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. P. F. Royle, Pres. Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

Assessment No. 9 has been issued, calling for the payment of 18 deaths in New York, 9 in Canada, 6 in Pennsylvania and 1 in Michigan.

Our brothers of Branch 84 will, we think, by the members of nearly all the other branches, be deemed rather hasty and warm, not to say unbrotherly, in their reference to the RECORD in another column. Their resolution seems, indeed, a most unmistakable display of the white feather. We may say to our brothers that we can fairly claim, without ostentation, to have done a great deal more than all the other Catholic and C. M. B. A. papers combined to promote the spread of the organization in Canada. We shall continue to do this, and were we under the impression that words of ours had tended towards disintegration those words would never have been written. The separate beneficiary argument has been gone into in every detail. Scarcely anything further remains to be written. The only thing to be regretted in the discussion is the fact that a few members lost their tempers and began calling names. In this connection we would be glad if we could exonerate all the members of 84. Their pronouncements have been most extraordinary in many ways; and it is a peculiar circumstance that, while 84, and those who row in the same boat, have emphatically contended for the principle that the majority should rule, and that the Grand Council of Canada should not attempt to rule the Supreme Council, that little branch has been doing its utmost to rule the Grand Council of Canada. Once upon a time three tailors in London, England, drew up a memorial, and commenced it thus: "We, the people of England." Our good Brothers of the branch referred to seem most truly to occupy pretty much the same position in regard to the Canadian membership of our association. Resolutions of other branches in Montreal, published in this week's paper, take directly opposite ground to that taken by 84. We may add that we cannot understand by the resolution of this Branch what is meant by referring to the RECORD as a subsidized organ. We have never received a cent from any quarter for matter pertaining to the C. M. B. A. which has appeared in this paper. We print, it is true, a portion of the supplies, but as the contract was given us because our figures were the lowest, surely this transaction cannot be deemed a subsidy.

Resolution of Branch 140.

Montreal, 10th July.

To Thomas Coffey Esq., Catholic Record:

Resolved that we, the members of the Sacred Heart Branch, No. 140 C. M. B. A., Montreal, do hereby request our Grand President to immediately call a meeting of the Grand Trustees of Canada Grand Council and suggest to this body that they petition the Supreme Executive once more for separate beneficiary. If this request is refused we, then, as members of Branch No. 140, recommend entire separation from our United States Brothers immediately.

A. H. SPEDDING, President.
ALP. VALOIS, Rec. Sec.

Resolution of Branch 143.

Montreal, June 18th, 1891.

To the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The enclosed resolutions were unanimously passed by St. Louis Branch, No. 143, C. M. B. A., Montreal:

Resolved, that we, the members of St. Louis Branch, No. 143, C. M. B. A., Montreal, do recommend our Grand President and Board of Trustees to immediately petition the Supreme Council for separate beneficiary, and in case said petition is refused we at once recommend entire separation from our United States Brothers.

L. N. AUBERTIN, Rec Sec.

P. S. — Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Grand President MacCabe, to Chairman of Trustees Rev. Father Bardou, and to Grand Secretary S. R. Brown.

Resolution of Branch 107.

Cobourg, July 2, 1891.

At the regular meeting of Branch 107 of the C. M. B. A. the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Whereas, in view of the unsatisfactory relations existing at present between the Grand Council of Canada and the Supreme and Grand Councils of the United States in regard to separate beneficiary, it seems to us quite evident that the Supreme and Grand Councils of United States are unwilling to grant us a separate beneficiary, and the Supreme Council at its last convention, whether legally or illegally, expunged from the constitution the clause empowering them to grant to Grand Councils a separate beneficiary, thereby rendering it impossible for us to obtain our just and equal rights; and

Whereas, it seems to be the concensus of opinion of the members of the C. M. B. A. throughout Canada that the advantages accruing from entire separation will more than repay us for the loss of any advantages which we obtain by remaining an integral portion of the whole organization, whilst regretting the action that has forced us to take this step, we deem it our duty to look after our own interests while by so doing we do not sacrifice any of the principles of our noble order; be it therefore

Resolved, that we, the members of Cobourg Branch 107 of the C. M. B. A. do unanimously declare in favor of total separation, and that we hereby request our Grand President, with the other officers of the Grand Council, to take the necessary steps to bring this about without further delay; be it further

Resolved, that should we obtain separation, as far as we are concerned there shall be no difference in the present fraternal relations existing between us. We shall always regard our brothers across the line with the brotherly love and good fellowship which has hitherto characterized the intercourse between members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to Grand President MacCabe and to Grand Secretary Brown and that it be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

JOHN KASIER, Rec Sec. JAMES BULGER, President.

Resolution of Branch 113.

Waterloo, P. Q. July, 1891.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER — At a regular meeting, held June 15, Branch 113, Waterloo, P. Q., unanimously passed resolutions respectfully requesting our worthy Grand President to once more demand of the Supreme Council our rights according to clause 15, Beneficiary Fund, and, in case of another unjust refusal, to take immediate steps to effect total separation of the Canada Grand Council from the United States Supreme Council.

Like most of the brothers in Canada — always faithful to the noble spirit of fraternity that animated the venerable founder of our Association — the members of Branch 113 took this step very reluctantly, but, like the majority of Canadian members, they felt that they could not act otherwise under the present circumstances and remain true to the general interests of the C. M. B. A. in Canada. Branches 129 of Granby, 135 of St. Hyacinthe and 150 of West Farnham have passed or are going to pass similar resolutions.

Yours fraternally,
C. PHELAN, Pres.

Resolution of Branch 25.

Cayuga, July 13, 1891.

Editor Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR — Enclosed please find a resolution in reference to the now vexed and vexing question of separate beneficiary jurisdiction. At a recent meeting of Branch 25 the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by Chancellor J. A. Murphy, seconded by Brother Sinnet, that while this branch heartily endorses the cogent arguments advanced by our eminent Grand President, in support of separate beneficiary jurisdiction, it most respectfully begs leave to take issue with him as to the time when the boon to Canadian members should be sought for. In the opinion of this Branch now is the time to strike, and nothing is to be gained by a temporizing policy; on the contray, we deem it but compromising with right. We most earnestly beseech the Executive of our Association to take the strongest possible measures consistent with the principles of our organization to accomplish at the earliest moment a reform the popularity of which has been established by vote of the representatives in council and by the spontaneous and almost unanimous expression of the branch.

Yours truly,
JOHN A. MURPHY.

Resolution of Branch 1.

Windsor, Ont., July 13, 1891.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 1, held July 9, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

That in the opinion of this branch all newspaper correspondence in reference to separate beneficiary is not in the best interest of the Association, but detrimental to its prosperity.

And that a copy of this resolution be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and *C. M. B. A. Weekly* for publication.

Yours fraternally,
P. M. KEOGH, Rec Sec.

Resolution of Branch 56.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 56, C. M. B. A., held on 8th inst., the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Chancellor Freel, seconded by past Chancellor O'Neill, that this branch respectfully petition the Executive Board of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada to take such immediate action as will lead to the establishment of a separate beneficiary jurisdiction for Canada, and that the Recording Secretary be instructed to forward copies to Grand President MacCabe and official organs.

Resolution of Branch 84.

Montreal, July 3, 1891.

CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont.—Sir—The following was adopted by Branch 84 unanimously:

Whereas, certain subsidized organs of the C. M. B. A. are advocating principles which, in the unanimous opinion of this branch, is detrimental to the general welfare of our association, and

Whereas, such journals, particularly the CATHOLIC RECORD, of London, Ont., indulge in rather unbecoming language in criticizing the actions of their superiors in the Supreme Council whose patronage they retain; be it

Resolved, that we hereby deprecate and censure the conduct of such papers, particularly the CATHOLIC RECORD, and desire the Supreme Council, at their next general convention, to adopt some measure of restraining the imprudence and recklessness of such papers while they are recognized organs of the C. M. B. A.

I am yours,
W. J. SEVIGINY, Secretary.

Resolution of Condolence.

Seaforth, July 6, 1891.

At the regular meeting of Branch 23, Seaforth, Ont., held in their hall Monday, July 6, the following resolution of condolence was moved by John McQuade, seconded by Jos. Weber, and passed unanimously:

Whereas, our worthy and esteemed Assistant Recording Secretary, Brother Stephen Lamb, has recently undergone the sad affliction in the loss of his wife, by the stern hand of Death, be it

Resolved, that the members of this branch hereby earnestly extend to Brother Lamb and his family our heartfelt sympathy in his great affliction and trust that Providence will grant him courage to reconcile himself to the will of our Heavenly Father in his sad bereavement. Be it further

Resolved, that in the loss of his wife he has lost an affectionate companion, and his family a kind and loving mother, and the community a charitable woman.

Resolved, that this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be spread on the minutes and published in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD.

JOHN KILLARAN, President,
JOSEPH WEBER, Rec. Sec.

Brantford, July 6th, 1891.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 5 it was moved by Bro. John Ryan, seconded by Bro. Wm. Harrington,

That whereas, the members of this Branch have heard with sincere regret of the loss sustain d by Bro. J. P. Lawrence, in the recent death of his mother,

Resolved, that the members desire to assure Bro. Lawrence of their deep sympathy with him in his affliction, and hope that God will assuage the grief of the bereaved ones, and so aid them by His grace that they may be all happily united hereafter;

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. Lawrence and to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

At the same time and place it was moved by Bro. John Ryan, seconded by Chancellor Wm. Harrington,

Whereas, it has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death Bro. Peter Sullivan, a faithful and worthy member of Branch 5,

Resolved, that while humbly accepting the decrees of an all-wise Providence, the members wish to place on record an expression of the loss the Branch has sustained in the death of their beloved brother and to convey to the bereaved widow their sincere sympathy in her hour of deep affliction. The members feel that the good life he led will always be a bright example for his orphan boy; that his happy death will be a source of consolation to his beloved ones; and they pray that God will sustain them and soften their sorrow;

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Sullivan and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

WENDLIN SCHULER, Sec.

PRESENTS TO A GOOD PRIEST.

Midland Free Press, July 9.

The Rev. Father Lynett, on the occasion of His Grace's visit to Waubaushene, was made the recipient of a very costly presentation from friends in New York. The Rev. gentleman's modesty has so far kept this interesting piece of news from the public. We hope we are guilty of no impropriety in joining with his friends in giving our meed of praise. Father Lynett's varied accomplishments, scholarly attainments, his unselfish devotion to duty, and, more than all, his open-hearted way of meeting men as fellow-citizens have made all his friends. We heartily congratulate him upon the pleasing and tangible form his New York friends have taken to prove their friendship in the presentation of a gold chalice, gold ciborium, golden candlesticks, stole, and other requisites in his sacred office.

On the 16th ult. a great crowd assembled at the railway station at Wilkesbarre, Pa., awaiting the return of an eight year old boy, the son of expoliceman John Kennedy, who had been to Pittsburg where he was cured of paralysis by Father Mollinger. He had been completely paralyzed since he was three years old, but he walked firmly from the station after getting off the train, and he was loudly cheered and escorted home by the multitude.

THE SERPENT OF EDEN.

A Philological and Critical Essay on the Text of Genesis iii., and its Various Interpretations, by J. P. Val D'Eremao, D. D., Member of the Adjunum I. Punjab, Late Rector of the Holy Ghost Church, Basingstoke; now of St. Mary's, Derby; and Chancellor of the Diocese of Nottingham, London: Keegan, Paul, Trench & Co. 1888.

Before commencing our notice of this remarkable work we would remark that there are two classes of serpents of which we have any knowledge; first, the reptiles that are so well known to the students of natural history—the innocuous green serpent of Canada and the small copper-colored snake; farther south the rattle snake, and in tropical climes the cobra, boa-constrictor and many more. These are all beasts of an inferior grade and are wholly obedient to their blind instincts. They are far from having what we may call the sagacity of the elephant, the horse and the dog.

We are not aware of more than one serpent of the other class. This serpent is a purely spirit being. He is spoken of in the Scriptures, as "the old serpent," "the Dragon," "Lucifer," "Leviathan," "Satan," "the Devil." This great spirit was so powerful as to raise war in Heaven and to contend in battle with Michael and his angels. He was defeated and cast out of heaven. This terrible overthrow only curtailed, but did not destroy, his power. This serpent, notwithstanding his fall and degradation, was still "more acute (callidior) than all the beasts of the earth which the Lord God had made." (Gen. iii.) He was also malevolent and envious. Animated by these evil passions, of which all earthly serpents are incapable, he conceived the wicked design of leading astray and causing to be degraded the parents of mankind. In order to accomplish this purpose it was not necessary that he should enter into an earthly serpent or assume the form of one so as to be called "the serpent," for it was already his principal name. To prove this position is the object of our author. His arguments, it must be admitted, are of great weight.

The beast serpent is certainly not the most subtile or acute of all living beings. It was not by nature made to speak. Satan by talking through it would only have defeated his wicked purpose by exciting suspicion in the mind of Eve. The approach of so hideous a creature, besides, would have startled her and caused her to seek safety in flight.

A curse was pronounced against *the serpent* who led astray the parents of mankind. It implied that he was to be thrown on the ground, made to crawl on his belly and eat dust. This cannot apply to the earthly serpent, as going on its belly is its natural way of proceeding; nor has any of the tribe ever been known to feed on dust. There is no special enmity between the beast serpent and man, as it was foretold there would be between man and the tempting serpent. It may be safely affirmed that the justice of God would not allow Him to curse and punish an innocent and irrational creature, because Satan made it the instrument of his malice. It was foretold that our Saviour would crush *the serpent's* head. This prophecy was to be fulfilled when our Lord died for the redemption of the world, at which time, it is universally believed, the power of Satan was broken—in other words, *his head crushed.*

No earthly serpent, supposing one to have been the tempter, could have lived till the death of our Lord, who is alluded to in the sacred writings, "as the seed of the woman," that was destined "to crush the serpent's head."

The serpent is not said to have come or gone either at the time and place of the temptation, or afterwards when the sentence of condemnation was pronounced. If ever present, it must have been seen to depart, as it would not have been tolerated by Adam and Eve.

The sacred text speaks of one particular serpent. If it was an earthly serpent let it be explained which of the many it was, and how it became superior to its mates. All animals, male and female, were created "in their kind." This would not be true if one serpent were different in wisdom and nature from the rest.

If a beast serpent was the instrument of Satan, then Satan himself, the real tempter, as is universally admitted, is nowhere mentioned in the Scripture narrative.

A curse was pronounced on the serpent alone as the only cause of the evil. If it were a beast serpent, therefore, it must have lived till its death differently from all other serpents, which is not to be supposed; or the whole serpent tribe must have suffered under its curse without having had any, even a material, part in its wicked act. This would be as unjust as it would be absurd.

"The serpent" is represented as acting by its own natural powers, for there is nothing to say or indicate that it was actuated by a superior being within it. The mere powers inherent in the beast serpent are incompatible with the acts that are related in Genesis iii.

The tempting serpent is not represented as having been possessed, guided, aided or used by any other creature for a purpose that was not that creature's own. The supposition, therefore, that Satan used a beast serpent, is without any foundation in the Scripture narrative. *One being*, only, is mentioned as the tempter, that being "*the serpent*," and not *two* beings—satan and the serpent.

It does violence to the literal sense of the words of Genesis to introduce satan as having entered into a beast serpent and thus using it for his purpose. If such were the case, satan, the author of all the evil, would escape condemnation, for three only are cursed—Adam, Eve and this serpent.

The prophet Isaiah represents the curse as still remaining, to be fully accomplished only at the end of the world.

If crawling on its belly and eating dust were verified in the beast serpent, supposing such a creature to have tempted Eve, and the crushing of the head in the satanic serpent—satan—there must be held, in consequence, the absurdity that one curse was directed partly against one, and partly against the other, without any sign being given by the sacred writer of the change thus made. It follows, besides, that the first part of the same curse would be taken in a literal sense and the second part—the bruising—metaphorically. It is absolutely impossible to admit too such senses in one and the same sentence.

No beast serpent that we have any knowledge of bruised our blessed Lord's heel or injured Him in any way, as it was foretold that the serpent of Genesis iii. should do.

No reason has ever been given why one particular beast serpent is called *par excellence "the serpent,"* as the tempting serpent is expressly called in the Hebrew text

Our learned author, discarding the idea of a beast serpent using the human voice, suggests that the spirit serpent — Satan — without employing any words at all, may have exchanged thoughts with Eve by the spiritual intercommunication of minds, causing thoughts and desires to arise in her whilst appearing to be the spontaneous acts of her own soul. This would, indeed, have been the perfection of subility and acuteness. Who knows but that is was thus that the temptation was effected? Our author presumes not to decide.

The passing *vidimus* which we have given of the learned Abbe Val Deremao's reasoning will suffice to convey an idea of his work. Whoever desires further information has only to consult the very remarkable and interesting book itself, which can be seen at the parliament library. It may be read with perfect safety, as its orthodoxy is vouched for by the Bishops of Portsmouth and Nottingham, together with the Reverend Canon Censor of the latter diocese.

A CORRESPONDENT

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Opening of the New Catholic Church in Clinton.

Clinton New Era, July 10, 1891.

That considerable interest was taken in the opening ceremony of the new Catholic church, in this town, on Dominion Day, was evident from the large number who gathered there to witness it. As is known to all our town readers, the church has been thoroughly overhauled, and presented a neat appearance. Shortly after 10 a. m. the Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, of London, commenced the dedication services, being assisted by the priests present, after which High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dean Murphy, with Rev. Fathers Courtois and McCabe as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. The Bishop was assisted by Rev. Dr. Kilroy, and Fr. Brennan, of St. Mary's. Rev. Father McGee performed the function of master of ceremonies. The consecration services lasted about an hour and a half, after which Bishop O'Connor gave an address explanatory thereof, stating that all Catholic churches, on being dedicated, are blessed without and within, and following with some practical thoughts on the life that must be led in order to inherit eternal life. At its close the following address was presented him:

Right Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D. D.:

MY LORD—We, the members of the Catholic Church, Clinton, tender to you a most hearty welcome, yea, a thousand welcomes, to our new church which you have blessed and dedicated for the honor and glory of God. We feel proud of this handsome and comfortable church, situated, as it is, in the heart of the town, and we hope, My Lord, that in this respect you share our sentiments. You will be pleased to know that the Protestants of this town and vicinity have been most generous to us, thus manifesting, by their conduct, one of the brightest virtues of the Christian character, *viz.*, that of charity. May these good feelings ever continue. We are pleased to have our chief pastor now in our midst, and hope he may be permitted to remain long to fulfil the position for which he is so well fitted. We ask, in conclusion, Your Lordship's blessing.

We remain your loving children.

Signed in behalf of the congregation,
THOS. CARBERT,
OWEN FLYNN,
JAS. REYNOLDS,
D. SHANNAHAN,
H. O'BRIEN,
CHAS. MCINTOSH.

He cordially thanked them for the address, and expressed his sincere pleasure to the Protestants for their manifestations of good will and Christian charity in aiding the fitting up of the church, hoping that such brotherly feelings would always prevail.

The very excellent choir of St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, aided in the opening services.

Father West has charge of this parish. It is through his personal zeal and energy that his congregation have secured the eligible and commodious building for worship.

In the evening a sacred concert was given by the Stratford choir, collectively and individually, and those who listened thereto were very much pleased. An address by Rev. Dr. Kilroy brought the entertainment to a close. The proceeds of the opening amounted to $210.

WEDDING BELLS.

COUGHLIN—BURNS.

Married, in Alvinston, on the 13th inst., Mr. Timothy Coughlin, son of the late Cornelius Coughlin, St. Thomas, and Miss Katie Burns, daughter of Mr. Mathew Burns, of Alvinston. Rev. Father Flannery officiated and Mr. J. Charles Bindner and Miss Annie Kennedy were the witnesses. The bride received many valuable presents. After partaking of a sumptuous *dejeuner* with their many friends, the bridal party took train for Detroit.

OBITUARY.

Mr. R. Collins, Smithville.

On the 2nd inst. Mr. R. Collins, who had been a resident of this town for nearly half a century, calmly passed away, fortified by the sacraments of Holy Church, at the ripe age of eighty-six years. Deceased was born in the town of Drumanaway, county Cork, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of seventeen. Of his five children only two now survive, *viz.*, our worthy townsman, J. Collins, J. P., and Mrs. T. Lally, of Watertown, South Dakota. He was honest, industrious and charitable, and the esteem in which he was held was evinced by the long concourse of mourning friends who followed his remains to their last resting-place in St. Martin's cemetery. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Father McRae, P. P., who after Mass spoke briefly about the Bread of Life. R. I. P.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, July 16.—The market to-day was largely attended. The commodities offered were principally fruit and vegetables. The grain supply was short, and prices had no change from 92c to 1.00 for wheat and 147 to 149 for oats. The meat market had a large supply, and beef was steady, at 5.00 to 6.50 per cwt. Lamb dropped to 10 and 11c per pound. Butter was firm, at 15 and 16c a pound for best roll and 14c for crock. Wool had no change from 19 to 20c a pound. The vegetable supplies were immense, yet in some lines they were dear. Potatoes 2.00 per bag and 2.00 per bushel, old and new. Green peas sold at 15c per quart, and tomatoes, 10c per pound. This fruit was raised right here in this district under glass. One gardener had 30 large baskets in to-day raised in this way, which he sold for 12 and 10c a pound. Hay was short in supply, and prices ranged from 8.00 for new to 11.00 for best old.

GRAIN (per cental)—Red winter, 1.64 to 1.66; white, 1.64 to 1.66; spring, 1.64 to 1.66; corn, 1.20 to 1.25; rye, 90 to 1.00; barley, malt, 1.10 to 1.21; barley, feed, 1.10 to 1.15; oats, 1.47 to 1.49; peas, 1.20 to 1.25; beans, bush., 1.00 to 1.50; buckwheat, cental, 90 to 1.00.

PRODUCE.—Eggs, fresh, dozen, 15; eggs, basket, 14; butter, best roll, 15 to 16; butter, large roll, 12 to 14; butter, crocks, 12 to 14; butter, creamery, retail, 22; honey, lb., 11 to 13; tallow, rough, 2½; tallow, cake, 4½ to 5½; lard, 10 to 11; straw, load, 2.75 to 4.00; clover seed, bush., 4.50 to 5.00; alsike, bush., 7.50 to 8.00; Timothy, bush., 1.25 to 1.60; hay, ton, 8.00 to 14.00; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 1.50.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, July 11, 1891.—There was a large number of cheeses boarded to-day, 35 factories being represented. Notwithstanding the downward quotations, 42 shillings and 6 pence per cwt., the bidding was spirited and the greater part of the cheese was sold; 1,040 boxes at 8 11-16c per pound; 2,951 boxes at 8; 746 boxes at 8 9-16c; 235 boxes at 8½c; and 162 boxes at 8¾c.

The bulletin, in reviewing the cheese situation, says: "Cheese has developed a mark of somewhat monotonous for its presentation of old features, the deal having in many respects followed about the same lines as during the preceding week. On Monday there was quite a concert of action in an effort to infuse somewhat greater firmness and it was well enough adhered to to put about ½c addition on the best lots of colored and sell quite a bunch of stock. The buying, however, was principally for a London direct boat, the only one this week, and at such a saving in freight charges as to permit paying the fraction more for cheese, but the very moment that demand was filled an easier feeling developed and the extreme line of valuation had to be shaded daily in order to reach a plane where shippers could go ahead in conformity with the orders in hand. For that is simply and solely all there is to the matter. Taking into account all the features of this season's reduced make and its movement, the attitude of the English operators is quite as inexplicable to shippers and receivers as it is to producers; but the fact remains that the orders do not come even in proportion to the smaller quantities of stock offering, and business drags accordingly."

Toronto, July 16.—WHEAT—Red winter, No. 2, 1.01 to 1.02; hard Man., No. 2, 1.08; hard Man., No. 3, 97; spring, No. 2, 98; peas, No. 2, 75 to 76; oats, No. 2, 51 to 52; corn, 67; flour, extra, 4.20 to 4.25; straight roller, 4.00 to 4.05.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., July 16.—CATTLE—The fresh arrivals of sale cattle were only 8 cars, and the heavy cattle reported yesterday were still on sale. The market ruled with a fair demand for good butchers' stock, and all were sold at full opening prices of the week, fair to good cows bringing 3.00 to 3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — The offerings were 6 cars. The market ruled slow, and prices closed fully 10c to 15c lower than the sales of Friday for sheep, with lambs very dull, and also tending downward. Good to best sheep, 5.00 to 5.25; common to fair, 4.25 to 4.75; culls, 3.50 to 4.00; lambs selling at 5.50 to 6.75.

HOGS—The market was very active again today for the very limited supply, only 6 cars, and prices for the limited number were 5c to 10c higher, the best hogs, both York weights and packing grades, bringing 5.35; good lots, 5.25, and pigs 5.10, and closed steady and firm.

The number of conversions in the diocese of Salford, England, last year amounted to 717.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Gents — I sprained my leg so badly that I had to be driven home in a carriage. I immediately applied MINARD'S LINIMENT freely and in 48 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

JOSHUA WYNAUGHT.

Bridgewater, N. S.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

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

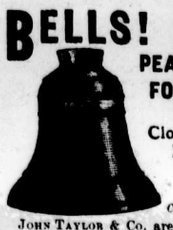
Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
50 West Madison, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price $1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for $5.

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

BELLS! BELLS!



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JOHN TAYLOR & Co. are founders of the most noted Rings of Bells which have been cast, including those for St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a Peal of 12 (largest in the world), also the famous Great Paul weighing 16-tons 14.cwt. 2-qrs. 19-lbs.

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ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER

NO MORE GRAY HAIR.

Trade Mark.

Why allow your gray hair to make you look prematurely old, when by a judicious use of ROBSON'S RESTORER you may easily restore the primitive colour of your hair and banish untimely signs of old age?

Not only does ROBSON'S RESTORER restore the original colour of the hair, but it further possesses the invaluable property of softening it, giving it an incomparable lustre, promoting its growth, at the same time preventing its falling out and preserving its vitality, qualities which are not to be found in ordinary hair dyes.

The most flattering testimonials from SEVERAL PHYSICIANS and many other eminent citizens testify to the marvellous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

L. ROBITAILLE, Chemist,
SOLE PROPRIETOR
ST. JEROME P. Q., Canada.

—OBJECTS OF THE—

New York Catholic Agency

The object of this Agency is to supply, at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

1st. It is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN,
Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York,
NEW YORK.

TENDERS FOR COAL OIL.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to "The Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Coal Oil," will be received at the office of the Inspector of Penitentiaries till Thursday, the 16th instant, from parties desirous of contracting for supplying the Manitoba Penitentiary (Stony Mountain, Man.,) with 70 barrels Canadian Coal Oil, more or less (price per gallon to be specified), from the 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892. The oil to be delivered at Stony Mountain, in carload lots, as required, free of charge, freight and all other incidental expenses being prepaid.

The test will require to be stated.

Barrels not to be charged for or returned.

Sample of oil to be furnished with the tender.

JAS. G. MOYLAN,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.
Department of Justice, }
Ottawa, July 6th, 1891. } 665-1w

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for New Parliament Buildings Works," will be received at this Department until twelve of the clock, noon, on

Tuesday, Fourth Day of August

next, for the "grand staircase and ornamental grille work"; for the interior woodwork and hardware: and for the painting, hardwood finishing, glazing, etc., required for new Parliament and Departmental Buildings.

Printed forms of tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially notified that they will not be entitled to have their tenders considered unless the same are made on and in compliance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of the firm), followed by his post office address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up.

Each tender for "woodwork and hardware" must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for four thousand dollars; a similar cheque for two thousand dollars must accompany each tender for "grand staircase and ornamental grille work," and a similar cheque for two thousand dollars must accompany each tender for "painting, hardwood finishing, and glazing. Each check must be payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines or fails to enter into a contract based upon his tender, when called upon to do so. Where the party's tender is not accepted, the check will be returned.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by the deposit of money, public or municipal sureties or bank stocks to the amount of fifteen per cent. on the bulk sum, to become payable under the contract, of which fifteen per cent., the amount of the accepted check accompanying the tender, will be considered a part.

To each tender must be attached the actual signature of at least two responsible and solvent persons, residents of Ontario, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, and the due fulfilment and performance of the contract in all particulars.

Plans can be seen in the Clerk of Works office at the new buildings; and printed copies of the specifications can be obtained there, or on application at the Department.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. F. FRASER,
Commissioner, etc.
Department of Public Works for Ontario,
Toronto, 10th July, 1891.

SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Recommendations required. Good wages will be paid to a competent person. Apply to CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 54 and 56 Jarvis street, Toronto. This hotel has been refitted and furnished throughout. Home comforts. Terms $1.00 per day.

M. DONNELLY, Proprietor.