Branch No. 4, London,

C. M. B. A.

Official.

GRAND COUNCIL OF THE CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION OF

GANADA.

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

Notice is hereby given that the eighth
Convention of the Grand Council of the Cathdie Mutual Benefit, Association of Canada
will be held in the city of Hamilton, Ont,
commencing on Tuesday, August 30, 1892.

Officers and representitives will assemble at
C. M. B. A. hall at 9 o'clock, a. m., on the
above date, and proceed in a body to High
Mass, which will be celebrated in St. Mary's
cathedral at 10 o'clock, After Mass the
Council will assemble at St. Mary's hall for
roll call and formal opening of the convention.

JOHN A. MACCABE, LL. D.,
Grand President.

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Secretary.

A Timely Resolution. A Timely Resolution.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following correspondence from the Supreme Recorder. It is to be regretted that such a resolution was not adopted long ago:

Supreme Recorder's Office,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1802.

Thos. Coffey, Esq., Editor Catholic Records:
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER — Enclose please find copy of a resolution adopted at the recent meeting of Trustees. Please publish same.
Yours fraternally.
C. J. Hickey.

The John Mooney Beneficiary.

The John Mooney Beneficiary.

The following certificate, which we have been requested to publish, adds another phase to the matter of the John Mooney beneficiary. It appears that the late Bro. Mooney was not after all, over fifty years of age at the time of his entrance into the society. It is now more than ever evident that brothers should not be too ready to guess at the age of one another. Many persons appear to be over fifty who are quite a few years under it; while others who look as though they were no more than forty, are oftentines much older. We must repeat our contention that once the initiation ceremony is concluded there should not arise any question as to age. All subjects of disqualification should be rone into fully before a candidate is elected. It would be a misfortune were our society to adopt the tactics of some of the old-fashioned life companies—throwing every possible obstacle in the way of paying claims. Heretofore the C. M. B. A. has had a proud record in this regard, and we hope it will continue to maintain it. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, regarding the John Mooney case, the Supreme Council are not to blame. The parties who entered objection in the first place, on the score of are, were simply mistaken; and we hope all concerned will derive a salutary lesson from the outcome. The following is the certificate:

Leiphlin Bridge, Co Carlow. Parents, John Denis Mooney and Ann Bren.

Parents, John Denis Mooney and Ann Brennan; residence, Old Leighlin is baptized, January 5, 1841; sponsors, Wim. Brennan and Catherine Mooney.

I certify the above is a true and correct copy of the Baptismal Register of Leighlin Bridge church.

A true copy.

A true copy.

A. BRUNET, C. C.
Portage du Fort, 16th July, 1892.

JAS. F. GAUDRY.
Trustee Branch 147.

JAMES O'REILLY, Q. C.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

The subject of our sketch lived and worked at a time when Ontario Catholics held fewer positions of prominence than at the present, and the man who could then come to the front, and compel public attention to recognize his worth without respect to his creed or nationality, must have been a man of no mean abilities, and such a man was the great criminal lawyer, James O'Reilly.

He was born in Ireland, at Westport, county Mayo, on the 16th of September, 1823, and his parents coming to Canada in 1832, the young O'Reilly was thus made a Canadian by adoption. But he never lets us forget the fact that Ireland was his birthplace; and he is one of the foremost of our Canadians to lend, by his purse and his voice, a helping hand to the young Home Rule movement, and to know the merit of such a line of action we have only but to remember that it is not so very long since that, even here in Ontario, to proclaim your Irish descent was to be sneered at. Yet Mr. O'Reilly, in his splendid oration in Kingston on the 17th of March, 1877, when, as President of the St. Patrick's society, he addressed an immense audience, bids them be Canadian first, Irish afterwards, for he says "My friends, I have a word to say to you about Canada, for, after all, as much we lovelreland, where the ashes of our forefathers rest, our devotion and duty to Canada are paramount. Canada ought to be our first consideration as adopted citizens of the finest and best governed country on earth, and where civil and religious liberty are secured to all by those constitutional guarantees that only free men can fully appreciate."

Mr. O'Reilly was educated in the grammar school at Belleville under the direction of Mr. Wm. Hutton. Upon his leaving school he entered the law office of Mr. Charles Otis Benson, and also spent some time in that of Hon. John Ross. He completed his law studies in Toronto in the office of Crawford and Haggarty, and was called to the bar in 1847.

Choosing Kingston as the centre of his legal work, Mr. O

studies in Toronto in the office of Crawford and Haggarty, and was called to the bar in 1847.

Choosing Kingston as the centre of his legal work, Mr. O'Reilly entered into partnership with Mr. Henderson, and commenced the practice of our country's laws, and of which he proved himself such an able exponent. Yet it might bave been, that, with all Mr. O'Reilly's ablities for clever work, his innate force of mind and latent capabilities for dealing with intricate cases, might never have been stirred to their depths and proven to their utmost if the great test of his legal strength had not come in the shape of bringing to justice the murderer of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. For long afterwards James O'Reilly's personality was synonymous with "the man who hanged Whelan."

It was and remains up to the present day one of the most magnificent triumphs gained by a Canadian lawyer at our adamantine bar of justice, that will have its pound of flesh.

People of that time tell us of how fierce was public opinion upon both sides, and of what the crown counsel, Mr. O'Reilly, had to contend with in having to fight four of the ablest men of the Canadian bar, viz., Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., Kenneth Mackenzie and John O'Parrell of the Quebec bar.

But Sir John A. Macdonald, who appointed hames O'Reilly for the Crown, only smiled his shrewd waggish smile, as he surveyed the strong phalant backed by stronger evidence, that his man, alone and single handed, must carve his way through, to a successful verdict; for he knew with whom they had to deal—and, as usual, Sir John was not mistaken.

The last day of the trial came—a trial so blackened with periored oaths on either sides

deal—and, as usual, Sir John was not mistaken.

The last day of the trial came—a trial so
blackened with perjured oaths on either sides
that the most upright there began to question the issue.

Hon. John H. Cameron closed the defence
with an address that we are told "was spoken
throughout with earnestness and emotion,
and whose magnificent oratory had carried
every listener with him from the beginning."
Then from the opposite side up rose an
Irish Canadian lawyer of fine appearance,
tall and well-proportioned, the handsome
strong face, with its bright blue eyes and
magsive forelead off which the carelessly

brushed hair displayed to advantage, lost a little of its usual warm coloring, and lines heretofore unperceived came in sight that showed the fixed determination of one man to do all in his power to send another to the gallows. Hour after hour the steady voice went on, now calm and cold as he cites the convicting exidence, again awind and thrilling as where he depicts the last scene of D'Arcy McGee's life. He (D'Arcy McGee) heped to escape, but ere he could do so, while the murderous assassin was within five feet of, him, the pistol was pointed at the back of his neck, the shat was fired, and in a few moments Thomas D'Arcy McGee was no mere. Who saw the prisoner then? The God of heaven saw him and witnessed, the deed. The night was a beautiful one—the moon shone brightly, it was as light as day, all heaven was lit up with the bightness of its luminaries. In the glory of this calm light the black deed was perpetrated, which ought to bring down the vengeance of God upon the cowardly, detestable author."

But though this was James O'Reilly's greatest victory, we read his name in connection with several other criminal suits that alone might place him above the ordinary; two in particular excited a considerable amount of attention at the time—Queen and Mrs. Ansoth Smith and Queen and Mrs. It was after the winning of the latter that the accused in another criminal case offered O'Reilly any sum he would name if he would.

Mrs. Ansoth Smith and Queen and Mrs. Bridget Farady.

It was after the winning of the latter that the accused in another criminal case offered O'Reilly any sum he would name if he would but plead his case. But Mr. O'Reilly felt assured of their guilt and with that uprightness which characterized him, refused to hire his God given talents for the shielding of wickedness.

But we might continue on and on, for the man who held at one assize no less than eighty-seven briefs has left a brilliant and active record. Mr. O'Reilly sat for a number of years in the Council of Kingston as alderman, and held the office of Recorder of Kingston from the death of Mr. A. D. Macdonald unto its abolition. In 1872, much against his inclination, he ran for South Renfrew as member for the Dominion House, and polled a large majority.

In 1864 he was made a Q. C., and being already a Bencher of the Law Society, he was further honored in his profession by being called to the Quebec Bar in 1899; and had not the unsparing hand of death touched so early and so pitilesly our eminent lawyer he would have been sitting, in a short time, among the Judges on the Bench, for the appointment lay in his desk. Indeed so great a name had he among his brother workers that to this day no higher praise can be bestowed upon the eloquent young barrister pleading at the Bar than "He will be the O'Reilly of Canada."

In 1850 Mr. O'Reilly married Miss Redmond, daughter of the late Francis John Redmond, of Cavan, Ontario. Three children are the issue of that happy marriage—one daughter, who holds her distinguished father's memory with tender pride; and two sons, both following with success their of the success their of the late of Mr. O'Reilly's death, and which gives us a slight insight into a character so love able in its generosity of thinking and doing good unto all men, "The deceased was one of the kindest of husbands and fathers, as generous a man as ever had a dollar to give to a friend, and a most worthy eitzen in every respect."

L. A. HENRY.

OBITUARY.

Sister Marie, Precious Blood Monas-

Scarcely has that tranquility so soothing to the sorrowing heart beran to dawn on John Bowes, Esq., architect, Public Works, Ottawa. And his family, who were so suddenly bereft of a delightful son and an affectionate brother, than the mortal enemy, Death, again claims a victim, in the person of a beloved Sisters to chronicle the demise of the source of the source of the control of the source of the source

private burying ground belonging to that sacred order. Requirescat in pace.

Sister Mary Syncleta. Died in Hamilton. July 26, 1892.

This week, for the first time since its foundation here, "Mount St. Mary" is enshrouded in a cloud of sorrow and sadness. Over twenty seven years have passed since the little band of Sisters first began their good work there, and in all that time nothing has happened to mar the quiet happiness that rested over the place. Just as carefully as the good nuns cultivated and trained the hearts and minds of those placed in their care, the gardner watched and cultivated flowers, wine and trees, so that it seems like an earthly Eden, as one comes in from the dust and tumult of the city—the old home-like convent, surrounded by sweet flowers, cool walks and shady trees, where the birds chant their Matin and Vesper hymus.

God comes chosen to you there,

God comes chosen to you there, Back of every rose leaf. He is hiding—and the air Thrills with calls to holy prayer; Earth grows far and beaven near.

Thrills with calls to holy prayer;
Earth grows far and heaven near.

Such perhaps has been the thought of more then one of the many friends—pupils and guests—who have come and gone since it first knew the dear name—Loretto. But another guest lately came—one who had never entered there before—an uninvited, though not unexpected one;—but instead of sharing the happiness and carrying away fond memories of it, he left a sorrow and sadness there which can never be effaced. Outwardly things are the same. The birds, flowers and grounds seem even brighter; but as the lips must offen smile to hide a heart rent with sorrow, so Nature smiles there, to hide the darkened silent convent. But, ah! she can not lessen the grief that dwells within; nor could she ward off the thief who came and ruthlessly broke one of the fairest dowers that bloomed in that garden of souls. Alas no! grim death heeds not youth, beauty or grief, but finds his way at all seasons and homes, alike to cloister, palace or hut. And it was he that came and bore away the soul of Sister Mary Syncleta, one of the youngest and dearest of that little community.

For some time she struggled bravely against disease, but consumption at last claimed his victim. During her illness her patience and resignation in all her sufferings was surely a lesson that should not soon be forgotten by us. All the day and night following her death the nuns chanted prayers in the darkened, draped chapel; and the altars, which we have often watched her little hands so fouldy and beautifully decorating, wore mourning for her while she slept her last sleep at its foot.

A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in the chapel on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock by Rev. Father McEvay, assisted by Father Brady and Father Hinchey. His Lordship Bishop Dowling was also present. After the "Libera" was chauted the casket

was placed in the hearse, and followed to Rock Bay cemetery by the mourners—nuns, a number of pupils, and the pall-hearers (who were Messrs, Wm. Kavanagh, Thos. Walsh, J. Morin, Henry Arland, J. Roman, J. P. Holden.) The services at the grave were performed by Father McEvry, assisted by Fathers Brady and Kence, and the mortal remains of our dear. Sister were left to their long last rest in the shade of the little chape.

Oh! it was hard to come away and leave her there, all alone! Hard to think that we shall never see her sweet face, or hear her soft voice in Loretto's hals again! Yes, it seems hard and cruel that she we leved so well should be snatched away in the first bloom of womanhood; but "she had done her bidding here, and her life.

Though all too short its course and quicky run, Was full and glorious as the orbed sun."

Was full and glorious as the broke sain.

While still very young she bid good-bye to parents, home and native city, and gave to God her life service and love, and now the has taken her to her home in heaven when the, her spouse, her great reward shall sie.

Like all earth's fairest flowers,
She left us, oh, too soon,
And in deep in hear'telt sorrow,
We gathered round her tomb,
Would we call her back again
To this dark vale of tears.
To cheer us with her gent smile
As oft in by gone year covering hearts
Will promptly loving, soer, 'yes,'
But Religion only whispers,
Her home and the blest."
To wand narrow bed.
Will deep low and narrow bed.
Will deep, earnest prayers be said.
Oh 'ask our sweet Mother
To take us to her care
And lead us to our home on high
To meet you, darling, there.
milton, July 30, 1892.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Mr. Harold Frederic, the London correspondent of the New York Times, and one of the ablest and fairest representatives of the American press in the British metropolis, has an article in an English review in which he undertakes to prove that the recent attacks on the Catholics in Uganda were all pre-arranged and premedi-tated. "Bishop Tucker," he says, "returned to England solely and avowedly to raise money and men for the task of 'knocking out' the Catho-lic missions of Uganda. What Bishop Tucker said at Exeter Hall is on record. I was given his own account -at second-hand, of course-of what

he had said at a conference at Hatfield House, and at the foreign office, and elsewhere, to those in authority. talked of nothing but the necessity of combating the influence of the Catholies in the Nyanza region, and made clear to his hearers that he viewed the contingency of using force to this end with entire complacency. One of these hearers was so angry and disgusted with the language and spirit of the bishop that he came to me with the whole story." When the subject was brought up in Parliament Lord Salisbury professed to believe that it was impossible for the agents of the East Africa Company or the British officers to be guilty of an act of oppression such as was described letters received by private in the parties. He promised to have an inves-tigation made of the facts and to do justice to Catholics and Protestants The hoary old bigot knew alike. when he made these honeyed state-ments in the House of Peers that the plot for the subjugation of the Catholic tribes in Uganda, in the interest of the Protestant domination of the colony was hatched out at his house and

partly in his presence. He knew that he had but recently determined to incite the Orangemen of Ulster to insurrection and revolt as a means of keeping Catholic Ireland in bondage. The African crime will be probed to the bottom now that Salisbury is out of power, and Mr. Frederic's contribution to the literature of the case is not only

timely, but valuable. Catholic Columbian.

If America is to be made Catholic, God must do the work. We might argue with our non-Catholic neighbors and convince their unwilling intellect, but unless the Holy Ghost granted to them the gift of faith, they would not really be converted. They must see the light and be moved to follow it. That is God's work. We may prepare the way for His action on souls, we may co-operate with Him, but to make nen believe with the divine gift of faith, that is for Him alone. To Him, then, we must go, if we want to convert our fellow-citizens, to Him we must appeal for grace, to Him we must turn in order that He may send orth His Spirit and enlighten and persuade and draw to Himself the nearts of those outside the visible fold of His Church.

Buffalo Union and Times.

Patriotism, like talent, is seldom hereditary. Here, for instance, is Daniel O'Connell, a grandson and namesake of the great Irishman whose life was spent in pleading his country' cause, shamelessly proclaiming hostility to Home Rule and Mr. Gladstone's return to power. This reminds us of another renegade son of another noble Irish patriot, whom we met five years ago in Adare, near Limerick. We mean the reverend son of the late William Smith-O'Brien, who then at least showed little sympathy with the popular struggle for self-government.

The Hon. Edward Blake, concededly the ablest and most eloquent living Canadian, has gone to Ireland to help Gladstone and the Irish people in the battle for Home Rule. On board the steamer that bore him to the green shores of Erin, he publicly said this: "I believe the Irish cause, which I have endeavored to advance in Canada, is a high, a just, a holy cause. * * *
I go to Ireland at this crisis because I believe it to be a duty which on no consideration I should neglect. I

could not refuse the call of my fellow-

countrymen to assist in such a high and glorious and holy work." The

will be of incalculable value at this juncture to Gladstone and to Ireland.

MODERN BARBARITY.

Boston Republic On Sunday, July 24, Private lams, erving in the ranks of the military force stationed near Homestead, Pa. was heard to call for cheers for the man who shot Mr. H. C. Frick, the manager of the Carnegie steel works. Lieutenant-Colonel Streator, commanding the Tenth regiment, overheard the remark, and subsequently issued this order: "Take this man to the guard Ask the surgeons to stand by String him up by the thumbs until he ean stand it no longer." This is how the order was executed, according to the uncontradicted testimony of an

eve witness: "A stout piece of twine was tied tightly to each thumb and Iams raised his arms while the corporal drew the line over the tent pole. pulled by three men until lams stood on tip-toe, and then it was made fast. The surgeons took turns counting his pulse beats. They had to stand on a chair to do so.

"Not a word was spoken. young man's face was deathly white. His arms were rigid with his weight. The twine was cutting into his flesh. "The soldiers and the corporal

turned their faces away. The was too painful. The surgeons, watch in hand, kept their fingers on his beats came faster and faster, and slowly the man's head fell forward on his breast and his eyes closed. He could no longer press the ground with his toes. His dead weight nungy heavy on the twine.

Minute after minute passed, and his

pulse beats were constantly increasing. A last one surgeon said: 'One hundred and twenty beats. Let him down.' Iams had hung for nineteen minutes.

This scene took place under the broad and bright light of the nine-teenth century, in a century which guarantees the right of a fair trial to all, under a constitution one of the provisions of which is that no cruel or anusual punishments shall be inflicted upon a citizen. The spectacle was barbarous, inhuman and humiliating. It belonged to an age now, happily, obsolute, and to a form of civilization repudiated and rejected by the intelligence and progressive enlightenment of modern times. It constituted a crime against the principles upon

which the republic rests.

When civil society condemns to death a person who has taken human life or proved to be a traitor to his country, it seeks out the most expeditious and painless method of killing. The idea of torture or revenge is wholly eliminated from the consideration. It is only tyrants and mobs that wreak venge-ance upon those who fall into their power. Unfortunately for the credit of the state of Pennsylvania its militia force is a mob and its commanding officer is a tyrant. The torture of lams will remain as an indellible blot upon the fame of the commonwealth forever unless she takes summary means to re pudiate responsibility for it by punishing the men who conducted it.

The soldier committed a breach of military discipline. That will be generally conceded. He refused to retract the offending words, for the reason, no doubt, that he believed them to be sound and patriotic. He demonstrated by this that he was unfit for military duty under present circumstances. His conduct was virtually mutinous He deserved censure and dismissal, and nobody would have objected to the introduction as accessories to his ex-pulsion of the dramatic scenes provided by military rule and tradition. But every decent American who cherishes the good name of his country repro bates and abhors the inhuman, barbar ous and brutal treatment to which h

was subjected. When the statutes and military regulations permit the infliction of punishment in extreme cases, perscribe also certain formulas for the judicial ascertainment of the accuse person's guilt. They perscribe the court material, and define accurately the limits of its authority and the quantity and character of the testimony it must take. In no instance is power given to the commander of a division. a brigade or a regiment to disfranchise degrade and torture a soldier without at least the form of a trial. Lieuten ant-Colonel Streator has under-taken to do this, and his action has been approved by Major-General Snowden, commanding the forces. These men are, therefore in contempt of the supreme authority of Pennsylvania. They have violated her laws and brought ignominy and obloquy upon her fair name as a free commonwealth. For this they should be summarily dealt with. not that Iams was a humble private soldier with perhaps mutinous propen It matters not that his sentisities. ments were at variance with the views of the commanding officer. He was a citizen of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and the United States Government gives no permission to individuals to torture and rack and dis franchise human beings without trial and without hearing.

It is the plain duty of Governor Pattison to investigate this scandalous affair and to vindicate the honor and reputation of the State by censuring or cashiering the men who have so outraged the public sense of decency and justice. He should not wait until the civil courts are invoked to pass upon the question. His path is plainly marked out, and he should and must follow it as the chief executive of the and glorious and holy work." The commonwealth. If a military despot-character of the Canadian ex-premier ism can be set up within the limits of a son and your religion.

state to over-ride the civil law and to infringe upon the guaranteed constitutional rights of the citizen, then is our civilization a failure and our claim to be a free republic a sham.

" MARRIAGE.

RENO-ANSTELL.

At St. Peter and Paul's cathedral, Detroit, on the 2sth-July, Mr. John Reno was married to Miss Phillipepa Caroline-Anstell. Both parties are residents of that Letter. The happy bride was cornerly a resident of Teeswater, Ont. Rev. Father Dowling, S. J., performed the eeremony during the nuptial Mass. The groom was assisted by Mr. J. Flannery, and the bride by Jarty Pepalred to the residence of the bride's parents, where breakfast was served. In the evening a reception was held, in which the relatives and many friends took part. The happy couple were the recipients of very many costly and beautiful presents. The Recond extends congratulations. May the young couple be given length of years to travel together life's pathway. RENO-ANSTELL.

The cradle means the coffin, and the coffin means the grave.
The mother's song scarce hides the De Profundis of the priest.
You may cult the fairest roses any May day

You may call the lattest very gave, ever gave.

But they wither while you wear them ere the ending of your feast.

-Father Ryan. DIED

At the Monastery of the Precious Blood, Ottawa, July 2, Mary Stella—in religion Sister Marie—third daughter of John Bowes, Eaq., architect, Public Works, Ottawa, and sisterilaw of Dr. Rourk, formerly of London, and M. O'Gara, Esq., Q. C., Ottawa, R. I. P.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 4.—There was a large market of small stuff offered to-day. Grain deliveries were limited, and wheat was firm, at \$1.25 per cental, or 75c per bushel. Oats were scarce, at 55c to 51 per cental. The meat supply was 65 per cent. The meat supply was 65 per cent. Lamb scarce, at 11c a pound whole-sale. Veal was firm, at 5 to 7 cents a pound. Mutton was easy, at 6 to 7 cents per pound. Mutton was easy, at 6 to 7 cents per pound. Mutton was easy, at 6 to 7 cents per pound. Mutton was easy, at 6 to 7 cents per pound. There was a large supply of poultry and fowls, and chickens sold at good prices. Ducks were easy, at 55 to 85 cents a pair. Butter had no change from 18 to 19 cents a pound by the single roll, i7 cents by the basket, and 14 to 16 cents a pound for crock. Eggs were easy, at 10 to 12 cents a quart. Currants, 6 to 12 cents a quart. Apples were offered at \$1.25 to 85.59 a bushel. Peas were forward, at \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel. Peas were forward, at \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel. Tomatoes, 10 cents a pound. Cabbages, 50 to 57 cents per dozen. Green beans were a drug, at 4 to 5 cents a quart. Wool, 16 to 17 cents a pound, with short deliveries. Hay, \$5 to \$7 at on. Tomoto, Aug. 4.—Wheat.—No. 2, spring, 75 to 74c. white 56 cent with 50 cents per 60 cents and 75 cents yer for each sent per 60 cents and 50 cen pound, with short deliveries. Hay, so toes at Toronto, Aug. 4.—WHEAT—No. 2, spring to 7ac; white, 7ic to 77c; No. 2, red winter, 77c; goose, 82 to 83c; No. 1, hard, 95c; No. 2, to 8ac; No. 3, 75 to 76c; regular No. 1, 59 to 6 harley, No. 1, 52c to 54c; No. 2, 48 to 49c; 3, extra, 45c; No. 3, 42c to 43; peas, No. 2, 56 fc; to ats, No. 1, 3½ to 33c; corn, 55c; flour, 85.20 to 85.25; straight roller, 83.95 to 3,75. 6 %; oats, No. 1, 34; to 33; com., 56; flour, extra 83,20 to 83,25; straight roller, 83,35 to 3,75.

Montreal, Aug. 4, —Wheat—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 85 to 86; No. 3, hard Manitoba wheat, 74 to 75c; corn, duty paid, 62 to 64c; peas, per 66 lbs, 77 to 75c; oats, No. 2, per 34 lbs, 34; to 35j; c; barley, feed, 38 to 42c; barley, maling, 50 to 55c. Flour—Patent spring, 84,70 to 84,90; batter, 84,30 to 84,75; straight roller, 84 to 84,30; feet, 29,90 to 83,10; strong bakers, 84,40 to 84,30; feet, 29,90 to 83,10; strong bakers, 84,40 to 84,30; flow, 29,90 to 83,10; strong bakers, 84,40 to 84,36; granulated, in bags, 81,30 to 82,50; granulated, in bags, 81,30 to 82; rolled, bbls, 83,90 to 84,00; standard, bbls, 83,80 to 83,95; granulated, in bags, 81,30 to 82; rolled, bbls, 83,90 to 84,00; standard, bbls, 81,80 to 81,90. Bran, per ton, 812,50 to 813,50; shorts, per ton, 81 to 84,55; moullle, per ton, 19 to 82; Canada short cut, mess pork, per bbl, 816 to 816,50; hams, city cured, per lb, 105; to 11c; bacon, per lb, 95; to 11c; lard, pure Canadian, 84 to 85c. Cheese—New, colored, 81 to 95c, 7 me white, 83 to 96c. The butter market is firm. Some bustness is doing in creamery and dairy for export, the former at a fraction over 20c, and the latter at 155 to 16c. Creamery, new, 1910 225c; townships dairy, new, 16 to 17; Morrisburg and Brockville, new, 15 to 17c; western dairies, new, 14 to 16c. Eggs—Fresh stock in small lots bring from 110 12c.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—There were about 359 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 459 sheep and lambs offered at the east end abattoit to-day. Trade in cattle was very dull, and prices are lower, all round, as the very hot weather has greatly reduced the demand for beef, and large, fat cows brought nearly ic per lb less than they did last Thursday. There was nothing done here in shipping cattle to-day. A few choice, smallish sized heifers sold up to about 4je per lb; large, fat cows brought from 3je to nearly de do; oxen from 3 to 3je per lb, but none of them were very fat; common, dry cows and young stock in thrifty condition sold at from 3 to 3je per lb, the none of the leaner beasts at about 2je do. Shippers pay about 3je per lb for 2ood, large sheep, but there were none suitable offered here to-day. Lambs are in fair demand at from 32 25 to 8 leach. Fat hogs sell at from 5j to 5j per lb.

BUFFALO.

East Buffalo. N. Y. Aug. 4—Cattle—Fresh

5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) per lb.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 4—Cattle—Fresh receipts, 8 cars, and 7 heldover, making 15 cars.

The demand was light; a load or so were taken of medium quality; 1,299 pound steers at \$4.30 to \$4.40; a few stock helfers sold down to \$2.40, and common old cows sold at \$8.40 to \$1.65. The prospects look decidedly unfavorable for next week.

prospects look decidedly unfavorable for next week week.

Week and Lambs—The market was dull, slow and easy, with only six cars on sale, four of which were yesterday's. There was only limited enquiry for stock to go East, and order buyers had orders for only a few loads, while, with butchers not evidently in want of slock, and with light supply, it was enough for enquiry; good 99 pound lambs, 85,75 to 86; a deck of Canada lambs, first of the season, good quality, 75 pounds, sold at 83,25, while some poor cult, southern lambs sold at 84 to 84.10 as to quality; a few good sheep sold at 85,35; culls very dull.

Hofs—The market ruled slow, with 10 cars on sale, but at steady prices with yesterday for good weight Vorkers sold at 85,10 to 85,15; and two decks of choice heavy, smooth, fat and fine, even lot, 83,25; light Yorkers slow, and were easy in price, at 85,90 to 85,0, with pigs, good quality, in fairly good enquiry, at \$5,90 to 86, and common skits selling down to 84; for grassers, 85,25 to 85,50; roughs, 84,75 to 85,25; stags, 84 to 84,75.

London Cheese Market.

Saturday, July 30, 1892—Three was not so

stags, \$4 to \$4.75.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, July \$9, 1892.—There was not so large a market as usual to-day. Three hundred and eighty-seven boxes were sold at 91-15e per pound; 485 at 9c per pound, and 85 boxes at 85c per pound. The Liverpool cheese cable to-day was 45s.

THE WESTERN FAIR OF 1892.

THE WESTERN FAIR OF 1892.

The interest displayed throughout Canada in the Western Fair of London, Ont., increases year by year. The Directors have, by their energy and careful attention to its many arrangements, placed it in the foremost rank as a Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibition. The enviable second gained by this institution is Kental and Careful attention in the control of the specific of the press of 2,000 in the Prize List, and the purses in the specifing classes have been nearly doubled, and range from 100 to 8500 for each event. The specific attractions of an interesting and elaborate and the counties of an interesting and elaborate could be had, among which are the following: The Lady equestrian of the world, Madame Marentette, and her stables of magnificent horses including "Filemaker," king of high jumpers, with a record of 7 ft. 4j in., beating humpers, with a record of 7 ft. 4j in., beating humpers, with a record of 7 ft. 4j in., beating Roberty, the Canadian high jumper, with a saddle horse with twelve distinct scales; "Jupiter," prince of high jumpers. This wonderful pony clears the bars at 4 ft. 6 in. "The Celebrated Four Horse Tandem Team." Baloon ascensions and parachute descents by Lady and her wonderful "Dog Aerouant." This dog will leave the baloon and race with woman to the earth, holding on to a parachute by its teeth. Equilibrists, juggiers, tumblers, etc. "Bondo" Trick Oxen. These oxen have been trained to almost everything but talk, and the delightful tricks and feats which they perform fill the heholder with wonder and delight. Smith's Imperial Palace of Illusions will be well worth coming miles to witness. A grand display of streworks on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thurstrations.

Keep your heart pure and there will

Keep your heart pure and there will never be a dispute between your rea-

Stekness Among Children,

Especially infants is prevalent at all times, but is largely avoided by giving proper nouties ment and wholesome foest. The most success ful and reliable is the Gall Bords a "Eagle" Brud Condensed Milk. Your grocer and draggist keep it.

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO,

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

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"How are you?" "Nicely, Thank You," "Thank Who?" Why the inventor of Which cured me of CONSUMPTION.

Give thanks for its discovery. That does not make you sick when you take it.
Give thanks. That it is three times as

efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds. Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE. Belleville.



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

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

A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

KOENIC MED. CO., Chicago, Il. Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9. Agent, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggist, ondon, Ontario.

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MOTHER SUPERIOR.

VOLUME XIV.

If I Could Keep H ast a little baby, lying in my a fould that I could keep you w Would this
Helpless, clinging fingers, dow
Where the sunshine lingers, ca
where
Blue eyes asking questions, I
speal
Roly pol shoulders, dimple in
hamy little blosson in a world
Thus I fain would keep you, for

Roguish little damsel, scarcely Feet that never weary, hair of Restless, busy fingers, all the t Tongue that never cases talk Blue eyes learning wonders of Here you come to tell them, shout! Winsome little damsel, all the t Thus I long to keep you, for I I Sober little school-girl, with

books,
And such grave importance
looks;
Solving wearing problems, po
Yet with tooth for sponge cake plums; Reading books of romance in Waking up to study with the Anxious as to ribbons, deft to Full of contradictions,—I wou Sweet and thoughtful maide All the world's before you, wide. wide.
Wide.
Hearts are there for winning to break.
Has your own, shy maiden, ju Is that rose of dawning glowi
Telling us in golden blushes speak?
Shy and tender maiden, I won All the golden future, just to

Ah! the listening angels saw Ripe for rare unfolding in th Now the rose of dawning turn And the close shut eyelids v Though my heart is breaking Safe among the angels, I wou

BANQUET TO EDW. London, Au

Edward Blake at di Prof. James Bryce, w probability, be a memb stone's Administration Blake occupying the right hand. The dinne interest, not alone beca to elicit from the disti dian his first utterance an English audience of questions that at prese ic attention, but also b ner was the first politic that has been held by t election. The compan large and thoroughly re Prof. Bryce's introd

were brief, being chicongratulations on Liberal victory at the and to extending the the club to Mr. Blake. saying that he gentleman's judgmen the greatest value in a tion of the Irish probl Mr. Blake, in resp marks of Mr. Bryce,

that the last time he

the Eighty Club, the

dinner in 1888, he Charles Stewart Parn rather than conciliat of the masses. Desp he would retain a history. He referre confidence in the Liberal allies and hi adherenc courses. He believe on the eve of realizing Mr. Parnell fough were certain to at objects they had in that each of the allied the conditions under The created and mainta object under a stric line allowing only Experience had sh the assertion that th the Imperial Parl limited system. T weapons forged u adership had such mper and ke temper wrought such greated and that the Li up the Irish cau able and cordial friendly feeling and British democ of Mr. Parnell's been lessened, but fully adequate for which they w hoped that the Ir ultimately see tha majority were sou the interests of Ir desired the passa Home Rule bill.

> that country th neither time nor tious criticism or THE CANAL Mr. Blake also dians had a mat settlement of the the people of eve nation, they had the matter of H

were actuated wi

every detail of th

exactly what some

but, as Mr. Parnel

sound measure

accepted. If they

sire to make a suc

measure it would

action in Ireland

so great a feelin