C. M. B. A.

Assessment No. 7 was issued from the Grand Secretary's office on the 5th inst. It calls for the payment of five beneficiaries, \$2,600 each, and one, \$1,000

Supreme Council Assessments Nos. 5 and 6 were issued from the Supreme Secretary's office, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 5th inst. They call for the payment of thirty-two beneficiaries — 13 in New York; 9 in Michigan; 7 in Pennsylvania; 2 in Ohio, and one in Kansas.

The Beginning.

Many of our brother members who have advanced in years remember very well the time when nothing in the shape of a Catholic mutual association was in existence. In matters of this description the world, it may have been said, was lagging behind. The old line assurance corporations possessed a monopoly of the business. The well-to-do merchants and professional men sought this avenue of providing against the wet day so far as their families were concerned. Their incomes were ample, the commercial world smiled on them, and pounds, shillings and pence or dollars and cents poured into their

reffers, making them feel happy as far as this world's goods are concerned. But as business men they knew by experience and by a careful survey of the world's doings that its ways are precarious. A millionaire of to day may by some peculiar turn of the world's wheel of fortune be the penniless man of to-morrow. All the while the mechanic and the laborer had nothing to look forward to in the shape of providing for his wife and little ones in case the hand of death struck him down and took him away from them. No wonder, then, the advent of the poor man's associations was hailed with delight by that class. In the new order of things no rich corporations were looking for dividends; no stately structures were to be erected, and no princely salaries were to be paid to officials. Insurance was now to be had at the actual cost. We need not be surprised, then, at the wonderful growth and prosperity of the C. M. B. A. and sister associations working with the blessings of the Church to encourage and sustain them and the active co-operation of the hierarchy and clergy. It is to be regretted, however, that there are many men amongst us having fami-lies or others dependent upon them who postrow to take care of itself. We cannot conceive how a married man whose wife and children are looking to him for support, or a son who has an aged mother or father depending on his labor for sustenance, will neglect to pro-vide for an eventuality which every day's experience proves to us to be only too real. It is surely not want of love for those who are dear to him. We must, therefore, class it as criminal negligence, for such it really is. If he takes thought and considers what would become of his loved ones were he suddenly called away; were he to con-sider that they might then be thinly clad and suffer for the necessaries of life; were he to consider that his children might be forced to seek admittance into an orphan

proved by the Church.

asylum, or scattered about the world beg

ging care and kindness from strangers

and take a course of action that would rende his death-bed not a scene of agony because of neglected duty. We hope, then, to see the

day when every Catholic man will have his name enrolled on the books of the C. M. B.

A., or on those of similar associations ap-

South Douro, Ont., April 23, 1894. kyle, President C. M. B. A., Mer-South Douro, Ont., April 23, 1894.
Mr. E. J. Kyle, President C. M. B. A., Merrickyille, Ont.
M. B. A. of Merrickville for the many favors shown me during the sickness and death of my brother, Rev. M. C. O Brien, and also the prompt attention given to the payment of his 32600 benefit and for all of which I desire to return my heartfelt thanks.

I remain sincerely.

remain sincerely.
(Signed) M188 M. O'BRIEN.

New Branches. At Fort William Branch No. 227 was organ-

At Fort William Branch No. 227 was organized on the 9th April. The officers are as follows:

Spiritual Adv., Rev. L. Arpin. S. J.
Chancellor (pro tem), Baniel O'Connor
President, J. D King or Roy
First Vice-Fres., James Murphy
Second Vice Pres., James Wirphy
Second Vice Pres., James O'Hagan
Rec. Sec., Chas. A Coveney
Treasurer, Geo. Garrett
Ast. Rec. Sec. Joseph Jackson
Fin. Sec., Daniel McKenzle
Marshal, Ozlos Sabourin
Guard, Joseph Geudron
Board of Trustees, for one year. William
Greoves, Joseph Weiden and Daniel McKenzle;
for two years, Joseph Jackson and Aleide
Richard.
Representative to Grand Council, J. B. Roy

Representative to Grand Council, J B Roy Alternate. Daniel McKenzie
Alternate. Daniel McKenzie
The branch meets first and third Mondays in
each month.

Branch 228, Port Arthur, was organized or

Branch 228, Port Arthur, was organized on 10th April.

The officers are as follows:
Spir. Adv., Rev. R. Chartier, S. J.
Chan, pro tem. J. M. McGovern
Pres., W. J. Bawif
First Vice-Pres., Geo. O. P. Clovet
Second Vice-Pres., Wm. McBrody
Rec. Sec., John P. Redden
Treas., L. U. Bonin
Asst Sec., A. McGillis
Fin. Sec., Geo. F. Hourrigan
Mar., A. D. LeMay
Guard, A. Clovet
Board of trustees, for one year, W. F. Fortune
Jos. Redden and W. C. Dalton; for two
years, James Whelan and J. E. St. Louis
Rep. to Grand Council, W. F. Fortune
Alternate, Wm. McBrody
Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every
month.

Entertainment at Merrickville.

Branch 112, Merrickville, held an entertain Branch 112, Merrickville, held an entertainment on the evening of the 9th inst., and it was far superior as a musical treat to any given by the society in the past and of which they are justly proud. The hall had been very prettily arranged, the stage being as a grand drawing room and literally covered with flowers. Promptly at 8 o'clock the president, E. J. Kyle, addressed a few words of welcome and introduced to the audience of Merrickville the world-renowned and very entrancing queen of song Mme. Rosa d'Erna, and her gifted husband, Prof. G. R. Vontom, in their very interesting programme, "The Music of the Nations."

and her gifted hasband, Prof. G. R. Vontom, in their very interesting programme, "The Music of the Nations."

Never in our memory did an audience give such signs of appreciation of every number on the programme.

Your correspondent has heard some of the very best singers in Canada, but for range or compass of voice and strength and clearness he has never heard the equal of Mme. D'Erna. Her singing of the Irish and Scotch airs in particular was beyond description. Prof. Vontom has a rare tenor voice and shows it well in his different parts, especially the soft portions, which were indeed very artistically rendered. We believe the President has received congratulations on every hand from Catholic and Pretestant alike, and they are very thankful to the C. M. B. A. for having secured the services of two such gifted artists.

J. K. C.

Resolutions of Condolence

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 18, Incersoll, held on Monday, May 7, 1841, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously passed:

Resolved that whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove from our midst our late and worthy Chancellor. D. H. Henderson, who departed this life on April 27, therefore be it

Resolved, that while we bow in submission to the Divine will it is only a just tribute to the memory of our deceased brother, who was men of our charter members, we, the members of this branch are desirous, to show our respect to his widow and family in their sad bereavement. and therefore be it

Explored the same of the control of the deceased brother and entered to the minutes of this branch and sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and published in our local papers.

And, furthermore, that our charter be draued

apers. And, furthermore, that our charter be draped or thirty days in memory of our deceased

for thirty days in memory of our deceased brother. J. S. Smith, J. P. O'Neill, C. B. Ryan, Com-mittee; A. Frezell, President.

QUEBEC PROTESTANTS.

How the Separate School System in the Province of Quebec is Worked.

the Province of Quebec is Worked.

The following correspondence between Hon. Geo. W. Ross and Mr. Geo. W. Parmalee, Secretary of the English Department of Public Instruction of Quebec, will be of considerable interest:

Education Dept., April 17, 1894.

**Lot Dear Mr. Parmalee — You would be not be not

out any interference by the Catholic section?

[c] Does the Protestant section of the Council control the Protestant Normal school and determine its course of instruction?

[d] Has the Protestant section a head or Secretary of the Catholic section?

[e] What part of its deliberations, if any, are subject to the approval by the whole Council of Public Instruction?

[f] Are its regulations subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council?

[g] Does a similar rule apply to the regulations of the Catholic section?

If you have any official documents setting forth the respective functions of the Protestant and Catholic schools and the imitations of their respective powers I would be glad to receive them. I have the honor to be, yours truly, [Signed] G. W. ROSS.

Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, 21st April, 1894. To the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, LL. D., Toronto

To the Hon. Geo. W. Ross, L.L. D., Toronto, Ont.:

My Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 17th inst, I send you a copy of the school law, with references on the fly-leaf to various articles that will largely give you the information you desire.

As it may better suit your convenience to have the information arranged in the order of your questions I will summarize:

[1] At Confederation, ch. 15 of the C. S. L. C. was the only school law in force in this Province, and, properly speaking, gave no privileges either to the religious majority or to the minority, but since 1807 well-defined privileges have been conferred upon the minority, as need for them became manifest. It should be observed that in school law "religious majority" is applied to school municipalities and not to the Province as a whole, and that in consequence the Protestants may have a board of five school commissioners and the Catholics be the dissentient minority with three trustees as frequently happens in the eastern townships.

The additional powers conferred upon such trustees since 1807 are chiefly as follows:

[1] The School Commissioners in all rural municipalities collect the school taxes on incorporated companies and pay to the trustees a share proportionate to the number of pupils attending the schools under their respective control. In cities the tax is divided in the same way, but generally collected by the civic authorities.

control. In cities the tax is divided in the same way, but generally collected by the civic authorities.

[2] As any person belonging to the religious minority in a municipality has the right to dissent or not, he has also the right to cease to be a dissentient.

[3] All non-resident proprietors in a municipality may divide their taxes between the two School Boards.

[4] The dissentients of one municipality may unite with an adjoining municipality for the surpose of supporting a school jointly when they cannot support one alone.

[5] If there be no dissentient school in a municipality any resident head of a family professing the religious faith of the minority and having children of school age may send his children to a school in a neighboring municipality and pay his taxes thereto, provided that the school is not more than three miles from his residence.

[6] Any alteration in the limits of a municipality or the erection of a new municipality or the erection of a new municipality may be made to apply to the Catholic only, or to the Protestants only.

In 1869 a law was passed providing for the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction, to be composed of fourteen Catholic and seven Protestant members.

These members could meet in two sections for the consideration of matters in connection with the conduct of the schools of their own faith, but could take formal action only in a meeting of the whole Council.

In 1867 this Act was amended. The Catholic Bishops of the Province became exoflicio members of the Council. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed Catholic laymen equal in number to the Bishops, and many Protestants, the whole to form the Council.

tion. The Lieutenant Governor in Council approves the distribution. Approval has never been refused nor have alterations ever been suggested.

[c] The Protestant committee controls the McGill Normal school, and, through the Normal school committee, determines course of instruction.

[d] There is a Protestant secretary of the Department of Public Instruction having the privileges, power and salary of a deputy head. He is appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Protestant committee, and represent the Protestants.

There is also a Catholic Secretary having the same rank, etc. Both are subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[e] The deliberations of the Protestant committee are not subject in any way to the approval of the Council of Public Instruction.

The exceptions of both experiments.

approval of the Council of Public Instruction.

[f-g] The regulations of both committees
are subject to the approval of the LieutenantGovernor in Council.

I may add that the only diplomas valid in
Protestant schools are those issued by our
Normal school and by the Protestant Central Board of Examiners.

In addition to our share of the superior
education legislative grant we have about
\$6,000 yearly arising from the marriage
license fees, on marriages celebrated by
Protestant ministers, and about \$4,000 interest upon various funds, which we distribute
through the Protestant committee.

I regret that an unusual pressure of work
before leaving Quebec for a few days has
hurried me in the preparation of this reply.
I will, however, wouch for the facts, and upon
my return will give fuller and clearer answers to any questions that you may find insufficiently answered,
Yours very truly,
GEO. W. PARMALEE.

A May Carol.

BY ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

Sweet May 1 'ds thro' thy tender, golden light, That falls from azure skies; (half veiled in That fails from azure sales, white, mist.)
On fresh young daisy-buds, on lilies white, On violets by timid zephyrs kiss'd—
'Tis thro' thy shining portal that we pass From Spring's aurora into summer's noon. And glide across thy crisp and dewy grass Into the rose-fields of the fervid June.

Ah! even so, sweet Mary, Queen of May,

Nursed in the soft light of thy sunny smile.

Humility's fair blossoms deek our way,
and flow'rs of Purity our paths beguile;
Switt thro'the portal of thy stainless breast.
Thy children into God's great Summer dart,
For thro'thy daisied meadows, Mother blest!
We reach the rose-fields of Christ's Sacred

Heart!

A PROTESTANT'S OPINION OF QUE-

To the Editor of the Walkerton Telescope:

Dear Sir—I thought you would like to hear something about what I saw in Quebec. You have many readers who have never been among the French people, and will never get there. My long stay with them gave me such a good opinion of them that I want to tell the Ontario people about them. Their ways are different from ours. In some respects they are behind the times a hundred years, while in other regards they are so far in advance that they are able to give us Ontario people a good lesson.

Nearly all of them belong to the Catholic Church. Quebec, and surrounding country for about twenty miles, with its fine churches and other grand sights, is quite sufficient to make a stranger think that he is walking on holy ground. Some twenty-two miles down the St. Lawrence, the old place and its very old church, have the appearance of more miracles than any place I have ever seen. It made me think how those French fishermen could really remove mountains.

St. Anne de Beaupre, is a small village under the mountains, and I noticed that the people had removed quite a lot of the mountains in digging for lime, to whitewash their little board houses. This village is one of the first places in which the French settled, some 250 years ago. Some time ago it was nearly destroyed by fire, but it is now built up again very nicely. Nearly all the large buildings are hotels. The church is one of the largest buildings I have ever seen. It must have cost at least half a million dollars. How it was ever built by these poor fishermen I do not know. They can only grow potatoes and onions, and these with fish keep their body and soul together. As to the church, the broad and heavy doors are left open all the year round, and a stream of people are continually going in and out, some being sightseers and some worshippers. How it made me wish that I had a lot of cripples in Walkerton here, for on entering the church I noticed two large piles of caues and crutches that had been throw a way by cripples who had been cured. Some of these crutches have bee

nad been worn so long that the leather covering them had been worn nearly through by long and constant use. In other parts of the church are spectacles and other articles that had belonged to suffering pilgrims from distant lands, who had been cured and who had gone away rejoicing. The attendants in this large church were very kind to us and very willing to let us see all through it. It must have made all my Ontario friends who were with me feel how it resembled Palestine and other holy places. In that church you can see the image of your dear Saviour, the crown of thorns on His head, His feet and hands pierced through, and the blood running down.

Mr. Editor, I will tell you more some other time about Quebec and its buildings. I must say those French people are a much more brotherly people than we are up here, so much so that a stranger would take them to be all Quakers. After living nine days with them, and seeing how very kind they are to all people, not making any difference with those that belong to other churches, it seemed to me that all they want is to live at peace with all men. I now think more than ever I did that we in Ontario have no use for either Annexation, the P. P. A. 's, or any other society that wants to work against their fellow-man. How very nice it would be if we all took each other by the hand and tried to live at peace, instead of quarrelling among ourselves about religion. I am a Protestant, but I believe there are lots of good Catholics, and if I ever get to Heaven I know I'll see many of them there. After what I saw in Quebec I am down on religious intolerance. Yours truly,

olic laymen equal in number to the Bishops, and many Protestants, the whole to form the Conneil.

The two committees of this reconstructed Conneil received the power of separate and independent action in regard to the schools of their respective religious faith. Each committee appoints its own chairman and Secretary, conducts its business as an independent body, and is not controlled by the general Conneil. The Council may meet to discuss questions aflecting both committees equally, but, as a matter of fact, has done so but twice since 1867.

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

[a] The Protestant committee has full control over the licensing of teachers, the selection of text-books, the qualification and appointment of inspectors, the nature and extent of the religious instruction imparted, courses of study, and in general over all appointment of inspectors, the nature and extent of the religious instruction imparted, courses of study, and in general over all matters pertaining to the administration of Protestant schools. Then inspectors are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council only upon the recommendation of the Protestant committee.

The superior education grant is distribined amongst the municipalities in proportion to population as shown by the last desemble of the superior education grant and the poor municipality grant are divided between these according to school attendance.

The superior education grant and the poor municipality grant are divided between the committees according to the population of the Province. Each committee them distributes its share without interference from the other, or from the Council of Public Instruc

The World's Columbian Catholic Congress "is a good book of absorbing interest and most useful information that every Catholic parent of ordinary means should provide for his own instruction, and that of his children. It consists of three volumes bound in one large volume of over seven hundred pages, embracing the official proceedings of all the Chicago Catholic Congresses of 1893, and on Catholic education, including the addresses on Catholic education, and to which is added an epitome of Catholic Church progress in America. It is neatly-bound in full gift with clear, large sized type and beautifully illustrated, that makes it a welcome guest to every hibrary. It is published by the well known firm of J. S. Hyland & Co., Chicago, and bears the imprimatur of His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, and the preface is written by Rev. P. J. Muldoon, Chancelior of the archbiocese of Chicago. The Chicago Congress needs no introduction to any Catholic, and Chancelior Muldoon most littingly says in his preface: The present volume has a worthy aim of giving a wider audience to the Catholic Congress held during the pass summer, and affording sound instruction on that most important surject. Catholic advantant, through the speeches of Education day. The guides upon mountains have spoken wisely and well, but, save through the instrumentality pis such a volume, how narrow the audience.

The epitome of the Catholic Church progress in America will be found not only most interesting but most useful for reference. It was to proclaim the cross that self-sacrificing missionaries sought the wilds of the West, and laid down their lives in order to make the way of salvation clear to the heathen. The Catholic Church in America, in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centures, and indeed in Mass

A FARMER'S SON TORTURED.

Confined to the House for Months and unable to Walk—A Sensational Story From the Neighborhood of Cooksville—The Father Tells How His Son Obtained Release— What a Prominent Toronto Druggist Says.

What a Prominent Toronto Druggist Says.

From the Toronto News.

Four miles from the village of Cocksville, which is fitteen miles west of Toronto on the Credit Valley division of the C. P. R., on what is known as the "Centre Road" is the farm of Thomas O'Neil. In the village and for miles around he is known as a man always ready to do a kindness to anyone who stands in need of it. Because of this trait in his character, whatever effects himself or his household is a matter of concern to the neighbors generally. So it happened that when his eldest son, William O'Neil, was stricken down last spring, and for months did not go out of the door, those living in the vicinity were all aware of the fact and frequent enquiries were made regarding the young man. When after suffering severely for some months, young O'Neil reappeared sound and well his case was the talk of the township. Nor was it confined to the immediate vizinity of Cooksville, as an outer ripple of the tale reached the News, but in such an indefinite shape that it was thought advisable tosend a reporter to get the particulars of the case, which proved to be well worth publishing in the public interest. On reaching Cooksville the reporter found no difficulty in locating the O'Neil farm, and after a drive of four or five miles the place was reached. Mr. O'Neil was found at the barn attending to his cattle, and on being made aware of the reporter's mission told the story in a straightforward manner. He said:

"Yes it is true my boy has had a remarkable experience. I was afraid he wasn't going to get better at all, for the doctor did him no good. At the time he was taken ill he was working for a farmer a couple of miles from here, and for a time last spring he did a lot of work on the road, and while he was working at this there was a spell of cold wet weather, when it rained for nearly a week. He kept working right through the wet and he came home with his shoulders and wrists so his hads and then to his legs, finally settling in his knees and ankles and f From the Toronto News.

Atter he had been doctoring for nearly two months without getting a bit better, I concluded to try something else, so the next time I went to Toronto I got three boxes of Dr Williams' Pink Pills at Hugh Miller's drug store. We followed the directions with the Pink Pills, but the first box did not seem to do him any good, but he had scarcely begun the second'box when he began to improve greatly, and by the time the third box was gone he was as well and sound as ever, and has not had a pain since. He is now working on a farm about six miles from Cooksville, and is as sound and hearty as any young man can be?

On his return to Toronto, the reporter called at the store of Messrs. Hugh Miller & Co., 167 King street east, to hear what that veteran druggist had to say about Dr. Williams' Punk Pills. He remembered Mr. O'Neil getting the Pink Pills, and on a second visit Mr. O'Neil had told him that Pink Pills had cured his son. Mr. Miller, in answer to a question as to how this preparation sold, said that of all the remedies known as proprietary medicines Pink Pills was the most popular. He said he sold more of these than he did of any other remedy he ever handlen. This is valuable testimony, coming from a man like Hugh Miller, who is probably the oldest and most widely known druggist in Toronto. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. are to be congratulated on having produced a remedy which will give such results, and which can be vouched for by the best dealers in the province.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are 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 therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess

We were pleased last week to have a visit from Mr. Mathew J. Redmond, a former Londoner, but now a resident of Missouri. He was a scompanied by his wire and family. All his old friends—who are many—extended to him a hearty welcome and were delighted to see him once more in his native city.

How is a man a whit the better for being reputed greater by man?—St. Thomas A. Kempis.

May Devotions.

With the best of reasons are these With the best of reasons are these May devotions popularly practiced here in this country. The benign name of the Virgin to whom they are paid was that of the vessel which bore the discoverer of this continent to its shores. Her glorious titles were bestowed by many of the explorers upon many of the lands and waters they were the first Europeans to behold. were the first Europeans to behold. One of our sovereign States is called in her honor, and her Immaculate Conception is the patronal feast of the United States.

fore, if the beautiful devotions of the fore, if the beautiful devotions of the incoming month were not widely popular and generally practiced by the Catholics of this country, wherein there are so many reminders of the Blessed Maid to whom May is dedicated. Those who fail during that month to pay some special honor daily to God's Mother hardly merit to be called practical Catholics. — Catholic Columbian.

No man is born into the world whose work Is not born with him; there is always work, And tools to work withal, for those who will; And blessed are the horny hands of toil.

—J. R. LOWELL.

He is Re-Instated.

As generally anticipated Mr. D. Cameron F. Bliss has been re-instated as captain of the Ottawa Field Battery. Information to this effect was conveyed to that gentleman yesterday afternoon from the official commanding the district Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. M. Aylmer, assistant adjutant general. For sixteen years Captain Bliss has been in service in the Battery, commencing as a gunner and working up step py step to the captaincy which he obtained in 1889, on the retirement of Captain Evans. He is acknowledged as an officer of high merit, holding as he does three Royal school certificates in cavalry, infantry and artillery. During the North-West rebellion he served with F. Company, Midland Battallion.—Ottawa Citizen, May 10.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 17.—Grain per cental, red winter 93 to 95c; rye, 90c to 8100; barley, 90c. to 81.00; oats. \$1.05 to \$1.00; peans, bush. 90c to 81.00; bouckwheat, cental, \$1.00. Produce—Eggs, fresh, doz., 11c; basket, 1c; do. store tots. 9c; butter, best roll, 16; do. creamery, wholesale, 19 to 20c, do. store packed firkin, 17 to 18c.; hay ton, 87 to 8%; cheese per 1b. wholesale, 11 to 114c. Vegetables—Potatoes, per bag, 60 to 80c.; turnips, per bag, 35 to 40c.; parsnips, per bag \$1.10 to \$1 20; onions, per bushel, 80 to 90c.; curnips, per bag, 35 to 40c.; parsnips, per bag \$1.10 to \$1 20; onions, per bushel, 80 to 90c.; currots, per bag, 35 to 40c. parsnips, bet of 90c; carrots, per bag, 35 to 40c. \$1.00 to 90c; carrots, per bag, 35 to 40c. \$0.00 Wheat—White, 58 to 60c; spring. No. 2, 59 to 50 fixed winter, 58 to 60c; goose, 56 to 565c; No. 1 Man. hard, 72c; No. 2, 71c, peas, No. 2, 56 to 56; barley, No. 1, 40 to 41c; feed. 39 to 40c; cats, No. 2, 35 to 34c.

Montreal, May 17.—Grain—No. 1 hard Manitoba, wheat, 77 to 78c; No. 2, 75 to 76c; corn, duty paid, 59 to 60c.; No. 2 oats in store, 30t 40c; peas in store, 70 to 71c.; rye, 52 to 53c.; barley, feed. 44 to 45c; do. malting, 52 to 54c; buckwheat, 45 to 48c. Flour—Patent winter, \$3.50 to 83.70; straight rollers, 89; extra, \$2.75 to 82.80; superfine, 82.50 to 82.30; strong bakers. Manitoba, 83.40 to 83.50; straight rollers, 89; extra, \$2.75 to \$3.20; to 83.70; mouillie, \$22. Hog products—Short cut, mess pork, \$17.50 to 818; hams, city cured, per 1b. 10 to 11cc, lard, compound, per 1b. 74 to 10 sec. lard, pure, 94 to 104; bacon, per 1b. 10 to 12cc; western dairy, 17 to 18. Cheese, —We quote at 104 to 11c. Eggs, 104 to 11c.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Tononto.

May 17.—Butchers' Cattle.—One mixed lot, buils and steers, sold at \$2.55, low price of the day. Good to choice loads sold at \$1 to \$2.5c; extra choice at \$9c, and fancy picked lots and loads of mixed butchers' and shippers sold up

extra choice at 3gt, and tarty present los and to adds of mixed butchers' and shippers sold up to 3gt.

Export Cattle.—The range was from 3 to 3lc. for bulls; 3g to 4c. for steers, and 4lc. might have been paid in an exceptional case.

Stockers and Short Keeps.—Some of the transactions were as follows:

16 head averaging 1,150 lbs. 83,55 a cwt.; 14 head averaging 1,150 lbs. 83,55 a cwt.; 7 head averaging 1,600 lbs. 83,55 a cwt.; 7 head averaging 1,500 lbs. 83,55 a cwt.; 7 head averaging 1,500 lbs. 84,50 a cwt.; 7 head averaging 1,500 lbs. 3gt. as 1,500 lbs. Caives.—Prices ranged from \$1 for bobs up to

88 for extra veals. A mixed bunch of 40 head, averaging 140 los. sold at 48.45½ each; another mixed bunch of 26, averaging 130 lbs. sold at 48, and 37, averaging 130 lbs. at the same figure. Milch Cows and Springers. Prices ranged all the way from \$25 for common to \$50 for fancy heavy milkers and springers.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Poffelo N. V. May 17 —Cettle—Three

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 17.—Cattle—Three cars; steady, unchanged; through run of stock heavy principally export stock.

Sheep and Lambs.—Light, good lambs were 10 to 15c higher, other grades draggy; good to set clipped wethers. \$4.10 to \$4.50; common to good mixed, \$2.50 to \$4; good to fancy lambs. clipped, \$4.40 to \$5; very choice stock selling at \$4.75 to \$1.91.

Hogs.—Vorkers, \$5.25 to \$5.40; pigs, \$5 to \$5.15; mixed packers, \$5.35 to \$5.40; heavy choice, \$5.40 to \$5.45; stags and roughs, \$3.25 to \$4.75.

Over and over again.
No matter which way I turn,
I always ind in the book of life
Some lesson that I must learn;
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work at my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

Beauty and Purity

Go hand in hand.
They are the foundation of health and happiness;
Health, because of pure blood;

ness;
health, because of pure
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