Branch No. 4, London,

Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at eight o'clock at their hall, Albion Block, Richmond Street. J. Forrestall, Pres. Wm. Corcoran, Recording Secretary.

C. M. B. A.

A Ridiculous Despatch.

Our C. M. B. A. Brothers in Canada will no doubt be amused by reading the following despatch, which appeared in the Toronto *Mail* of last Saturday and in the Montreal *Gazette* of Monday. It will be noticed that it is, almost word for word, a portion of an editorial article which appeared in the *C. M. B. A. Weekly* a short time since. In the padding out process, the reporter, as will be seen, succeeded in working in about as many misrepresentations as were contained in the original article of the *Weekly*. Why this despatch was sent from Buffalo to the press of Canada is to us a mystery, and we leave our Brothers to form their own conclusions in regard to the production:—

Buffalo, N. Y., June 10.—It is said there will likely be trouble at the biennial meeting of the Supreme Grand Body of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, which will take place at Montreal on the second Tuesday in September. As there are 6,000 members of the order in Buffalo, and several of the luminaries of the order reside here, the approaching disturbance is particularly pertinent to this time and place. There are some 18,000 members of the order in Canada, and among the Canadian bodies are several who are out and out opponents of the Supreme Council. A convention of the Canadian members is to be held shortly at Hamilton, Ont., before the Supreme body meets in Montreal, when it is said the Canadian body will bolt and secede from the Supreme association. All former well-established rules of order and customs are to be abolished if possible, whilst in committee of the whole, and the separationists will be there organized to carry forward any movement calculated to keep alive a bitter feeling of distrust against the Supreme Council. Slates are now being made, and none except those who are known to be favorable to separation, either openly or privately, are to be put forward. At the head of the secession movement are several members of the executive of the Grand Council of Canada, who, it is said, in order to gratify their thirst for exalted offices in the order, have formed a plot to sever connection with the Supreme Council, and with it, of course, to separate the Canadian membership.

Speaking of the plot a leading member of the order said: "The Canadian brethren are quietly laying ropes to carry out this design, which will be successful unless the members who favor remaining as they are are exceedingly vigilant. Perhaps peace and harmony with 30,000 members would be more welcome be more welcome than discord and dissatisfaction with several thousand more, but consent can be given to the sacrifice in that way of the thousands who are desirous of maintaining connection with every portion of the association, for it must be borne in mind that the rules of the C. M. B. A. must be uniform, and separation means a total severance of all privileges now enjoyed that are common to all members everywhere."

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

SPEECHES OF MR. DEVLIN, M. P., AND HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

Below we print in full the able speeches of Mr. Devlin, M. P. for Ottawa county, and Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, delivered on the occasion of the introduction of a resolution in favor of Home Rule for Ireland in the Canadian Commons, on Monday, June 6. The resolution was printed in last week's issue of the RECORD:

Mr. Devlin said:—Before putting this motion in your hands, Mr. Speaker, it may be well that I should offer a few remarks in explanation of the reasons which have induced me to ask the House to pass it. Since it has appeared upon the Paper, it has been commented upon in many ways, but it is peculiarly gratifying to me to know that if the mover has been severely criticised—if my course has been rather severely censured—the principle involved in the motion has met with generous treatment and respect in nearly every paper which has had articles upon this question. I have no intention of dealing with all the charges made against myself for having introduced this resolution. This is neither the place nor the time to do so; but I may say I have the great satisfaction of knowing that a very great deal of sympathy has been expressed in favor of this resolution. I will ask, however, the House to bear with me an instant while I meet one or two charges which I think it is my duty at once to take up. I have been charged with inconsistency because I thought proper, a few weeks ago, when the hon. member for North Simcoe brought up his motion in this House concerning education and language in the North-West, to vote against that motion and then thought fit to place the resolution now before the House on the Notice Paper. I cannot see that my course is inconsistent. We do not ask for our people in the North-West any more than we are prepared should be granted to the minority in the country specially mentioned in this motion; and if for that reason I am not a Home Ruler, all I can say is that then there are only thirty-three genuine Home Rulers in this House. There can be no danger, at all events, with regard to the rights of the minority in Ireland, inasmuch as a very distinct pledge was given by Mr. Gladstone in the great speech delivered by him at Nottingham some time ago, when he said that this settlement would be carried out provided nothing was done to impair the unity of the Empire, but rather to strengthen and consolidate it, and provided no just claim of the minority would be neglected. This is a pretty strong pledge; and any way it must be borne in mind that it is highly probable that the rights of the minority in that country will be respected, because the Government which must grant this right to Ireland will be a Protestant Government, and therefore just as likely to look after the interests of the minority as it is possible for hon. members in this House or gentlemen outside to look after the same interests. Again, we are told it is none of our business, and that this is not the place to introduce such a motion. Well, if this argument holds to-day, it must have been good ten years ago, when resolutions similar in spirit were introduced in this House by the hon. Minister of Inland Revenue. I could quote from the speech delivered by Mr. Gladstone himself a few years ago, in which he answered this very argument:

"If anything is said about America, we are asked 'What do Americans understand about English affairs?' It is impertinent on their part to interfere. True, we English people have been in the habit of interfering with everybody's affairs, but that is a totally different matter, and it is obvious according to their account that they have no business to interfere with ours."

Sir, this is a matter in which, if we have not the right to legislate, we have the right at all events to express an opinion. Parliament, it was said the other day by the hon. member for Central Toronto, had the power to do almost anything and everything. Has Parliament not the power to pass a motion of sympathy, which is all I am asking Parliament by this motion to do? Why, only a few weeks ago the hon. member for Bruce (Mr. McNeill) introduced a motion asking us to consent to certain propositions which were certainly more far-reaching than the one now before the Chair. He asked us to give advice to England in the matter of her trade policy, and his motion received considerable support in this House. I do not go as far as the hon. gentleman, but merely ask the House to pass a motion of sympathy. Again, Mr. Speaker, it is well to remember that Parliament already pronounced in favor of Home Rule on former occasions, I think upon three occasions, and it is desirable, especially at this moment, to deprive the opponents of Home Rule of any pretext for asserting that Canada's views on this subject have changed. If I may be permitted, I would like to call the attention of the House to an event which occurred only a few days ago in the city of Montreal, at a meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America. Were it not for the importance of this meeting and for the fact that members of this House were there present—men supposed to represent the views of many sections of the community—it might not be necessary to refer at any length to the resolution which was there adopted. That resolution read as follows:

"That the Grand Lodge of British North America, assembled in the metropolitan city of Montreal, beg leave to express our heartfelt sympathy with our brethren in Great Britain and Ireland in their determination never to surrender the civil and religious liberty of their brethren in Ireland to the tender mercies of an Irish Parliament; and to assure our brethren that all that can be done constitutionally by the Orangemen of Canada will be done to assist them in the coming struggle; and that the secretary be instructed to forward a document setting forth the above views to the Grand Lodge of Ireland."

Attached to this resolution are the signatures of several members of Parliament, among others, James Bennett, Sam Hughes, J. H. Bell, J. M. Morrison and Rev. W. Walsh. Now, after that resolution was adopted the Grand Master responded, at the banquet which took place shortly afterwards, to the toast of the Grand Lodge of British America; and since the sentiments to which he gave utterance will certainly reach the country and people affected by the motion now before the House, it is well to ask whether we also should not, at all events, pass a motion that might perhaps have the tendency of counteracting some of the effects of the views then expressed. The remarks of the hon. member for West York (Mr. Wallace) are quoted in the Toronto *Mail* as follows:

"Grand Master Clarke Wallace, M. P., responded to the next toast, the Grand Lodge of British America. He thanked the Montreal Orangemen for their generous hospitality. This gathering was the more significant when they recalled past events in this city. It showed that things were rapidly changing in Canada. Such a demonstration in this part of Canada contradicted the assertion that Orangeism was not going ahead. Look, at the North-West where Louis Riel not so long ago held full sway, and Schultz and Boulton were in danger. Riel to-day filled a felon's grave. Bro. Schultz was the Governor, and Boulton, although he had gone wrong politically, occupied a leading position. Mr. Abbot, who had been a brother when he was more active, had become Premier of the Dominion."

Certainly with such names as those I have just mentioned connected with the movement of which I have spoken, and that report going to Ireland, there can be no doubt that harm will result from the passing of the resolution; and especially when we find the name of the Premier of Canada mentioned as one of their members. It has been said that the moment is inopportune for presenting a motion of this kind. If it is inopportune now, it was equally inopportune in the year 1882 to have introduced the former resolutions. If the election which is to decide the fate of Home Rule were over, certainly it would be inopportune to pass such a resolution. If Ireland had been granted Home Rule, it would be nonsense to introduce a motion of this kind and it would be inopportune. But we are before the election which is to decide this matter, and we still find that the desires of the people of Ireland have been trampled upon, their wishes have not been respected, they are to-day in the same position as they were years ago—still asking and still rapping at the door of the British Parliament for justice. What would we think of the man who had in his power a remedy to keep away death but kept that remedy in his own hand until after death had occurred? Afterwards it would be inopportune; but I hold that this is a highly opportune moment for the Canadian Parliament to express an opinion on this subject. I do not intend to enter at length into the objections which have been raised to Home Rule. They have been considered before, and have been satisfactorily dealt with. They were dealt with in the great debate in this House in 1882, and in the course of debates which afterwards took place, the objections to granting this inestimable blessing, this just right to the people of Ireland, have been met time and time again. It must be remembered that there never was a proposition to ameliorate the condition of the masses which did not meet with opposition. There is no difficulty in finding that this proposition has met with opposition, but it is strange that it should have met with stronger and greater objections than any other measure of reform. It is said this will bring about the dismemberment of the Empire. The same argument was used in regard to the position of Canada before 1840. It was said that if responsible government were granted to Canada it would bring about the dismemberment of the Empire. The people who advocated the granting of responsible government at that time were denounced as traitors, they were proclaimed rebels, and a price was set upon the heads of many of them. I ask hon. gentlemen opposite to go outside of this House and see a statue which has been erected to the memory of a gentleman who at that time was denounced as a rebel. When Canada was granted what he and his friends had insisted upon having, the people became contented and satisfied; and is there a race in the Empire to-day more loyal to the British flag and more true to the British Empire than these same people who for years were refused responsible government because, it was said, the granting of it would bring about the dismemberment of the Empire? That statue was placed there by this Parliament, it was paid for by the money of this country, and was erected under the authority of the advisers of the Crown to the memory of the man who was once denounced as a traitor, but who, when he saw the country loyal and satisfied, stated, as we are informed, that it would yet be found that a French-Canadian would be the last man to fire a gun in favor of British connection.

An hon. member. Hear hear.

Mr. Devlin. The hon. gentleman may laugh. Perhaps he would not be so ready to do that. There is another thing in regard to which I will simply point to a few figures in the census returns. We are told that the territory and the population of Ireland are insufficient to enable that country to have self government. Take our own provinces. We find Manitoba with a population in 1881 of only 62,260, and it was then possessed of responsible Government. We find the North-West Territories, with a population to-day of about 67,000, and still they have responsible Government. We find responsible Government in the Province of Quebec, in the Province of Ontario, and wherever we find it we find the people perfectly satisfied; and yet it is said that a people numbering about 5,000,000 should be denied what is given here to a population of 50,000. Mr. Blake, in his great speech in 1882, gave to the House certain figures which were startling as to the falling off in the population of Ireland, and the figures of to-day are even more startling. In the county of Louth in 1855, the population was 128,000, and now it is only 71,000. In the county of Wexford, according to the census returns just issued, the population in 1881 was 123,000, while to-day it is only 111,000. Wicklow shows another terrible decrease in population, and and so on with regard to many other counties. If we had similar figures to quote in regard to this country, we would be startled. I do not deny, as I said at the beginning, that there may be opposition to this movement, but I think it is highly desirable that the country which is intimately allied to us by many ties which it is unnecessary to mention here, should at all events be put upon the same footing as we are. The present condition cannot last: it is wrong that it should exist. It brings misery to one religion, and it brings trouble to the other. It gives rise to the deadliest and most irreconcilable feelings, and, Sir, it is a condition that under the free sky of the British Empire should not exist. I have read, and I believe, that when British feelings and aspirations are allowed to go on to their natural development, unchecked by the selfish considerations of interested classes, they always move in the direction of freedom and justice. Sir, there is another point which it is well to refer to here. It is contended that the Protestant minority in the North of Ireland would be oppressed. Let me quote a few remarkable words uttered by Mr. Gladstone a couple of years ago, and which will go far to remove this apprehension:

"There is, I believe, in the great Nonconforming body, that same deliberate and warm welcome to the broad principles of justice and humanity, as applied to Ireland, as there was when those principles had to be applied, ten years ago, to Bulgaria or Afghanistan. But there has been some holding back here and there on the part of individuals, and, as far as I can learn, that has been due to an apprehension, of all others the most visionary, although not otherwise than respectable in itself, if there were grounds for it. That ground of apprehension is described fairly and properly as a visionary apprehension, and it consists in the idea that if Home Rule should be passed for Ireland, the Protestants would be in danger of persecution. I hope we are not here again shut out with regard to history and experience. The candid observer cannot fail to be struck with this fact, that in the choice of their leaders, both in the last century and since 1829, when they had the power of choosing Roman Catholic leaders and sending them to Parliament, the Irish people have been perfectly impartial as between Roman Catholics and Protestants. We have been told that there have been great cruelties in Ireland as certain epochs of rebellion and conflict. Yes, gentlemen, there have been; but even here, in the case of the Irishman, as considered and compared with that of his oppressor, there is not one of those rebellions in which, to every one act of cruelty on the part of the Irish nation, arising from an insufferable oppression, there have not been ten, twenty, and even fifty such acts committed by those who were beating them down, and who have kept them down. There is this remarkable circumstance, that, in 1798 and 1641, the saddest, perhaps, of these occasions, the leaders of the historical nation did all they could to mitigate the passions of the people, while unfortunately it is well known that officers bearing the British Sovereign's commission, Irish gentry serving in the yeomanry, Irish peers, men of importance and authority, who could have done much to mitigate the energy, instead of doing so urged atrocities. There is one little incident which is so touching and so striking that I can not help referring to it. It is not so much known as it ought to be. Our memory goes back to the time of the reign of Queen Mary, to whose name we sometimes apply an epithet more expressive than it is mild. In that reign, as you very well know, the Protestants formed in England a very powerful party, and notwithstanding that they did form a very powerful party, they were subjected to very sanguinary persecutions. In Ireland there was not a natural and spontaneous growth of the Reformation. That is an historical fact, and it is set forth in no better way than in a very interesting volume by a Tory judge, and an ex chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Ball, who published a book on the Reformation in Ireland. The Reformation in Ireland was imported. The Protestants there were the merest handful of people, unable to cause uneasiness to the Government or to offer the least resistance to their persecutors. Under these circumstances the Irish people themselves were possessed of powers when they were in union with the religion of the Government that ruled in England. There was not a single act of persecution which disgraced the whole of those years, and not only so, but it is a positive and absolute fact that from Chester and Bristol, the two British ports from which was then carried on the principal communication with Ireland, the Protestants in England fled in numbers to Ireland because they knew that the public spirit and public feeling in Ireland would make them safe when they touched that shore."

Now, Sir, the motion which I have made I think will commend itself to the sympathy of this House. If passed, as I hope it will pass, I have no doubt it will do much good. It will certainly help to counteract the wrong impressions which might be formed by motions such as the one which I quoted a few moments ago, which was passed elsewhere, and which might possibly tend to convince the people of Great Britain that in this matter the sympathy of the Canadian Parliament had changed. I therefore venture to move the resolution which I have placed in your hands.

Mr. Costigan. I have perhaps been identified as closely with the question of Home Rule before this country as any member of this House, and I have no objection that my hon. friend from Ottawa should make any motion on the subject before this Parliament which he may think fit. I moved the resolution in 1882, according to the expressed views of the Irish people of Canada—views that were expressed through their different organizations. At that time this Parliament received the proposition of an Address to Her Majesty very kindly, and the resolution was passed unanimously by this Chamber and with only six dissenting voices in the Senate. In 1886 I was asked to move again in this matter. I asked my friends who approached me at that time if they thought anything would be accomplished by bringing the question before the House again, if they thought we could get a more favorable expression of opinion than we got in 1882. They said: No. Then I said: You are running the risk of doing an injury to Home Rule and of undoing the good which has already been done. I would give the same advice to my young friend who has moved this resolution now, and I say that I regret that he or the friends who advised him on the matter thought fit to bring this before the House, because I am afraid that the vote which will be taken will be used across the Atlantic as an indication of a reaction from the views expressed in 1882. At the same time I say that the principle of Home Rule is there, that the principle of Home Rule, to which this Parliament committed itself in 1882 so completely, and in 1886 so strongly, is there, no matter how my hon. friend may feel a regret for the generous vote he gave on that occasion, and I will vote for the resolution of the hon. member for Ottawa (Mr. Devlin). I have every confidence that this resolution will not be voted down, as has been stated by the hon. member for West York (Mr. Wallace). That hon. gentleman appeals to this House and attempts to justify rebellion in the old country if Home Rule should be carried. Rebellion by whom? The men of Ulster? Why, the majority of the men of Ulster are Home Rulers, and these people speak only for the minority in Ulster. The majority of the Ulster people are speaking and working in favor of Home Rule. It is unfair to ask the people of Canada who are enjoying the blessings which we ask for our unfortunate countrymen at home, to vote down such a resolution, and no fair man here can fail to give an expression of sympathy in favor of that system of Government which we in Canada enjoy and of which we are so proud. Why should we not express an opinion in favor of that system? They talk about the danger of handing over Ireland to the control of the majority. The whole history of Ireland shows that the minority have been the trusted friends of the majority. They have been their representatives in Parliament, the mayors of their cities, members of their corporations and leaders of all the agitations. It is Protestants who have been the leaders of the agitations of Ireland and even of the rebellions. In the 1798 rebellion what was the condition of the country? Mr. Lecky, a great Unionist writer, quoting the remarks of the Duke of Portland, said:

"He was much struck with the fact that Protestant Ulster was the most disaffected of the four provinces; that five-sixth of the leaders and United Irishmen were Protestants; that Munster, though now profoundly disturbed had shown itself perfectly loyal during the French expedition at the end of 1796; that Connaught, the most purely Catholic province in Ireland, was the one province which was still almost untainted."

What indication is there in the old country that the majority professing the Catholic faith are less loyal to the Crown than the minority? At least that Catholic majority have never proclaimed openly that they would rebel against the decision of the Parliament of the country. There is just one more point to which I want to call the attention of the House. My hon. friend from West York (Mr. Wallace) states that while we have been pleading for Home Rule and the sympathy of this Parliament has gone out in favor of it, not a tittle of evidence has been given to show that Ireland has ever been misgoverned. Why, it is the admission of all Governments, Liberal and Conservative alike, that Ireland has been misgoverned for centuries, and it is the fact that both political parties in the old country have been endeavoring to afford a remedy for these evils of late years. My hon. friend drew a contrast between this discussion and that which took place in this House before, and said how tame were the speeches of the mover and seconder of this resolution compared with the speeches of the hon. member for Bruce and others when this matter was up before. I think the member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran) must have satisfied the hon. gentleman, but if there is any lack of eloquence in this House to defend this measure, I can assure the hon. gentleman that the same feeling, the same hope, and the same longing throughout this country remains as firm as ever, and, in fact, are increased to-day. I have nothing further to say but that this motion being before the House, I am wedded to a principle which commands my best and deepest sympathies, and wherever and whenever I am called upon to speak, I speak as a Home Ruler.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

ANNUAL MEETING.

The 22nd Annual Meeting of The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company was held in the Town Hall, Waterloo, Ont., on Thursday, May 26th, 1892, at one of the clock p. m. In addition to the leading business and professional men of the town, a large number of prominent and representative policy holders were present from various parts of the Dominion, among whom were the following: Messrs. John Marshall, London; Stuart Henderson, B. C. L., Ottawa; Alfred Hoskin, Q. C., Toronto; E. P. Clement, Berlin; F. C. Bruce, Hamilton; Robt. Baird, Kincardine; B. M. Britton, Q. C., Kingston; Robt. Melvin, Guelph; John L. Wideman, St. Jacobs; D. Ewing, Cobourg; Reuben Sparks, Waterdown; Robt. Duncan, Hamilton; George P. Payne, J. L. Troy, R. H. Jarvis, Toronto; D. Stewart, Thos. Miller, Chas. Packert, Stratford; E. Linton, C. B. Linton, Galt; N. W. Ford, St. Thomas; C. E. German, Strathroy; E. W. P. Jones, Brantford; T. A. Middleton, Lindsay; R. S. Hodgins, J. Fox, Lucan; Henry Mooney, Ottawa; R. B. Mastin, Picton; J. W. Bundy, A. Boomer, Linwood; Thos. Poelman, Hanover; W. Rosz, Guelph; J. H. Johnston, Simcoe; J. A. McKay, Woodstock; T. S. Pratt, Tilsonburg; Melvin Moyer, St. Catharines; S. Burrows, Belleville; R. C. Tye, Haysville; J. G. Weber, P. F. Schummer, St. Clemens; E. M. Sipprell, St. John, N. B.; Alex. Millar, Q. C., W. S. Hodgins, George Deppisch, I. E. Bowman, Berlin.

The President, Mr. I. E. Bowman, M. P., having taken the chair, supported by the Manager, Mr. Wm. Hendry, on motion Mr. W. H. Riddell, the Secretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Having read the notice calling the Annual Meeting, on motion the minutes of last annual meeting were taken as read and adopted, whereupon the President read

The Directors' Report.

GENTLEMEN—Your Directors have much pleasure in submitting the following Statements to you as their report on the financial position of the Company as at the 31st December, 1891:

During the past year 2019 policies were issued for assurance, amounting to $2,694,950, being an increase of $346,800 over the previous year.

The total number of policies in force at the close of 1891 is 11621, covering assurance for $14,931,807.38 on 10,504 lives.

The premium income for the year is $456,706.05, and we received for interest on investments the sum of $90,913.46, making our total income $547,620.

The total assets of the Company have now practically reached two million dollars, and our surplus to the credit of policy holders is $155,590.23.

The Executive Committee has again carefully examined the investments and found the securities all in good order.

You will be called on to elect four Directors in the place of B. M. Britton, Q. C., of Kingston; F. C. Bruce, Esq., of Hamilton; John Marshall, Esq., of London, and J. Kerr Fisken, Esq., of Toronto, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

I. E. BOWMAN,
President.

Copies of the Financial Statement for the year 1891, containing a detailed account of Receipts and Expenditures, of Assets and Liabilities, certified by the Auditors, having been distributed, the President moved the adoption of the Reports. He pointed out that the increase of new business over 1890 was $546,800, while the expense ratio was less than the previous year; that the total amount of assurances on the Company's books, Jan. 1st, 1892, was nearly $15,000,000, a net gain for the year of $1,224,000; that substantial gains were made, not only in the items referred to, but in Cash income, in amount paid to policy holders, in Reserve for the security of policy holders, in total assets and in surplus over all liabilities, while the death losses were much less than the expectation and the lapse ratio was only about two thirds of that of the previous year. He congratulated the members on the steady and healthy growth of the Company and on its high financial standing, second to none in Canada. He was pleased to see so many policy holders and agents present, showing the deep interest taken by them in the prosperity of the Company. Concerted and harmonious action between the Head Office and its agents, which happily existed, and a faithful conservation by all of the Company's interests in all matters affecting its welfare, would ensure a continuance of the gratifying success that has marked its career during the past twenty-two years.

Mr. R. Melvin, 2nd Vice-President, supported the motion. He cordially endorsed what the President had said concerning the undoubted prosperity of the Company, and the large share the agents had in bringing it about. The decline in the lapse rate was a noticeable feature of the year's operations, and, taken in connection with the new death ratio, afforded convincing proof of the wise and prudent selection of risks. The falling off in the interest rate on recent investments as compared with former years, though common to all companies, would, he hoped, be counterbalanced by savings from mortality and rigid economy in every department of the business, thus enabling the Company to continue its liberal distribution of surplus as in past years. Others having spoken, the various reports were unanimously adopted.

On motion Mr. Geo. Wagenast, Waterloo, and Mr. Charles Leyden, Hamilton, were appointed scrutineers. The balloting resulted in the re-election of Messrs. B. M. Britton, John Marshall, Francis C Bruce and J. Kerr Fisken for the ensuing term of three years.

Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson and J. M. Scully having been re-elected Auditors and the customary vote of thanks to the Board, the Officers and Agents having been tendered and responded to, the meeting was brought to a close. The Directors met subsequently and re-elected I. E. Bowman, President; C. M. Taylor, 1st Vice-President, and Robert Melvin, 2nd Vice President, of the Company for the ensuing year.

OBITUARY.

Miss Mary. A. Lynch, Adjala.

We have to chronicle the death, this week, of Miss Mary A. Lynch, the beloved daughter of Mr. Mort. Lynch, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the township of Adjala.

The young lady had attained her twenty-four year, and by her amiability and meekness had endeared herself to a large circle of acquaintances and friends. Of a gentle, unobtrusive disposition, and a piety unaffected and simple, she was the joy and comfort of her much beloved parents, to whom we offer our deepest sympathy in this their hour of trial.

The large funeral cortege that followed the remains to the grave was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead, and of sympathy with the bereaved parents.

Requiem High Mass was offered up in St. Paul's church, Alliston, by Father Gibney. May she rest in peace!

Right Rev. Patrick Thomas O'Reilly, first Bishop of the diocese of Springfield, Mass., died at his episcopal residence on Saturday, May 28, having presided with wonderful success over that See since its formation in 1870.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 13—GRAIN (per cental) Red winter, 1.35 to 1.38; white, 1.35 to 1.38; spring, 1.35 to 1.38; corn, 95 to 1.00; rye, 1.20 to 1.25; barley, malt, 90 to 1.00; barley, feed, 85; oats, 93 to 95; peas, 90 to 95; beans, bush., 75 to 90; buckwheat, cental, 90 to 95.

PRODUCE—Eggs, fresh, doz. 11; eggs, basket, 10; eggs, store lots, 9; butter, best roll, 14; butter, by basket, 12 to 13; butter, large roll, 11; butter, crocks, 10½.

POULTRY (dressed)—Fowls, lb., 6 to 7; fowls, pr., 60 to 75; spring chickens, pr., 35 to 70; ducks, pr., 55 to 90; ducks, lb., 5 to 6; geese, each, 50 to 65; geese, lb., 7 to 8; turkeys, lb., 10 to 12; turkeys, each, 2.00; peafowls, each, 65 to 75.

LIVE STOCK—Horses, 95 to 200; milch cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, cwt., 4.60; pigs, pr., 2.50 to 5.00; fat beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.50 to 4.50.

MEAT—Beef, by carcass, 5.50 to 6.75; mutton, by carcass, 6 to 8; mutton, per quarter, 7 to 11; spring lamb, 4.50 to 5.50; spring lamb, per quarter, 1.00 to 1.50; veal, per carcass, 4 to 6; pork, per cwt., 5.50 to 6.75; pork, per quarter, 7 to 8.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

June 16.—CATTLE.—Exporters, for reasons of their own, bought shipping cattle readily to-day, and in some cases paid ¼ to ½c per lb more than they would have paid for the same cattle at the beginning of the week. A gentleman from the east, bought yesterday and to-day close on 300 head of export cattle at prices ranging from 4½ to 5c per lb. Most of the sales of export cattle to-day were at 4½ to 4¾c, with a number of transactions at 5c when the cattle were exceptionally good. Butchers' cattle also shared in the general firmness. The best steers and heifers sold at 4 to 4¼c; good at 3½ to 3¾c; medium at 3 to 3¼c, and rough cows and oxen at 2½ to 3c. The demand was active to-day. Among the sales of export and butchers' cattle to-day were: 21 export, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 4¾c per lb; 21 export, averaging 1,220 lbs, at 4¾c; 19 export, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 4¾c; 18 "short keep," averaging 1,100 lbs, at $4.40 per cwt; 20 butchers', averaging 1,075 lbs, at 3¾c per lb; 21 butchers', averaging 1,050 lbs, at 4c per lb; 15 butchers', choice, averaging 1,050 lbs, at 4¼c per lb.

MILCH COWS—About 20 or 25 fresh cows and springers came in to-day. The demand was only fair at $30 to $40 per head. One exceptionally fine milch cow (fresh calved) was reported sold at $50. At noon fully a dozen had not found buyers and would probably be held over.

SHEEP—Sheep were firm and ranged from 3½ to 4¼c for most of the offerings with several lots almost good enough for shipment sold at 4½c. The supply to-day was comparatively light.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Although the run was light a number of export sheep were amongst to-day's offerings. The enquiry was fair at from $6 to $7 per head or 4 to 4¼c per lb. One bunch of 15 sold at $6.75 per head. Yearlings sold at 5 to 5½c per lb and spring lambs at $4 to $5 apiece; one lot of 8 of the latter, averaging 80 lbs sold at $5.25 apiece.

CALVES—There was very little change in this line although perhaps the moderate supply today tended to make prices slightly firmer. The offerings consisted chiefly of light veals which sold at $3 to $4.50 each.

HOGS.—The hog market was in better shape to-day, owing no doubt to the light run, only 340 coming in. Heavy fat hogs were, however, as dull as at the first of the week and sold at low prices. The best offerings were taken at 4¾c to 5c per lb. Stores sold at $4.50 to $4.75 per cwt.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, June 11, 1892.—There was a fair representation of buyers and factorymen at the market to-day. Forty-eight boxes were sold at 8¾c per pound, 1,137 boxes at 8¾c per pound, 639 boxes at 8¾c per pound, 125 boxes at 8 13-16c per pound, and 120 boxes at 8¾c per pound.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

June 16.—There was rather more doing in flour in a local way to-day. Transactions comprised 1,400 sacks on Glasgow account. Oatmeal is dull and featureless. There were fair sales of bran and shorts to-days at quotations, and the feed market generally is steady. In grains the movement is confined to the coarser sorts, and business was done in peas and oats to-day for export, comprising quite a quantity in the aggregate. Wheat continues featureless in so far as spot business is concerned. Flour—Winter patents, $4.90; spring patents, $4.90 to $5; straight winters, $4.30 to $4.45; extra, $3.90 to $4; superfine, $3.25 to $3.50; city strong bakers', $4.65 to $4.70; strong bakers', $4.65 to $4.70; oatmeal, $4.90; bran, $14 to $15; shorts, $15 to $16; moullie, $24 asked. Grain—No. 2 hard Manitoba, 92 to 94c; No. 3 hard Manitoba, 83 to 86c; peas, per 60 lbs, afloat, 77 to 78c; oats, per 34 lbs, 30 to 35½c, conduty paid, 65 to 67; barley, feed, 40 to 42c; barley, middling, nominal. There is a quiet, steady jobbing trade done in pork, especially Canada short cut, and a very fair enquiry is reported for smoked meats. The tone of the market is firm. Canadian short cut, per bbl, $16.50 to $16.75; mess pork, western, per bbl, $14.50 to $15; short cut, western, per bbl, $17 to $17.50; hams, city cured, per lb, 10 to 10½c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 8½ to 9c; bacon, per lb, 9 to 10c; lard, com. refined, per lb, 7 to 7½c. Cheese was easy at 8½ to 9c, with little doing. Butter moves along about the same. There is a moderate jobbing trade doing, principally in creamery, on the basis of 18c for small lots. Creamery, 17½c to 18c; townships, dairy, 17 to 19c; western dairy, 14 to 15c. The receipts of eggs continue very heavy and the stores are now well filled up. Owing to the low prices the consumptive demand is very good, but dealers cannot effect a clearance even at large concessions. The range to-day was 9½ to 10½c; dealers being very glad to get the inside figure for round lots. The ashes market is dull and easier. Pots are selling at $3.90 to $4.05 for firsts, and $3.55 to $3.60 for seconds; first pearls at $6 to $6.10, and seconds at $5.80 to $5.85.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, June 16.—CATTLE—There were only three loads of cattle received here in the last 24 hours, which sold at Monday's average values, the market closing steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—With the four cars left over from yesterday there were nine cars all told of fair to good sheep and yearlings, and a load or two of odds and ends of loads on sale. There was an improvement in the market over yesterday in the demand, the feeling being firmer at full yesterday's values for good corned sheep of good weight and good quality yearlings. One load of prime, all wethers, 118 pounds sheep, sold at $6.15, and good 86 and 89 pound sheep sold at $5.40 to $5.50; white, fair sheep of 75 and 80 pounds brought $5 to $5.25. One load of good, fat corn yearlings of 74 pounds sold at $6.10; light weights of 61 pounds, $5.50; spring lambs easy.

HOGS—There was a fairly active demand for the 20 cars of sale hogs on the market for anything of fair and good weight Yorkers and medium Yorkers, and medium weights and good quality light weight Yorkers at fair, strong yesterday's prices, and about all were sold at the close, the market closing steady. Order buyers took a fair number, and packers took about 400 of the stray weights. Good weight Yorkers sold at $5 to $5.10, with good quality sorted light-weight Yorkers at $4.75 to $4.90; medium weights, $5.10 to $5.15; pigs, $4.25 to $4.50, as to weight and quality; roughs, $4 to $4.75; stags, $3 to $3.25.

Hon. Mr. Costigan's Dinner.

Ottawa Citizen, June 9.

No formal festivity of the session has exceeded in mirth, wit and enjoyment in general the dinner given by the Hon. John Costigan in the restaurant of the Commons last evening. Songs and speeches of unusual excellence, followed in merry succession, and altogether the entertainment was such as to entitle the popular host to the unstinted congratulations which were showered upon him by sixty-five gentlemen who partook of his hospitality. Those who were invited were: Sir John Caldwell Abbott, Hon. Senators Smith, Howlan, Sullivan, Poirier, Montplaisier, Ross, Lougheed, Miller, O'Donohoe Girrard, and Murphy: Sir John Thompson Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Messrs. Bowell Chapleau, Foster, Ouimet, Patterson, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Donald Smith, Messrs. Cargill, Pridham, Miller, Hearn, Burns, Adams, McKeen, H. F. McDougall, J. Wood, Dupont, Gillmor, Devlin, Curran, Alph. Desjardins, Bergin, Mara, Gordon, Lepine, Leger, La Rivierre Montague, Cockburn, Fairbairn, Guillet, A. C. McDonald, John Ferguson, Reid, McDonell, Grandbois Hazen, Mackintosh, D. W. Davis, L. G. Desjardins, Gillies Robillard, Metcalfe, Stevenson, Davin, Frechette and Kenny, Ms. P., Very Rev. Canon Campean, Very Rev. Canon McCarthy and Rev. Father Whelen, Major-General Herbert, Col Lay, U. S. A. Consul General; Dr. Church, Dr. J. Ferguson, Messrs. O'Gara, Mackey, Jno Heney, Goodwin, Joseph Kavanaugh, G. P. Brophy, M. Bottle, J. A. MacCabe, J. J. McGee, Shannon. (*Citizen*), Cook (*Empire*), P. Harty, Grace (*United Canada*), D. O'Connor, Archd. Stewart, Moylan, Healey (*Mail*), Starrs, Isbester, J. F. Watters, M. P. Davis, M. J. Griffin, P. Baskerville, Harkin (*Star*), L. E. ter Meer and Mr. F. Walsh.

MARRIED.

O'ROURKE-CRUMMEY.

On Wednesday morning, June 8, St. Peter's cathedral was fairly crowded with spectators anxious to witness the nuptial ceremony of Mr. Wm. O'Rourke, of the C. P. R. stores department, of this city, to Miss Kate Crummey, daughter of Mr. Patrick Crummey. Rev. Father Tiernan performed the binding ceremony, accompanied by the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Miss M. O'Gready assisted the bride, while Mr. Wm. Shea fulfilled the office of groomsman. The bride received a number of beautiful and costly presents. Mr. and Mrs. O'Rourke left by the C. P. R. at 7 p.m. for the West, amid the accustomed shower of rice and mingled with congratulatory remarks and the best wishes of a host of friends.

Something for Nothing

is a thing we cannot give you, and no other house can, but we can give you first-class dry goods at 45c on the dollar, and no other house in London can. The spring and summer portion of the bankrupt stock of Ralph Long, of Woodstock, has just been opened up for sale at our store, which means dry goods at less than wholesale prices to the ladies of London and surrounding districts. Never before did we have such bargains to offer all over the store. It's not one thing cheap and the profits made on the next. Everything at less than wholesale prices, and with our extra staff of help we find it no trouble to show goods, so if you don't want to buy come right in and look, and when you want to spend money you will not have much trouble deciding where to buy. In our store you will find 50c, 60c, 75c and $1 dress goods, all wool, 44 inches wide, in serges, tweeds, clothes and plaids, all at 25c a yard. You will find 10c, 15c, 25c and 30c dress goods selling at 5c a yard. You will find $1 lace curtains selling at 55c a pair. You will find 12½c prints in light and dark colors selling at 5c a yard. You will find a big lot of flowers, feathers, tips, wings and hats worth from 50c to $3, all must go at 5c each. You will find 55c cottonades selling at 12½c a yard. You will find $1 top shirts selling for 50c. In fact, everything is marked to sell at prices that will make you stare and wonder how goods can be sold for anything like the prices we ask. See that you get into the store with the marble floor, which is

THE LONDON BARGAIN STORE, 136 Dundas street, opposite the Market Lane.

Good Cooking

Is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Directions on the label. Sold