resolution be sent Brother McIntosh and smilly and one to CATHOL C RECORD, London, and a third to C. M. B. A. Monthly, Detr., R. T. Burker, Rec. Sec.

Rec. sec.

The following resolutions were moved by Brother Joseph Kaiser, seconded by Brother Simon Dietrich, and adopted unanimously at the meeting of Branch 50, C. M. B. A., St. Agatha, on March 3/th:
Whereas, This stranch Las learned with pain that our worthy brother and 3'p ritual Adviser of our Branch, Rev. Joseph Schweltzer, has recently been bereaved by the loss of his dear mother, who died after a linering illness. Therefore be 1k. Resplyed, That we the members of Branch 55, 8t., Agatha, do hereby tender our heartfelt aympathy to our Reverend Brother above named, in his extremely and bereavment.

above nameu, in the catalogue of the published in our official papers and a copy be forwarded to our worthy brother, Rev. Jos. Schweitzer, Spiritual Adviser of our Branch.
P. E. Herres, John Noll., Secretary, President,

Branch No. 1 C. M. B. A., Windor, March 28 1859 Moved by J. W. Meloche, seconded by T. A.

our sincers sympathy in Lieft and bereaven-ment and trust that our heavenly Father will enable them to bear their silliction with Christian fortitude and become recon-ciled to His divine will. J. M. MELOCHE.

# FROM PHELPSTON.

At 12 45 a.m., on Friday, 15th inst., the Angel of Death visited the village of Phelpston, and took from our midst a highly respected cilizen, a kind and indulgent father, a faithful husband, and an ardent and devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, in the person of Mr. Patrick Lottus, aged 52 years. He was confined to his bed for six weeks, and, strange to relate, during that time he was in no agony. His disease was a strange one, as he gradually sank in vitality from the time of his indisposition till he became a prey to death. He never once despaired of life during his ong illness, till his spiritual adviser. Rev. M. J. Genrin, told him recovery wasped to hise, when he became perfectly segmed to his, even the came perfectly segmed to his, when he became perfectly segmed to his, even in the deceased's name is inseparably assuriated with the history of the Township of Flos, as he spent the most of his lifetime in it, and was for about twently years Township Collector. He always took an active interest in everything that tended towards the promotion of the township's weifare. The high esteem and regard in which he was held by his friends, was fully manifested by the large number of people, of all creeds and nationalities, who assembled on Sunday morning last, St. Patrick's Day, to attend the funeral cortege, and pay the last tribute of respect to the dear departed one. The funeral procession was arranged by Mr. William Moore, undertaker at Barrie, and before it reached St. Patrick's Church, the cortege consisted of about 125 conveyances—the largest funeral procession that ever arrived at the cemetery. The remains were taken into the church, and after the celebration of Mass, the Rev. Pather McCabe delivered a masterly address on the Patron Saint of the day—St. Patrick—and associated with it the titular name of the deceased. At the completion of the repose of the soul of the departed one.

As Mr. John King's two sons and their uncle were sawing and cutting wood in the bush on Friday afternoon, he list ulur,

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

NO CRIMES. The records of the Irish courts continue to show that amid all the troubles and sufferings of Ireland there is a wonderful absence of orime: in fact it may be said that there are almost no crimes at all, except such as are committed by the popular in the outrages inflected on the popular and in the heartless evictions which are going on through the country that the county is "in a satisfactory state and I hope it will long continue to be so." There were only five cases in that populous county to go before the Grand Jury, and none were of such importance as to call for any special remarks from the judge. In the city of Cork there was only one case, the population being, as the judge. In the city of Cork there was only one case, the population being, as the judge remarked, "over 100,000," and that single care was not a zerotus one. A similar state of affairs is reported from Galway town and county, there being only thirteen minor cases on the docket for prosecution. In Donegal there were only four very ordinary cases before the court for trial. In every instance the judge complimented the jury on the total absence of serious crime.

In the records of the Irish country that the release of Father Kennedy from the welfar to the Welsh Regiment got five months for cheering for wm. o'Brise months for cheering for wm. O'Brise on the same occasion.

The police were once more outwitted in Gienhaugh in Donegal. Eighty policement got five months for cheering for wm. O'Brise on the same occasion.

The police were once more outwitted in Gienhaugh in Donegal. Eighty policement got five months for cheering for wm. O'Brise on the same occasion.

The police were once more outwitted in Gienhaugh in Donegal. Eighty policement were sent to prevent a public meeting for the forter addressed by popular speakers, and the popular spe The records of the Irish courts continue

A SPECIMEN WITNESS.

One of the chief witnesses whose evidence was relied on by the London Times to connect the National League and the Irieh members of Parliament with outrages committed in Ireland, was one Thomas Moore Coffey, a newspaper reporter, of Limerick, whose occupation has been for years to give information to the police concerning outrages. Being examined before the Special Commission he acknowledged that his informations were bogus. He testified also that a policeman named Chalk had promised him that he named Chalk had promised him that he should be paid an amount far beyond his expectations if he would give evidence against the Parnellites, and he accordingly made a statement of the most sensational character: £150 besides a free passage to London and expenses paid was an inducement which the poor reporter could not easily resist. His statement connected two little prombers of Parliament Means. Irish members of Parliament, Mesars. Finucane and Abraham in several bogus murders and cases of boycotting, implicat-ing also the League. On the strength of the expected evidence of this "most valuable witness," for so Sir Richard Webster described him, £115 were actually paid him by the Times. But the fate of Pigott seems to have unnerved this outrage manufacturer, and he tried hard not to be brought into the witness box. Mr. Soames, however, forced him to the erucial test, and the result was that Coffey testified that his Written statement was a complete fabrication. He had purposely made his statement sensational, because he knew that was what was wanted from

m. Preciding Justice Hannen was very augry with the witness, and rebuked him sharply, finally committing him to prison for contempt of court. It seemed to onlookers that the anger was caused chiefly by the witness' failure to make out an outrage case. This witness' fiaso tends to show the disreputable means employed by the Times to obtain evidence throughout the case against Mr. Parnell The money paid to him was only an instalment of what would have been paid if his evidence had met the wishes of the Times, and the offering of such an inducement was as clearly a case of subordination as could exist. Yet it is only one of many glaring instances of the same kind since the Special Commission began to sit. This witness verified the o'd saying "in

vino veritas," for he was partly intoxicated while under examination. But there Moved by J. W. Meloche, seconded by F. A. Bourke, that Whereas the members of this Branch have learned with feelings of deep sorrow of the death of Francis Gignac, son of our respected Financial Recretary, Brother Shaoch Resolved, That the members of this Branch Resolved, That the members of this Branch Resolved, That the members of this Branch then the bother Shmon Gignac and family our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and trust that our heavenly Father will enable them to bear their simiction. But there appeared some foundation for a state—ment which he shouted out as he was being taken from the witness box, that there were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but that still they urged him to swear to but that still they urged him to swear to be the should do not so that there were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but therefore were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but therefore were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but therefore were letters at his lodging from Soames and Shannon which proved that they know that his story was a false one, but the same that they know that his story was a false one, but the same that they know that his story was a false one, but the same that they know that he shouted out as he was being taken from the without his constant.

This intimidator is the man on pretence of intimidating whom Mr. Wm. O'Brien is now in one of Balfour's prisons.

The Government are introducing into

Carcion courts occupy themselves in punishing in Ireland.

All the efforts of the Government cannot prevent the soldiers from manifesting their sympathy for the cause of Ireland.

Two troopers of the 4th, Hussars were sentenced by a military court at Cork to four months' imprisonment for carrying lighted tar-barrels in a procession to celebrate the release of Father Kennedy from prison, and a private of the Welsh Regi-

in consequence of the inexcusable conduct of the Government in regard to Father McFadden.

Before the Special Commission Sir Charles Russell maintained that the pith is

taken from the accusations against Mr.
Parnell by the evidence that the letters
which constituted the basis of the accusawhich constituted the basis of the accusa-tion are forgeries. He held that Mr Par-nell is not liable, either criminally or otherwise, unless he were a party to murder and outrage as a part of the agreed objects of the League. Five members of the League were shown to be connected with secret organizations, but this did not compromise the Lesgue, the object of which, as proved by their appeals, is to guide farmers in their distress. He pointed out that Mr. Parnell and his followers had been willfied and misrepresented like Messrs. Bright and Cobden in the early days of their reform movement. He days of their reform movement. He added that prominent members of the Lesgue were in favor of boy cotting, which, up to a certain point, they considered justifiable and right. Sir Charles declared justimatic and right. Sir Charles declared that the testimony of the 340 witnesses of the Times was irrelevant. There were crimes in Ireland, he admitted, but the indictment of a whole nation such as the prosecution attempted is an absurdity.

There is a grave split between the Tories and Liberal Unionists at Birmingham,

where Chamberlain, after encouraging Lord Randelph Churchill to assent to be a candidate for the vacany caused by John Bright's death, turned around dur ing the past week and inspired the Union ists to refuse any Tory candidate, and to insist on a Unionist instead. As a result Courchill declined the nomination tendered him by the Tories. The local Tories are so enraged at this that they are swearing no Unionist shall be elected. Among members of Parliament the situation is interpreted as reflecting a desire on Chamberlain's part to make terms with Gladstone. It is at least clear now that the Home Rulers will not abandon the sea; to one of John Bright's sons, but will make a fight with whoever is nominated, and will probably

It is thought that in consequence of a serious quarrel between Mr. Balfour and Home Secretary Matthews, the latter will be obliged to leave the ministry.

It is stated that a number of documents

which forger Pigott had at his house, have been presented by Mr. George Lewis, and that they will thow new light upon the conspiracy, by which it was noped to ruin Mr. Parnell's reputation and that of other Mr. Parnett's reputation and that of other members of the Irish party. It is said that the discloures will throw into the shade even the seneational discoveries which had previously come to light.

## LETTER FROM "VERITAS."

this rent reduced to a reasonable figure, arrears being wiped out. The reduction amounts to 50 per cent. He has thus attained the object for which he made so heroic a struggle.

The following letter was sent by land lord W. P. Hanly to his tenants to compel them to vote for the Coercionist candidate for the representation of Glenkeen division of Thurles Union. The candidate whom the tenants are ordered to vote for is Martin Ryan, named in the letter.

Land Agency Office, Thurks, March 16th, 1889.

Mr. Michael Hanly, Sen:

I nope you will back Ryan of Glenkeen, for the Guardianship; also yourson Con. Yours truly, W. P. Hanly.

Mind, don't refuse me

This intimidator is the man on pretence of intimidating whom Mr. Wm. O'Brien is now in one of Balfour's prisons.

poverty among the masses is more acute than at any other period. The people are more enlightened than they were at the opening of the century, and are therefore less likely to submit to the pangs of hunger. The doctrines being preached to the masses are of a most radical and revolutionary nature. The appearance of things very much resemble the times preceding the French revolution of 1789. The land was then wrenched from the aristocracy, and the land question is now the most momentous of questiona in England—thanks to Henry George epd his book entitled 'Progress and Poverty." All who have read this wonderful and peculiar work can understand what the effect of its teaching, which we cannot, of sourse, wholly endorse, will be on a landless people. We are told by a prominent Anglican Bishop that the chasm dividing the masses from the classes is every day widening. There would appear to be no bond of sympathy between them. On the contrary a deadly feud is being engendered, and what moment it may break out into open acts of violence no one can tell.

HENRY GEORGE.

HENRY GEORGE.

Henry George is now in England, and he is being lionized by the masses, while the classes have no place for him within their charmed circle. His lectures are attended by thousands of enthusiastic admirers and his doctrine of "the land for the recole" is becoming more and for the people" is becoming more and more popular. The cable informs us that arrangements have been made for a pub-lic debate in London, some time in May, between Henry George and Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P. Smith has published a Smith, M. P. Smith has published a number of essays on political and econ-omical subjects. Mr. George is a most powerful and persuasive platform speaker, an enthusiastic believer in his own doctrine, and there is very little doubt that in the present temper of the Radical masses he will carry the debate. This is the under current of what is going on in England—the upper current

is the Irish question. All eyes and all attention are centred on the latter, while extention are centred on the latter, while the former, that threatens the very existence of society, as at present consti-tuted, is not heeded. Race hatred and lust for power is blinding the aristocracy and in their determination to subdue the "mere Irish" at all hazards. They are un-raindful of the revolution going on all most mindful of the revolution going on almost underneath the throne. THE POLICY PURSUED IN IRELAND BEING

THE POLICY PURSUED IN IRELAND BEING INTRODUCED INTO ENGLAND.

Mr. Balfour's system is being stealthily but surely tried in England. The public there are not only being familiarized with the spectacle of policemen arresting popular representatives in and around the House of Commons and in the presence of great public meetings, but now the sinister presence of the Government note-taker, inevitable at Irish gatherings, is being thrust upon public meetings in is being thrust upon public meetings in England as well. All this tends to excite the public mind, and arouse public indig-nation. A Canadian statesman ponder ing on the present attitude of affairs both in England and Ireland said some time in England and Ireland said some time ago: "The British constitution is being torn into bandages to hide and bind the Irish wound, but it cannot be cured by each means. Where," he exclaimed, "is that beautiful constitutior, the the Magua Charta, won by our ancestors at Runney Mede. Where is the freedom of debate in the Imperial Parliament? Where are the many other old landmarks as debate in the Imperial Parliament? Where are the many other old landmarks so highly prized, and justly so, by Britons a century sgo?" Gone, in the effort to enslave the sister Kingdom. Sir William Harcourt says: "I think it is well that the country should see how this bitter and miserable policy of coercion poisons all our public life; how it corrupts the whole asset of our administration in all its system of our administration parts and in all its individuals "

VERITAS. LETTER FROM MR. JAMES BRADY.

The following letter from Mr. James Brady, of Ingersoll, appeared in the London Free Press of Saturday last: DEAR SIR—Having been for thirty years a reader of and a subscriber to your jour

nal, I have observed with gratification that you have not usually followed in the wake Somes and Shannon which proved that they knew that his story was a false one, but that still they urged him to swear to it. The court has taken possession of the documents.

Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Liverpool after the introduction of his Home Rule measure in 1886, gave utterance to the following prophetic and memorable words, which are destined to be imperishable as the trowbar brigade, has had his rent reduced to a reasonable figure, arrears being wiped out. The reduction amounts to 50 per cent. He has thus attained the object for which he made so heroic a struggle.

The following letter was sent by land lord W. P. Hanly to his tenants to compel them to vote for the Coercionist candidate for the representation of Glenkeen division of Taurles Usion. The candidate whom the tenants are ordered to vote for

Please permit me to inform you and the public that the Catholics of Canada do not public that the Catholics of Canada do not receive their politics from the Vatican. The Pope is by divine appointment the Supreme Judge in morality and religion, but not in politics, according to Catholic belief. That this is the Catholic view is evident from the position taken from the Catholic people of Ireland, who refused formally to accept dictation from the Pope when a few months ago the Holy Father sent a rescript to Ireland, which was supposed to have reference to politics purely. Catholics are not alone in maintaining that it is the business of the Church, and not of the State, to deal with questions of moral or religious doctrine. Presbyterians have this doctrine in their formularies of faith, and nearly all Protestants hold the same. It does not change the matter that Catholics are interested in the catholic state. This intimidator is the man on pretence of intimidator globen Mr. Wm. O'Brien is now in one of Baifour's prisons.

The Government are introducing into Ecgland the measures by which they practice Coercion in Ireland. At a great open air meeting in Kensington on the 17th ult. a police sergeant supervised the proceedings, and a Government shorthand writer took notes. The speakers at the meeting made no comment on this novel proceeding.

On the 21st ult. at Rathmore Coercion Court two men, Timothy Connor and Timothy Carey, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, with hard labor, on a charge of resisting the police at evictions carried out by Lord Kenmare. The evidence did not show that the accused had done more than shcuting and booing at the police, and cheering for Wm. O'Brien. Stones were thrown, nowers, by some persons in the crowd, and the policenary, on the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, on the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, on the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, on the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular, or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular or the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular or the prison of the prison of the prison of the same day, seventeen men were bound over in their own recogular or the pris

long as they can. They can therefore keep the Salisbury Government in office for the next three years.

POVERTY AMONG THE MASSES.

In the meantime the distress and the singulation of t

not place the Pope in the position of one baving any right over Canadian affairs which pertain to the Crown. You cannot but be aware that these eminent atsteamen are of one accord in saying that the Estates Act merely regards the Pope as one of the parties laying claim to ownership in the confiscated property.

Yours truly,

JAMES BRADY.

Ingereoll. April 5th. 1889.

Ingereoll, April 5th, 1889.

UNORDAINED PREACHERS.

A Presbyterian minister writes an earnest letter to the Presbyterlan Review.

strongly protesting against the practice frequent among Presbyterian congregations, of inviting unordained students to supply vacancies before they are licensed to preach. The General Assembly enacted in 1886 that: "No student shall under ordinary circumstances be appointed to supply a vacancy before he is licensed."

We are told in Acts xiv, 22, that Saints Paul and Barnabus "ordained priests in every church" as they journeyed on their Apostolic mission, but if, as Presbyterians Apostolic mission, but if, as Presbyterians insist so strongly nowadaye, there is no Apostolic priesthood required in the Church of Christ, what need is there of requiring this ordination? Cannot every congregation make its own minister when ever they find some one whose doctrines suit their fancy? May they not take any one who "has the gift of the gab very galloping"? Yet though it is usual with Presbyterians to make its matter of residual and the suit of t galloping"? Yet though it is usual with Presbyterians to make it a matter of reproach against the Catholic Church that she limits the administration of escraments and other clerical functions to the clergy, it appears that Presbyterian clergy can be quite as exclusive and sacerdotal, though schnowledging that their clerical order is of merely human institution. "Presbyter," the correspondent of the Raview, applies to the ministerial office the words of St. Paul: "I magnify mine offise," and says: "the more it is respected and guarded, the more will be its influence for good, and the more efficient will it be in the accomplishment of those important ends for while it has been appointed, and the more honor will be given him by whom it has been appointed." While all this is very applicable to a priesthood which can show it divine appointment by direct accession from the Apostles of Obrist, as the Catholic priesthood can, it is assuming too much colaim this reverence for a ministry which derives its origin only from self-constituted ministers, such as the first Presbyterian clergy certainly were. There can be no such valid claim in a clergy which lacks apostolic succession. Unordained students can faifil the duties of such clergy just as well at the clerics themselves, and indeed the General Assembly acknowledges this by stating that the restriction applies only to "ordinary circumstances."

An elequent and interesting lecture on the Jesuits was delivered in St. Mary's Church, Woodstock, by the Rev. Father Teefy, of St. Michael's Collegs, Toronto, on Sunday evening, the 7th inst, for the benefit of the choir. A grand musical service was also exquisitely rendered by the choir, under the leadership of the organist, Miss Mary Murphy. Among the pieces rendered were the Gloria of M. Zalutars by Lambillote, the Tantum Ergo and other choice selections. Besides Rev. M. J. Brady, P. P. of Woodstock, the following clergy were present: Rev Joa. P. Molphy, P. P. of Incercoll. Rev. B. J. Waters, Corunna, and Rev. G. R. Northacknowledging that their clerical order is of merely human institution. "Presbyter,"

following clergy were present: Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, P. P. of Ingersoll. Rev. B. J. Waters, Corunna, and Rev. G. R. North-graves, of Ingersoll, editor of the CATHO LIC RECORD. An immense audience was present, every part of the church being densely packed. Tae collection for the choir realized a handsome sum.

## PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

The following is a list of those who recently contributed towards the Parnell Defence Fund in the parish of Paris:

PETROLIA CATHOLIO BAZAAR POSTPONED.

\$70 2

The bazaar, beneficial to the new Catho-lic church of Petrolia, has been postponed to September 12th, 1889. Thirty-three valuable prizes are mentioned on the valuable prizes are mentioned on the tickets, and beyond the fortunate chance of winning, purchasers will be contributing largely to the progress of our holy religion in that rising town. The bazaar has been approved of by His Lordship Bishop Walsh and we earnestly look to the liberal patrange of our people the liberal patronage of our people.

General Boulanger having been marked out by the French Government for prose-cution for treason, as a member and leader of the French Patriotic Legue, has escaped into Belgium. He refuses to be tried by a partisan tribunal, such as is the present regime, and says that he will remain out of France until a change occur in the Government of the country. He

#### LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Loudon, April 11.—GRAIN.—Red winter, 1.65 to 1.67; white, 1.65 to 1.67; spring, 1.65 to 1.67; corn, 85 to 80; rye, 1.00, to 1.65; cats, 80 to 85; neas, 80 to 35; vege ETABLES — Potatoes, bag. 20 to 30; onlone, bag. 45 to 65; catbages, doz., 25 to 40; turnips, beg. 25 to 30.

PRIFOUCE.—Eggs, 12 to 13; butter, begroit storil, 30 to 32; large rolls, 80; crocks, 60; tubdairy, 60; store packed firkin, 60; cheese, 10, wholesale, 10; to 11; dry wood, 425 to 450; green wood, 4.50 to 4.75; soft wood, 25 to 10; 35; lard, No. 1, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.05; hay, ton. 9.00 to 16 25.

MEATS.—Beef, by qr. 5.00 to 6.75; mutton, by qr., 8 to 9; mutton by carcass, 7 to 8; lamb by carcass, 9 to 10; lamb by qr., 10 to 11; spring, qr. 150; vegi by qr, 7 to 8; veal by carcass, 6 to 7; porg, per cwt. 6.00 to 6.75.

POULTRY.—(dressed.) Unicasens, pr., 60 to 75; ducks, pr., 70 to 90; geese, each, 50 to 60; geese, b, 6 to 9; turksys, lb, 11 to 12.

Live Stock.—Milch cows, 25 to 50; 11% hogs, cwt, 5 60 to 5.50; pigs, pr., 4.00 to 6.00; fat beeves, 250 to 4.50.

To the Dray.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it Farze to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, CATARRH.



FARM FOR SALE. CONTAINING 145 acres of first-class land, in the County of Middlesex, a quarter of a mile from Catholic Church and Separate School. Will be sold on easy terms For particulars apply personally or by letter to Thos. Coffery, Catholic Record office, London.

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BEFORE

THE 15th INSTANT. And save 20 per cent. discount.

O. ELLWOOD, SECRETARY.

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COR. CARLING & RICHMOND STREETS.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS Moderate Prices. First-Class Work.

Have the nice

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