BANNERS, COLLARS, FLAGS, EMBLEMS FOR BRANCH HALLS, GAVELS, BALLOT BOXES, CUSHING'S MANUELS.

CATHOLIC SOCIETY REGALIA OF ALL KINDS PINS AND BADGES, C.M.B.A. REVERSIBLE BADGES FOR EASTER COMMUNIONS A SPECIALTY.

T. P. Tansey, 14 Drummond-st., Montreal, Que. ESTABLISHED 1879.

C. M. B. A.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At its regular meeting, on the 24th ult., Branch 49, Toronto, expressed themselves by resolution as follows:

That the members of this branch hereby testify their sympathy with Bro. T. F. Kelly and his family, in their recent affliction, due to the death of his brother James.

That the secretary record the same and that he forward a copy to the Catholic press for insertion in its columns, as well as to Bro. Kelly.

W. J. Smith, Rec. Sec.

Toronto July 25,

Kelly. Toronto July 25,

E. B A.

The annual convention of the E. B. A. will be held in the city of Ottawa, on September 21, when it is expected every branch and circle will be fully represented, as several important questions will be laid before the delegates for

The Toronto branches and circles will hold their annual excursion on Thursday, August 6, at St. Catharines. The palace steamer the Empress of India leaves the wharf at 7:39 a. m. The I. C. B. U. brass and string bands accompany the excursionists, and 1:200 in prizes will be competed for.

W. Lane, S. T.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

On Saturday, July 25, his Lordship Bishop Dowling conferred the order of deaconship on Rev. Nicholas Lehmann, at St. Mary's cathedral. Mr. Lehmann will be raised to the priesthood next Sunday, the feast of Our Lady of the Angels, by his Lord ship, at the cathedral, at High Mass.

On Sunday, the feast of St. Ann, solemn High Mass was sung at the cathedral by Rt. Rev. Mgr. McEvay assisted by Rev.'s N. Lehmann and P. Mahony as deacon and subdeacon. Father Kelly, C. S. B., of Owen Sound, preached an instructive sermon.

At the examination for entrance to High School and the "Public School Leaving" examination the pupils of Hamilton Separate schools' were very successful. Michael Brown, one of the pupils from De La Salle Academy, was second on the entire list of those who wrote on the Public School Leaving examination, with 766 marks to his credit. The following are the names of the children who were successful in the Entrance, with the number of marks they obtained:

Margaret Blake, 422; Grace Byrne, 447; Laura Byrne, 439; Mary Doyle, 455; Margaret Dufly, 439; Mary Boyle, 435; Annie Lahiff, 421; Antoinette Laifberte, 441; Annie McCrory, 471; Belle McKenna, 529; Margaret John O'Neefe, 541.

Of the above named pupils nineteen were from the schools taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph and seven from the De La Salle Academy.

INDIAN MISSIONS IN ONTARIO.

INDIAN MISSIONS IN ONTARIO.

"The harvest indeed, is great, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that He send laborers into His harvest."

In the great tract of country known as the Rainy River district is a work carried on, of

In the great tract of country known as the Rainy River district is a work carried on, of which in the eastern portion of Ontario very little is known, but which might be given considerable aid in a material way. It is the work baing now done by the missionary priest among the Indians in this vast district.

Throughout this part of the Dominion there are about five thousand Indians who have no knowledge of Christianity, and live in heathen darkness. To carry the lamp of faith to these poor people is the untiring zeal of the missionary Fathers of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Tramping through the snows of winter with the thermometer at thirty and forty degrees below zero, these self-sarificing men may be seen going from one Indian encampment to another. Alike indifferent as to frost and the want of rest, they spend the winter months instructing those poor heathens in the mysteries of religion and offering up the Holy Sacrifice on the improvised altar erected for the occasion. Neither cold nor inclement weather quenches the fire of their ardent spirit; they are doing the Master's work and have but the one object, the winning of souls to God.

Self is forgotten in the missionary's love for the spreading of the knowledge of the great sacrifice perpetrated on Calvary over eighteen hundred years ago—this alone fills his life and heart. It is no easy task to win these poor Indians, who cling tenaciously to their old traditions and customs. First a knowledge of the Inaguage must be gained, and respect for their customs must be shown, no matter how abhorrent they seem, and to win a way to the Indian heart gifts must be offered. These the missionary in his poverty is unable to provide, unless the generosity of charitably disposed people come to his rescue. It is almost a necessity for the missionary to have at his command some ways and means of gratifying the simplicity of these poor people. In the material way all could assist these holy missionaries in their sublime work of drawing souls to God by sending them gifts s

"WHAT LAYMEN CAN DO."

Ed. CATHOLICRECORD-Dear Sir-Under

he has not had the means of knowing of the teachings of the Church of Christ.

One of the branches of the Catholic Truth Society in Toronto distribute at the church door instructive leaflets—controversial and devotional. After reading same the recipients can then pass them over to Protestant friends, who are positively astounded that Catholics actually believe and practice such grand and beautiful doctrines; and in this way a double object is gained; first, the Catholic is instructed, and then a knowledge of truth is imparted to the non-Catholic. Where branches of this society do not exist, and where Catholics feel they have not the means of purchasing and distributing the different publications of the society, then let some individual member of the family make it his or her special daty to send or give the copy of whatever Catholic weekly newspaper or magazine is received to some non-Catholic friend, and in this way a great work may be accomplished.

In this connection I may say that the statement of "L. K." in regard to the infinitesimal number of Catholics who subscribe for Catholic papers is a very astonishing one and discloses a state of affairs that is not creditable — to say the least — to those Catholics who do not at least receive one Catholic newspaper. The reading of a genuine Catholic newspaper once a week can only have but one effect, viz., the drawing of the reader more closely to his Church and her teachings and leaving them better and holier men and women. The Catholic reading can not expect otherwise than that his family and himself will be sadly handicapped when brought to the test by some non-Catholic when their faith has been assailed; and if the present missionary movement is to be a success every member of the laity ought certainly to avail themselves of all knowledge possible relating to their religion — not considering the fact that through the columns of the Catholic newspaper. The battle with the world in their behalf has been fought so untringly and unceasingly, and will so continue.

untringly and unceasingly, and who tinue.

Let us, then, as Catholic Christians, do our whole duty. Let us be real, practical Catholics, and show to the world, that so minutely follows our every movement, that we are not only Catholics in name but that we try to live up to our belief, and that doing so makes us better citizens; and then—and only then—can we approach our separated brethren confident that we have the teaching and showing them to some extent by our lives that this is the knowledge they are so blindly croping for.

that this is the knowledge they are so shally groping for.

I hope "L. K.," and others, will adopt my suggestion; and, if so, I may be permitted to say that Mr. Coffey, of the RECORD will, no doubt, be able to put them in the way of raining any information necessary to estab ish a branch of the Catholic Truth Society in

sh a branch of the shadown faithfully, Augustine.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The following are the names of the candidates who were successful at the recent entrance examination for the London Collegiate Institute. The number of marks required to pass the examination was 422. The names are given in the order of merit:

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

Francis Loughnane, 539; Orville Costello, 529; James Jeffers, 501; Bernard Denahy, 491; Glennie Wilson, 493; Augustus Bricklin, 499; John Regran, 480; John Mullins, 477; D'Arcy Bogue, 469; Charles Hanavan, 448; Henry Burns, 441; Michael White, 427; Clement Garvey, 422; John Darcy, 422.

SACRED HEART SCHOOL.

Lillian Thessereault, 599; Lulu Lenahan, 595; Irene Roche, 598; Lillian Moore, 556; Annie Mulhall, 518; Therese Howe, 480; Bertha Hinchy, 473.

HOLY ANGELS' SCHOOL.

Annie McInnis, 560; Walter Costello, 506; William Connor, 501; Anthony Healey, 474; Ambrose Fitzmaurice, 460; Margaret Darcy, 450.

The average for the pupils of the Sacred

Ambrose Fitzmaurice, 400; Margare Darcy, 450.

The average for the pupils of the Sacred Heart School was 541, Holy Angels' school 486 and St. Peter's 474. The percentage of the Sacred Heart school surpassed that of any of the Public schools in the city. It will also be seen that the percentage of the other Separate schools is most creditable. The Separate schools sent up 29 pupils and 29 passed; the Public schools 381, and 29 passed.

From Belle River and Walkerville schools—also under charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph—all of those who wrote were successful; seven pupils from Belle River and five from Walkerville, one, Louise Collins, from the former place, obtaining the highest number of marks of all the candidates from Essex constitutions.

county.

Louise Collins, 647; Gertrude Delaney, 562; Vida Delaney, 497; Josie Parent, 487; Hilary Charon, 473; Charles Mahone, 453; Charles Parent, 426.

NOTRE DAME SCHOOL, WALKERVILLE. Theresa Maisonville, 593; Cecile Belleperche, 581; Florence Forster, 569; Charles Maisonville, 511; Delva Pratt, 499.

[The two languages, French and English, are taught in those schools.]

At the recent examinations of the LaSalette School eleven pupils presented themselves, of whom three passed the Public school leaving examination, and five the High School Entrance. Two pupils also presented themselves at the teachers' examinations, but the result is not known. The teacher of the school is Miss Ella Dalton, who is well known in several localities as being most efficient in her work.

OBITUARY.

R. ALPHONSA LEONARD, STRATFORD. To-day it becomes our painful duty to re-cord the death of Sr. Alphonsa Leonard, which took place Saturday noon at Loretto Convent, Stratford. The deceased Sister had Convent, Stratford. The deceased Sister had been suffering from a lingering illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation till it pleased Divine Providence to release her, and to reward her fortitude by alpeaceful transition to the Heavenly Country for which she had been languishing.

She was a native of Montreal, and at the time of her death about sixty four years of age, forty of which had been spent in religion.

Deceased Sister had been stationed in Stratford for some time, previous to he edifying death. May her soul rest in peace

almost every prominent man in the Dominion of Canada. He was a hospitable, whole-souled Irish gentleman of the old school.

Trout Creek Pienie.

Rev. Father Kelly has announced a picnic at Trout Creek for 5th August. The programme is more than usually interesting, consisting of the sports usual on such occasions, supplemented by some novel features that are not usual. It is unnecessary to say that the wants of the inner man will receive due consideration at the hands of the ladies of the parish. Former picnics have shown that they are no mean adepts in the calinary art. Special train leaves Gravenhurst at 7a. m., arriving at Trout Creek at 10.30. The fare for the round trip from all stations are fixed at very low rates.

LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

General Intention for August.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN ICELAND.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart. Iceland is the largest island in Europe after Great Britain, and is situated one hundred and fifty miles north of Scotland and seventy-three west of Greenland. This isolation away in the Arctic Ocean, together with Iceland's comparatively unevent ful history, is perhaps the chief reason

we hear so little about it. But its religious history is a glorious one, and the fact that it is going to occupy the intention of our twenty three millions of Associates during the whole month of August, will give it from a Catholic standpoint, an import ance it has not hitherto known.

Iceland is the land of contrasts; land of midnight sunlight and noon day darkness; carrying eternal snow on its surface, while its bosom hides great streams of boiling water. A feature in every landscape in Iceland is some volcano, glowing or extinct, or mountain range of solidified lava, hidden under shining glaciers as old as the history of man.

The island was discovered in the year 860 by Naddoddr, a Norwegian Viking who called it Snajland or Snowland The earliest monument of Icelandic literature that we possess, the Islendinga Bok, tells us that the Viking colonists had been preceded by Culdee anchorites and Irish settlers about 725, who abandoned the island on the arrival of the Pagan Norsemen. The ex istence of bells, croziers and Irish books, left behind, attests the presence of the children of Erin.

It was only in 874 that the Norweg ians formed the first permanant settle ment at Beykiavik, the present capital.

A further increase of Norse population took place when the tyrant Barold Haarfagr drove a large number of chiefs and their families into Iceland, and this was further increased under the reign of St. Olaf. About the year 28. Iceland became a republic, and remained so for three hundred years. After having tried various forms of government and become a prey to in testine strife the Icelanders, in 1261, fell under the power of Haco VI., King of Norway. In 1387, it was subjugated by Denmark, and the union of the Danish and Norwegian monarchies brought Iceland definitely under the crown of Denmark.

The religious history of the first centuries of this northern people is full of nagnificent traits. In the year 1,000, when Iceland was still a republic, and pagan, the representatives of the peo-ple met on the lovely plains of Thingvalla, and proclaimed the religion of the Catholic Church the national religion. The Church of Christ flourished and brought forth admirable fruits of science and sanctity. Two Islandic Bishops are to be found in the Roman calendar, and the Benedictines and by Heaven with deep religious fervor. Augustinians raised monasteries over the island. The Benedictine monastery at Thingeyra belongs to Iceland's Golden Age, the age wherein Icelandie poets and chroniclers were consigning to imperishable parchment the noble of their fellow-countrymen. deeds Some of these. Sages are masterpieces of style, and show what a marvellous attention was paid to the culture of letters in a remote corner of the world at a time when a large portion of the

In 1551, Christian III. King of Denmark, after having vainly attempted to plant Protestantism in the island by the softer arts of persuasion, tried the sterner methods of sending men of war. The Bishop, Jon Arason, put himself at the head of a small army and swore o meet death rather than abandon to the heretics the cause of God's Church. He was successful in several engage-ments, but was finally handed over to the enemy by a traitor, and was be on the 7th November, He died a hero, and with him headed died the Catholic hierarchy in Iceland The Lutheran form of religion was then proclaimed the only religion of

continent of Europe was sunk in bar

The Lutheran form of religion was published a very interest fine feature from "L. K.," in your issue for Other in the State.

And AT MEN GAM BU.

Early signified dath. May be soul rest in pace? Amen.

And I probably death. May be soul rest in pace? Amen.

And I probably death. May be soul rest in pace? Interest from "L. K.," in your issue first from "L. K.," in your issue first from "L. K.," in your issue for Catholics, especially so to Catholics, especially so to Catholics, which is becoming so provaling the conting so provaling and the conting so provaling the source of the condition of the conting so provaling the conting so provaling the conting so provaling the conting so provaling the source of the condition of the conting so provaling the conting source of the conting source of the condition of the conting source of the

One of the most celebrated Protestant Bishops of the Island, Beyjolfr Sveinsson, a poet of merit, composed in honor of Mary a noble book of poems. The book was never

printed, but it still exists in Iceland

and at Copenhagen. It was towards this unfortunate peo ple, hidden in the Arctic seas, and separated from the true Church for three hundred years, that Leo XIII, turned his eyes last year. From 1554 to 1854 no attempts had been made to convert this distant and lonely island. In 1854 two French priests undertook the difficult task. Only one family was converted, and this is still the only Cath-olic family on the island. In 1895 the Sovereign Pontiff gave orders to the Vicar Apostolic of Denmark, Mgr. Van Euch, to establish a Catholic mission in Iceland, and last autumn two secular priests were sent thither to begin the

Private letters received since men tion the cordial reception they met with at Reyklavik. They opened a small chapel for public worship, and at the first Mass the crowd was so great that many had to return home, being unable to find room. In the evening, at the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, which was followed by a sermon, the chapel was filled long before the appointed hour, and the crowd outside was four times as large as that within. A family presented itself at once for instruction, and the urgency of building a church became evident For this purpose it would be necessary

to collect alms. There have been found, among the population of seventy five thousand, some three hundred lepers who are sorely in need of being cared for. Father Sveinsson, an Icelandic Jesuit has undertaken the work of collecting from generous Catholics throughout the world the wherewithal to build a eper-house. It is consoling to learn that heroic souls are not wanting to nurse those poor afflicted people; for besides the Sisters of Saint Joseph, who are preparing to open a school as wel as to take care of the lepers, six secular ladies have already offered them-

eives for the charitable work.

The Associates of the League of the Sacred Heart are earnestly requested to pray for the success of this mission which our Holy Father has undertaken to resuscitate. There is every reason o believe that the generous, hospit able, religious nature of the Icelandic race will readily accept again the true faith which was wrested from it over three hundred years ago.

O Jesus! through the most pure Heart of Mary, I offer Thee all the prayers, work and sufferings of this day, for all the intentions of thy Divine Heart, in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in reparation of all sins, and for all requests presented through the Apostleship of Prayer, in particular for the return to Catholicism of Iceland, which has been for so long a time separated from the true Church

Baptised by the Pope

Rev. Joseph Egan, of Tarrytown returned from Europe last week after an absence of two years spent abroad for his health. Father Egan accompanied Col. George Bliss, of New York as chaplain, when he and his wife went to Rome in the summer of 1894 to have their child christened by His Holiness, the Pope, in person. Besides baptizing the infant, the Pope created Colonel Bliss a Knight of St. Gregory Mrs. Bliss, it is said, had those words of Leo XIII. printed in letters of gold

and framed The christening in itself, according to an eye witness, was a most interesting affair. Mrs. Bliss was at a loss for a name to give her baby, whereupon His Holiness in the kindest manner, took down a copy of the Lives of the Saints from which she selected a name that pleased her best. It was the first American baby that received such an honor at the hands of Leo XIII. and so far as is known the first baby of any

nationality. The scene was a most impressive one. Mrs. Bliss, her baby, and the nurse formed a centre round which were circled a number of Cardinals and other high dignitaries of the Church. When the baby cried on being touched with the holy water, His Holiness smiled and said it was a sign of longevity.

Michael Dayitt.

An incident has just occurred in the House in the "pairing" of Sir Howard Vincent and Mr. Michael Davitt. The last time their names were associated

Ordained a Priest.

Prince Maximilian, of Saxony, was ordained a priest at Dresden on the His father, Prince George, 26th. Duke of Saxony, and his sisters, the Princess Mathilda and Mary, were present at the ordination ceremonies. The Pope sent his blessing to the newly-ordained priest.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

Trouble That Makes The Lives Thousands Miserable.-The housands Miserable.—The only Rational Treatment is to Remove the Cause of the Trouble-One Who Suffered Greatly Shows How This Can be Done at a Comparatively

The life of a dyspeptic is beyond

doubt one of the most unhappy lots that can befall humanity. There is always a feeling of over fulness and distress after eating, no matter how careful the food may be prepared, and even when the patient uses food sparingly there is frequently no cessation of the distress-ing pains. How thankful one who has undergone this misery and has been re stored to health feels can perhaps be better imagined than described. such sufferer, Mrs. Thos. E. Worreli, o. Dunbarton, N. B., relates her experience in the hope that it may prove benefical to some other similar sufferer Mrs. Worrell says that for more than two years her life was one of constant misery. She took only the plainest foods, and yet her condition kept getting worse, and was at last seriously aggravated by palpitation of the heart brought on by the stomach troubles. She lost all relish for food and grew so weak that it was with difficulty she could go about the house, and to do her share of the necessary housework made life a burden. A times it was simply impossible for her to take food, as every mouthful produced a felling of nausea, and sometimes brought on violent fits of vomiting which left her weaker than before. She had taken a great deal of medicine, but did not find any improve ment. At last she read in a news paper of a cure in a similar case through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial After using three or four boxes ther was a great improvement in her con dition and after the use of eight boxe Mrs. Worrell says, "I can assure you I am now a well woman, as strong as ever I was in my life, and I owe my present condition entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have proved to me a wonderful medicine Mrs. Worrell further says that Pink Pills were also of the greatest benefit to her husband, who suffered greatly with rheumatism in his hands and arms. At times these would swell up and the pains were so great that he could not sleep and would sit the whole night beside a fire in order to get a little relief from the pain he was enduring. Seeing how much benefit his wife had derived from the use of Pink Pills he began their use, and soon

strongly recommend Dr. Williams Pink Pills to ailing friends. These pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer, and there is no trouble whose origin is due to either of these causes that they will not cure if given a fair trial. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." There are imitations of this great medicine, also colored pink, which are offered by the dozen, hun-dred or ounce, or in boxes, without the directions and trade mark. Always refuse these imitations, no matter what the interested dealer who tries to sell them may say.

drove the rheumatism from his system

and he has since been free from the

terrible pains which had formerly made his life miserable. Both Mr

and Mrs. Worrell say they will always

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

London, July 30. — Wheat, 63c. per bushel.
Oats, 19 14 to 21c per bushel. Peas, 42 to
8c perbush. Barley, 311.5 to 33 5c per bush.
Buckwheat, 26 2-5 to 28 4-5c per bush. Rye, 391.5
to 444-5c per bush. Cron, 391.5 to 42c. per bush.
Apples were in plenty, and sold for 20 to 30c per
bag. Eggs sold for 9 to 11c. Butter was in
large quantities. Best roll brought 17 and 18c
Crock, 12 and 17c. Potatoes sold for 39 to 40c.
Tomatoes sold for 5 and 6c. per 10.

Tomatoes, 12 wheat, goose, 50c. to 51c.; oats, 23 to
ed, 63c.; wheat, goose, 50c. to 51c.; oats, 23 to

Toronto, July 30.—Wheat, white, 55c.; wheat, red, 53c.; wheat, goose, 50c. to 51c.; oats, 23 to 23\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; rye. 48c.; barley, 39 to 35c.; buckwheat, 36 to 40c.; peas, 50 to 52c.; ducks, spring, per pair, 40 to 95c.; chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c.; geese, per lb., 6 to 8c.; butter, in 1-1b rolls, 10 to 13c.; eggs, new laid, 9 to 10c.; apples, per bl. 81 to 81.50; hay, timothy, old, 81 to 81.40; hay, new, 810 to 81.40; straw, staff, 810; straw, loose, 86 to 81; beef, binds, 5 to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. etc.; fores, 2 to 4c.; spring lamb, carcass, 7 to 9c.; lamb, earcass, per lb., 7 to 8c.; veal, per lb., 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 9c.; mutton, per lb., 4 to 6c.; dressed hogs, 85 to 85.60.

So.00. DETROIT.
Detroit, Mich., July 30.—Wheat—Cash, No. 1
white, 614c nominal. No. 2 red, 5 cars at 60c., 2 cars at 601c.; 1 car at 602c.; closing at 604c. bid; No. 3, red, 15 cars at 504c. closing at 504c. nominal; mixed wheat and rye. 1 car at 506c.
Corn—Cash, No. 2, 29c. nominal; No. 3, 284c. nominal; No. 2 yellow, 304c. nominal; No. 3 yellow, 304c. nominal; No. 3 yellow, 3 cars to arrive on track at 294c., regular closing at 30c. nominal. yellow, stars to arrive on track at 25/c, regular closing at 35c, nominal, roll at 25/c, regular closing at 35c, nominal, no. 3 white, 4 cars at 21/c, closing at 21/c, nominal, no. 3 white, 25/c nominal, no. 2 mixed 15/c nominal; light mixed, 25/c, nominal, 2 cars at 31/c, closing at 31/c bid.

PORT HURON. PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., July 30.—Grain—Wheat, per bush., 53 to 56c; oats, per bush., 18 to 19c; rye, per bush., 30 to 33c; peas, 33 to 40c per bush.; buckwheat, 30 to 33c; peas, 33 to 40c per bush.; buckwheat, 30 to 35c per bush.; barley, 55 to 60c per 100 lbs.

Produce.—Butter, 10 to 12c per lb.; eggs, 9 to 10c per dozen; lard, 6 to 7 cents per pound; honey, 10 to 12c per pound; cheese, 7 to 8 per pound; hay, 86 50 to \$8.00 per ton, for new; straw, \$8.00 to \$600 per ton; beans, unpicked, 60 to 75c a bushel; picked, 75c to \$1.00 a bush; wool, washed, per pound, 10 to 15c; unwashed, 7 to 10bc.

wool, washed, per pound, 10 to 15½c; unwashed. To 10½c.

Dressed Meats. — Beef, Michigan, \$4,50 to \$5,50 per cwt. Live weight, \$2,50 to \$3,00 per per cwt.; Chicago, \$5,50 to \$7.00 per cwt.; Chicago, \$5,50 to \$7.00 per cwt.; pork, light, \$4,25 to \$4,50; heavy, not in demand; live weight, \$3,00 to \$3,25 per cwt.; mutton, \$5 to \$8,00 per cwt; spring lamb, dressed, \$7,00 to \$8 per cwt.; live weight, \$2 to \$8,75 each; veal, \$6 to \$6,50 per cwt.; spring chickens, 14 to 15c per pound; hens, 8 to 9c per pound; turkeys, 9 to 10c per pound. Hides—Beef hides, No. 1, 4 to 44c per lb; No. 2, 3 to 3½c per lb. for green; calf skins, No. 1, 6c per lb.; No. 2, 4 to 5c., per lb.; shearlings, 10 to 15c each; lamb skins, 15 to 25c. each; tallow, 3 to 3½c per lb.

Toronto, July 30.— There was a decidedly better tone to the market for cattle, both export and butchers'. Shipping cattle sold at from 31 to 35e for loads, with a little more for a few picked lots of extra quality. Many loads sold around 35e per pound. In butchers' cattle we had also a much better feeling. Sales were more readily effected, and prices, while not higher, were firmer. For loads of choice 31e was the top price though for some selected lots 35 and 35e was paid. The average for loads of 25e, and inferior graded down to 2c. Good lambs, sheep and calves are wanted; sheep for export (ewes) sold at from 3 to 31e per pound; bucks are worth 2t 22e, and calves are wanted; sheep for export (ewes) sold at from 3 to 31e per pound; bucks are worth 2t 22e to 25e each. Calves are unchanged at from \$2.25 to 85 each. Calves are unchanged and steady at \$4 to \$1.12 for "singers," \$3.75 to 84 for light, and fat, \$3.85.

East Buffalo, July 30.— Cattle — One car; nothing doing. Hogs—15 cars; firm; Yorkers, \$3.75 to \$3.80; fight, \$3.75 to \$5.80; plas, \$5.80 to \$3.80; in was paid and \$4.80 to \$8.12 for \$8.80; heavy, \$3.30 to \$4.40; roughs, \$3.50 to \$8.50; heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.60; roughs, \$3.50 to \$3.60; heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.75 to \$5; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$6.15; culls to fair, \$2.50 to \$1; good to choice mixed sheep, \$5 to \$5.60; plas, \$6.50 to \$1.50; culls to fair, \$2.50 to \$1; good to choice mixed sheep, \$5 to \$5.60; plas, \$6.50 to \$6.50; plas, \$6.50; plas,



Several other persons, may be weakness and other diseases resulting from this cause took Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic through my advise and were cured.

On my trips as missionary in eastern Kansas the people will ask for advice and I recommend the Tonic as it has the desired effect.

Rev. J. B. Vornholt.

Heart Disease and Sleeplessness. Corsicana, Tex., Oct. 4, '94, My wife suffered from heart disease and sleep-lessness. When Rev. Vendvier of this place re-commended Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tome, 2 bot-tles had the desired effect. E. Le Beau.

A Valuable Book on Nerrous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad-dress. Poor patients also get the med-finis remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Roenig, of Fort Wayne, ind., since 1876, and Is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street. Sold by Ornemists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. In London by W. E Saunders & Co.

IRISH

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

ANNUAL

PIC-NIC PORT STANLEY

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4

Musical Society Band & Dayton's String Band.

CHOICE PROGRAM

Of Sports, Dancing, Quoiting Match, Etc., Etc.

Cash Prizes for all Events

Open-Air Vocal Concert

Trains stop at all stations between London and Port Stanley.

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VOLUME XVIII

A STEP TOWARDS I CONVERSION And Also Towards Ar

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