Branch No. 4, London, opts on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall on Block, Richmond street. P. F. ie, President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec

O. M. B. A. The Grand Secretary of Canada In

Vesterday our reporter called at the office of Grand Secretary Brown, when the following interview took place:

Rep.—Did you see the financial statement in the C M, B A. Weekly showing the amount of beneatclary money paid the Supreme Council by Canada, and the amount paid back to Canada, since the formation of your council. of your council?

Grand Sec.—1 did.

Bep.—D) you think that statement was furnished by the Supreme Recorder?

Grand Sec.—I am inclined to think it was not, as it is not correct; and Brother Hickey would not be so foults as to send a false financial statement to the source. a falce financial statement to the press.

Rep.—You say it is not correct?
Grand Sec.—Certainly I do. There is an error of nearly \$5,000 in the first item alone; and an error of about \$8,000 in another item.

Rep. - Have you proof of what you state? Grand Sec -I never make such state ments without being perfectly sure I

can prove them. Rep. - How much more beneficiary Rep. — How much more obserted as money has been paid by the Grand Council of Canada to the Supreme Council than has been paid back to Canada from the date of the organization of the Grand Council of Canada to the present?

Grand Sec —About \$31,000.

Rep. — Since the formation of your Grant Council, how many death benefic iaries in Canada has the Supreme Council

iaries in Canada has the Surreme Council paid up to this date, April 28th.

Grand Sec. — The beneficiaries of 185 deceased members in Canada, of whom 170 had \$2,000 certificates and 15 had ,000 certificates. Rep.—Are there any beneficiaries

your jurisdiction unpaid at this date?

Grand Sec —Yes: the beneficiaries of seven members who died recently. Time

for payment has not yet expired.

Rep.—It has been stated that the Grand
Council of Canada is agitating total separation from the United States. Is this the

Grand Sec —Not to my knowledge.

The Grand Council of Capada has not done, and does not intend doing, any-thing contrary to our constitution. Our branches in Canada are almost unanimously in favor of a separate beneficiary jurisdiction for Canada. They instructed our Grand Council to this effect; and the Grand Council considers itself bound to comply with its branches' wishes, and endeavor to legally and constitution-ally obtain from the Supreme Council rate beneficiary for Canada.

Rep.—But were not the sections relating to separate beneficiary struck out of the

Grand Sec -They were, but not legally hence, they are still considered a part of our constitution, and we may still petition for a separate beneficiary.

Rep.—Some say that separate beneficiary would have the same effect as total

separation. Is that the case?
Grand Sec.—Not at all. If we had separate beneficiary we would pay the beneficiaries of the deceased members of the C. M. B A. in Canada only; and issue only a sufficient number of assessments to pay the amount of beneficiary required. We would still pay our per capita tax of 30 per cent, or about \$1 000 annually, to the Supreme Council; have the same constitution as all other Grand Councils under the Supreme Council; send our representatives to Supreme Council conventions

and, in fact, have everything as at present, except that we would issue our own assessments and pay our own beneficiaries. Rep—Do you think it would be advisable for the Supreme Council to grant

Canada's request? Grand Sec.-I undoubtedly do, It would be the means of preserving a united O. M. B A. and stop agitation in favor of total separation, which will no Canada if it is definitly settled that Canada can never obtain separate beneficiary. It to me that those who instrumental in striking out were instrumental in striking out the separate beneficiary sections could not have adopted stronger means to bring about total separation; they, and not the Grand Council, are the real agitators for total separation, although they probably do not know it.

Rep. - About how much does Canada now pay a single assessment?
Grand Sec.—About \$6,000, after trans

Ferring 5 per cent to the reserve fund.

Rep.—I am very thankful for the information you have given me; and now one more question, May I publish this Grand Sec .- I have no objections what.

Separate Beneficiary, etc. Ottawa, 23rd April, 1891. Editor Catholic Record, London, Ont :

DEAR SIR - It is only to day that have read through with care the article from the C. M. B. A. Journal, of Montreal, and the hysterical rejoinder addressed to you, and signed "Brothers of Branch 84, Montreal." As a devoted member of the C. M. B. A., as one deprecating strongly the internecine differ ences with which we appear to be threat ened, as one having no interest in office, and as one desiring to see all our brothers acting, as far as possible, in unity, kindly permit me to write a few

words on this subject. In the first place, it does not appear who "Brothers of Branch 84" are. They may be any two or more. Certainly they cannot be all. They might, there-fore, fairly be left alone until they had sufficient courage to sign their names, or to indicate to what extent they represent their branch. Still, their statements are so vague and their insinuations so uncharitable that it is worth while for an entirely independent member to examine

them for a moment. Like many others, I was opposed to a separate beneficiary being obtained if it

But circumstances have changed. Ac-But circumstances have changed. According to the then existing constitution, Canada, by the voice of its authorized representatives, applied for a separate beneficiary, and the Supreme Council refused the request. Why? Again Canada applied, and its request was refused. But this time insult was added to injury, because—specially in view of Canada's demand—the constitution was so changed that the same demand could never again be made. Whether the change were legal or not is not for me to discuss. The one thing certain is that the Supreme Council decided that Canada should never have a separate beneficiary.

The Brothers from No. 84 have a grea deal more faith than I have in the gen erosity of our Brothers across the line though, of course, I must continue to believe in their fraternal charity. They have shown that they prefer the power of what is commonly called the "brute majority" to fair dealing. Look at the list of Supreme Council efficers, and you find not one some from the Canadian jur True, there is one Cana isdiction. True, there is one Canadian on the Board of Trustees (and no wonder) and one on the Committee on Laws (an they could not do without him). from Chancellor to Guard-not one ! This may be fraternal charity, but

generosity—!!

It would doubtless be an injury to us to separate entirely from our brethren across the frontier if they left us any alternative. It would be unfortunate if one of our Brothers who removed to the United States could not obtain his withdrawal card here and become a mem ber of a Branch there. But we have to choose between two evils. Such a ber of a Branch there. But we have to choose between two evils. Such a Brother could preserve a connection with his former branch, though he would lose the benefit of the intimate fraternal intercourse which takes place when one lives in the locality of the organization to

which he belongs.

But it appears to be beyond question that the general health of Canada is superior to that of the S'ate of New York, whence come the chief kickers; and the rates might even be reduced it we were

Some of the assertions of " Brothers o branch 84" are unworthy of members of the C. M. B. A. No one has pretended that our American brethren are "pig mies" or that we are "giants," and the insinuation that certain men amongst us are looking for distinguished honors, and that this is their motive power, is con-

temptible.

It is sure that at the next opportunity when the rank and file in Canada have a chance to express their views, these will be found to have been very much changed by the arbitrary action of the last Supreme Council, and that, unless better views prevail with the latter, it will be seen that the "almost unani vote of the Canadian members will indicate that, without disparaging the "men of large means, generous in pulses and bright intellects who guided our tottering steps," we believe that we can hoe our own row, if compelled to do so, though some "Brothers of Branch 84, Montreal" may dissent from that opin-

To partially quote the words of the latter, "Perish the idea that we cannot put implicit confidence in the brave sons of fair" Canada.

Fraternally yours, Thos Jno Richardson, Branch 94, Ottawa

Branch 134, St. John, N. B.

Branch 134, St. John, N. B.

A handsome President's chair, gothic in design and upholstered in plush, adorns the meeting room of Brauch 134, C. M. B. A., St. John, N. B. It was the gift of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Club of that city to the Catholic society whose members secured for it the largest number of votes at their recent bezust. Our Brothers down by the sea not only secured a majority but more than doubled the total vote poiled for the other competitors. This branch, which now has a membership of sixty one, will, on May 21, celebrate the first anniversary of its organization with a social entertainment.

Resolutions of Condolence. At regular meeting of Branch 120, Port Colborne, held in their hall, April 14, it was moved by Brother J. Salekaluns, sec-onded by Brother P. Walsh, and carried unanimously.

onded by stoher P. wash, and carried unanimously.

That whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst the beloved mother of Brother John Madden, be it.

Resolved, That whilst bowing to the Divine will, the members of this Branch tender their sincere sympathy to our afflicted Brother in his hour of sorrow, and trust that God may give him strength to bear the irreparable loss of a loving and kind mother; be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minute book of Branch as well as forwarded to our afflicted Brother and also sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Welland Tribine for Insertion.

P. F. LAHEY, Rec. Sec.

P. F. LAHEY, Rec. Sec.

GRAND CELEBRATION AT WEST-

On Sunday, the 19th inst., Court No. 187
Catholic Order Foresters performed their Easter duty, going in a body to 10:30 Mars.
The procession was large, and the appearance of such a large and respectable body of men with such a saudable object was very edifying. As it was their first appearance in a body they wore new regalia that looked handsome. The society is about two months organized and has thirty-five members. Our esteemed pastor, Father Twohey, after addressing the congregation, said:
Hrethren, we welcome to-day the Catholic Order of Foresters in our midst. I have examined their constitution, and found it a grand one. I have reason to believe it will be a great success, for its teaching and objects are parfectly in accord with the Catholic Church. It is a society to which no one but a good Catholic can belong. It also educates a man morally, socially and intellectually. Atter explaining the advantages of a good Catholic society like ine C. O. F. would be a permanent society of the parish of Westport.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT ROME.

A tremendous explosion occurred on Wednesday, the 23rd inst, which shook Rome to its foundations, breaking win-dows throughout the city, and shattering and throwing down the walls of houses and chimneys. The thoroughfares were strewn with bricks, stones, splinters, and other debris. The disaster was caused by the explosion of an immense powder agazine st Pozzeno Pantaleone, four kilometres from the city. Two hundred and sixty five tons of gunpowder were exploded, according to the statement of the Minister of the Interior, Signor Nicotera. Five persons were killed, and about separate benenciary being obtained if it meant separation, and even to its being applied for at first. But times have changed.

I am still opposed to separation if a separate beneficiary can be obtained.

historical stained glass windows were shattered, including windows in the ancient Raphael chambers and that in the Rwal staircase presented to Pope Pius IX by the king of Bavaria.

N. Y. Catholic Review. SHORT SERMONS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New THE IMPETRATION OF THE MASS.

"He has made a memorial of his won-derful works." Psaims.

While the saintly Bishop Cheverus was in Boston he presched once in a Protestant church at the request of fits pastor, a learned and good man. Hs subject was "The Real Presence." At nclusion of his discourse the Proholy prelate was kneeling and in awe-struck tones said: "If what you say be true and you receive daily the Son of God, you must be a very god!" The Bishop naively relates that he kept silence. If all that you read and hear about the Holy Mass be true, dearly beloved, it would seem that we should maintain a discreet silence when ques priceless blessings. Tae moment when a Catholic realizes the value of the Mass marks an epoch in his spiritual life. His attendance at Sunday Mass is more devout and loyal; a desire to assist at daily Mass is awakened, and if not efficacious throughout the entire year, is so at least during Advent and

Lent. He can appreciate the sen-timents that inspired the saints to endeavor to hear as many Masses as possible. Devotion becomes atrong and substantial. Abundance of graces develop his soul's life as swiftly as the warm spring sun quickens the throbbing earth. To this end, dear brothren, you earth. To this end, dear orstrare, you cannot receive too much instruction upon the Mass. It is, indeed, a complete memorial of the wonderful things the Lord has done. To me it is a constant source of surprising manifestations of the love of the Sacred Heart - an inof the love of the Sacred Heart — an in-terpretation of that verse in St. John's Gospel — "having loved His own, He loved them to the end." If you would apply yourselves to a study of the work ings of the love of the Sacred Heart endeavoring to assist us in the Mass, I feel sure, dear breathren, that your own affection and gratitude would draw you to a more frequent assistance at the Holy Sacrifice. Consider then, briefly, the benefits that come to you through the Mass. First, if you regard the Mass as a personal action either of the priest or the taithful who really concur in its oblation it has all the effects of any good work and from its dignity these effects are in the highest degree. For those, therefore, assisting at it, in a state of grace, it is meritorious, deserving of an increase of grace with a corresponding additional degree of glory; it is satisfactory for the broad of temporal punishment regotten by sin; it is impetratory, or able to obtain by the power or intercession every divine gift truly profitable or useful to us. Even for those who assist at it, though

bring neither merit nor satisfaction, it has abundant power to obtain graces by Since the power of impetration is much affected by the worthilless of the one interceding, as well as by his past offences and sine, it is liable to be hindered in its effect by the obstacles raised by the divine justice. The more numerous and more worthy, therefore, the number of intercessors, the more likelihood of requests being granted. Insomuch, then, as the Mass is offered by the priest delegated by the Church and acting in her name, the desires and needs of the faithful are presented to dod by the Church, always holy and pleasing to Him. Hence, as far as the Church is concerned, the impetration is Church is concerned, the impetration is surely efficacious. However, from the very nature and conditions of prayer for others, the intercession of the priest in the Mass for individuals does not always

Even for those who assist at it, though in a state of mortal sin, while it can

nfallibly obtain its effect. The most powerful effects of the Mass, therefore, are in the fact that it is the personal action of Christ. For as you know the priest is an instrument while Christ, in this as in other sacraments, is the Principal from whose dignity and per sonality all the power of moving God that the Mass possesses is derived. It is well to remember that Christ does not merit in the Mass. His power of acquiring merit ended with His earthly life. In the Mass He simply applies for our benefit the merits that He earned. Nor does the Mass directly forgive sin or even increase the sanctifying grace in our own souls as do the sacraments. It would be untrue to say for example that if a sinner assisted at Mass and possessed or received attrition that he would thereby be justified. But as far as direct action or benefit to man is concerned the Mass is effective in as much as it possesses the power of propi-tiation and impretation For it appeares the Divine wrath aroused against man, either because of sins not yet remitted or because of the unpaid punishments due to remitted sin. These impel God through vindictive justice either to in-flict evils upon us or at least to refuse us further and fuller spiritual sids. By placating God's anger the Mass renders Him inclined to bestow benefits upon us. For the most part these are spiritual although oftentimes when conducive to our salvation we receive temporal favors

Through the Mass, therefore, sinners hearts are touched and they receive the grace of true repentance and reconciliahelps in our struggle against the tempta-tion that surround us; either in the shape of more efficacious graces to enable us to resist, or even such aids as will lessen the assaults and even do away with them. At Holy Mass the pure young girl in the fresh innocence of her soul can pray for and obtain the grace of prudence that will enable her to escape the pitfalls all around her; God's protecting grace as a mantle will eufold her ; as it will seal her eyes and ears to sights and sounds of dangers; keep the roses of virtue blooming in her heart as the sig-nals of modesty burn on her cheeks. Here the young man can pray for and

receive the firmness of faith, the integrity of heart that will keep him loyal to God and to Church, chaste, dutiful, honest, upright in spite of the evils associations that surround him. Here the youthful mother and the aged matron will find the strength and wisdom they need for the proper conduct of their homes, the education of their children, the maintenance of harmony and peace among all the dissonant elements that make up home; the inexhaustible patience, the unlimited capacity for suffering; the tireless endurance; the consummate diplomacy; the gentle forcearance that make our mothers wonderful and to be revered; the comfort and consolation and affection that are often denied them at home. are often denied them at home.
Husbands and fathers will find in the
Mass the justice, the tenderness, the
consideration for others, the strong
reliance on God, the courses they need consideration for others, the strong reliance on God, the courage they need to fight the battle of life and guard those entrusted to their care. The sin stained will feel the gentle incistence of the pleading of Christ's blood, and will gain strength against release: the innocent and sin strength against relapse; the innocent and pure will find in the Mass a well spring of zeal and a burning fire of love, that make them invulnerable. All will find make them invulnerable. All will find the Mass a great power to make them advance in the spiritual life, directing their thoughts to works of charity, en abling them to secure the conversion of heretics, schiematics, Jews and infidels; to obtain the grace of perseverance; to increase their future glory. They will learn by future experience that the learn by future experience that the Mass throws around us the special protection of God's providence in spiritus and temporal necessities. Those who go daily to Mass can testify that when they are absent from one cause or another, they feel a sensible deprivation of

other, they feel a sensible deprivation of God's protection.

The fact that to the Mass Christ prays to the Heavenly Father not only through His delegate, the priest, but also that when He is really present He intercedes Himself for men, is an additional assurance that these benefits shall be bestowed. It must be remembered, however, that we cannot slways infallibly secure this or that petition for which we ask in the Mess. For although the prayer of Christ is infallibly sure of a hearing, yet the conditions required in praying for another may not be compiled with. The one prayed for, since he possesses free will, can oppose obstacles to the graces of Greed him; or, on the other hand, the object prayed for may not be in conformity with God's will; and hence the prayer and impetration of Carist are not directed to that, but to of Carist are not directed to that, but to something that He knows will be salutary.

THE SO-CALLED JESUITS' OATH By the Rev. Robert Court, D. D.

Whenever the Jesuits appear prominently in public affairs there is sure to appear simultaneously a republication of the so called "Jesuits' oath." At of the so called "Jesuits' oath." At present there is a movement in Germany for the recall of that powerful order, expelled from Germany since July 4th, 1872. The Aurora, said to be the organ of the French Protestants in Canada and in the United States, is quoted in the Presbyterian Journal of March 26th, as saying: "The agitation has led a great number of journals to has led a great number of journals to reproduce the formula of the oath im-posed on the Jesuits" This means, posed on the Jesuits" This means, we presume, the oath that Jesuits must take in order to be Jesuits, for the words "imposed on the Jesuita" seem to be true in another sense We wish our words to be noted far and wide. There is no evidence, worth con sidering, for a rational moment, that this oath was ever administered or taken by any Jesuit on the face of the earth. The devil himself has his rights, recognized in scripture. Not even an archangel was allowed to bring against him a railing accusation, as St. Jude tells us. So serious an accusation as the fathering of this oath on the Jesuits im-plies, should be proved by irrefragable evidence. In what Jesuit book is this oath to be found? Wno has seen it. save in our Eaglish form? Where may the original copy be found? These questions, Protestants as we are we desire to see answered ere we will give cred ence and publicity to a document that smells of the controversalist's mid-night oil. If it is not suppositious, it looks like a production of this descrip-tion. Recently it was published in Boston as genuine by Evangelist Leyden, and by the *Watchman* newspaper. Never is any proof given of its genuineness. We have traced it to its origin, and can We have traced it to its origin, and can show it in its first form. This knowledge cost us money, trouble, patience, and careful study — not misexpended, how ever, for certainty has been reached as to the impossibility of proving this widely spread document to be an emanation of Jesuitism at all. Will some respectable and responsible journal take up our questions and answer them? We have searched cilizently and have failed have searched diligently and have failed to find evidence of the genuineness of this document. We may name a few authorities on both sides of the Jesuit contro versy, in which no trace of this cath can versy, in which no trace of this oath can be found: Institutum Soc. Jes., Pragae, 1757, 2 vols. folio; Epitome, Lyons, 1847; Bibliographie Historique par Carayou, Parie, 1864; History, by Cretineau Toly, 6 vols.; Ravignan: L'Institut. Every Jesuit will recegu ze these as of first class authority, and he will also recognize the foliowing as of strong auti-Jeenit color: Secreta Monita, Provincial Letters, Annales des Soi disans Jesuits, Paris, 1765 a collection Soi disans Jesuite, Paris, 1765, a collection of all the documents against the order Histoire by Coudrette, an ex Jesuit, in 6 vols.; L'Abb; Guettee's Histoire, in 3 vols., violently opposed; History by Griesinger, still more violently onposed Willett's Synopsis Papismi, Gibson' Griesinger, still more violently oncosed; Willett's Synopsis Papismi, Gibson's Preservative. In none of these is there as far as we can find, a line of this oath, or anything like it. It is really time for even moderately cultured Protestants to cease to pelt the Jesuits, or any other order of religious men, with misany other order of religious men, with mis-siles that may irritate but cannot convince An easy victory is given to the Jesuits by citing this oath against them. They have simply to deny it, and challenge the production of proof. That will not be forthcoming. Then they can exultingly exclaim, Behold, how we are maligued. Fair play, gentlemen, produce your proof or abandon your charges.—Lowell (Mass) Time, March. 31. The Story of a Life.

In the morning of life my task was given— A task so noble, a treasure for Heaven— And I thought to work with will and night, To have it complete, ere the coming night. But some beauteous flowers in my painway But some beauteous flowers in my pathway grew;
They were bright and sparkling with morning dew,
And I lingered to gather here and there
A floweret sweet, so brightly fair,
Wulle my task fay untouched, unheeded still:
But I thought me, the day is long, I will,
Effective non-tide comes, my task begin;
And I lingered yet mid these pleasures and

When the noontide came, I had nothing done;
Then I promised the Master, so loving, so kind. Eind.

Ere the evening came, He would surely find
Fast lask so finished, so perfect, complete,
And at the sumet hour I would kneel at His
feet.

That task once so noble, the victory I'd win

But a voice of the past came back to my ear, And I initered again. I longed but to hear Of the pleasures that lured me so early that day; Oh! how could I again that loved Master betray— Arouse thee, poor wanderer, ere it is too The Masier is waiting, He'll soon close the gate
That souts out forever His face from thy sight.
Arouse toes once more while yet it is light;
Then the sorrow, the joy, the voice and the
flower
Condemned my frail life in that sad lonely
hour. Yes, arose in that hour my life to condemo, and to each condemnation I heard an amer.

But I pleaded and prayed that the Master would stay,

My heart was so human, my hands were of clay,
My eyes so bedimmed by earth's shadows
and fears,
My spirit so broken, I had nothing but tears
And a life that was wasted to lay at His feet.
Is there still nope for me, with my task incomplete?
Then I heard a sweet whisper, "Heaven's

Inve is so great,"

Child! the tears of repentance are never too They'm siot out the past, and mercy untold will welcome the wanderer once more to the Fold.

In that hour, the eleventh, the victory was given,
For the tears of repentance are my treasures
for Heaven.

FRANKLIN'S FAMOUS TOAST.

Ben Franklin was dining with a small party of distinguished gentlemen when one of them said: "Here are three nation-alities represented; I am French, and my friend there is English, and Mr. Franklin s an American. Let each one propose a

It was agreed to, and the Eaglishman's turn came first. He arose, and, in the tone of a Briton bold, said: "Here's to Great Britain, the sun that gave light to all nations of the earth."

The Frenchman was rather taken back at this, but he proposed: "Here's to France, the moon whose magic rays move the tides of the world."

Ben then arose, with an air of quaint modesty and said: "Here's to George Washington, the Joshus of America, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still-and they stood still,"

Oa his eighty second birthday the Holy Father caused the distribution of ten thousand rations of bread, meat and maccaroni among the poor of Rome, through the medium of the economic kitchens of



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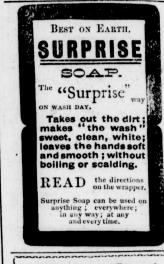
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LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, April 30.—GRAIN (per cental)—
Red winter, 1.99 to 1.91 3-4; white, 1.90 to 1 91
3-5; spring, 1.99 to 1.91 3-5; corn. 1 20 to 1 25;
rye, 90 to 1 00; barley, mail, 1 10 to 1 20; barley, feed, 1.10 to 1 15; oats. 1 50 to 1 35; peas,
1.25 to 1 49; beans, bush, 1 00 to 1.50; buckwieat, cental, 90 to 1.00.

PRODUCE — Eggs. fresh, doz. 11; eggs,
basket, 10; butter, best roll, 18 to 20; butter,
large roll, 15 to 17; butter, crocks. 15 to 17;
butter, creamery, 22; butter, store, packed
firkin, 14; cheese 1b., wholesale, 11 to 11;
dry wood, 4 50 to 5.00; green wood, 4 50 to 5
5 00; soft wood, 2 50 to 3.50; honey, b., 11 to
3; tallow, rough, 2; tallow, cake 4 to 5;
lard, 7 to 9; straw, load, 2 75 to 4 0; clover
seed, bush, 4.50 to 5.00; alike seed, bush,
7.50 to 8.00; Timothy seed, bush, 1.25 to 1.60;
hey, ton, 10 00 to 12 00; flax seed, bush, 1 40 to
1 60.

Live Brock—Milch case, 33 50 to 500.

1 50. LIVE STOCK.—Milch cows, 35.00 to 50.00; live nogs, cwt., 4 60; pigs, pair. 3.50 to 7.00; [at beeves, 3.50 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.50 to

fat beeves, 3.50 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.30 to VEGETABLES — Potatoes, per bag, 95 to 1.00; ontons, p-r bag 150 to 1.75; cabbages, per doz., 50 to 1.00; turnips, per beg, 30 to 40, MEAT.—Beef. by carcass, 6.00 to 7.00; mutton, per lb., 7 to 8; lamb. per lb., 10; spring lamb. per quarter, 125 to 1.50; veal, per carcass, 4 to 6; pork per cwt, 5.75 to 6 t0; pork per quarter, 7 to 8

Toronto, April 30 — WHEAT—Red Winter, No. 2.10; hard Man., No 2 121; hard Man., No. 2, 31 to 51, 12; to 1.50; No. 3, 1.12 to 1.13; april ng, No 2, 1 (6 to 1.07; barley No. 1, 64; No. 2, 58 to 59; No. 3, 88 to 55; to 66; No. 3 53 to 54; peas, No. 2, 83 to 44, 54 to 1.80; straight roller, 500 to 5.10.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

April 30 — Sosiness was active at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and prices Western Cattle sharket to day, and prices from forevery kind of cattle came through from Pembroke, six cars, and was sent or to Montreal at the special request of dealers there, because the class of a timals offering at that market are not at present as high a grade as those sent from here.

class of animals offering at that market are not at present as high a grade as those sent irom here.

CATLLE—One dealer bought 20 cattle at 49 (0 per head, weight 1,(00 lbs; 22 of 1,175 lbs. each 55.00 per head; 22 of 1,025 lbs. at 48.00 animals and 21 of 1,126 lbs. weight at 53 00 apiece. Another buyer secured 22 1,000 pounders at 4; per lb. and 19 weighting 98) pounds, at 48c. There was a rapid turnover, and drovers were well satisfied with prices. They report the country roads as good and favorable to droving. The arrivals to day were 17 car loads; yesterday 6. une lot of 1,000 poundes at 1,001 the country roads as good and favorable to droving. The arrivals to day were 17 car loads; yesterday 6. une lot of 1,000 pound cattle changed hands at 4 per lb and a light load (7,0 lbs,) sold for 2;0. HOG3-Recelpts to day were 200 hogs, which were quickly disposed of and brought good figures. Prices ranged at from 4;0 to 4;0 up to 2;6 for extra fine animals. One saic was made at the latter price. Light fat hogs brought 4;c to 4;c; and a sale of fine hogs was made at the latter price. Light fat hogs brought 4;c to 4;c; and a sale of fine hogs was made at 50 per lb. The general run was 4;c.

MILCH COWS.—A few milch cows offered and found ready sale. Quotations were 35 00 to 50.00; per head for newly-calved good aulmals, and poorer stock brought from 20.00 to 30.00 mer head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Very few good sheep offersed. Those on saic were of poor quelity, but sold readily. Good sheep are in demand. The animals which changed hands to day brought from 5 (0 to 6 00 aplece. There were a rew spring jambs in Caey sold at from 3 5) to 4 00 each. Receipts of sheep and lambs to day were 40 head.

CALVES.—The receipt of valves to day were small, only 25 head being on saic. Prices were firm, and ranged at from 40 to 9 (0 per head. As high as 10.00 was quoted for one or two prime suckers.

E the Buff 4to, N.Y., April 39.—CATTLE—The

100 one or two prime suckers.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

E st Buffalo, N.Y., April 30.—Oa f l'E—The fresh receipts were only four cars. The market ruled firm and strong for all kinds, and everything was sold. Some fair cows sold at 425 and a few common light, thin lois at 35. while some good steers and helfers brought 5.35. Vesls dull and lower; good, 35 to 4.50, choice, 475 to 5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts of sale six cars. There was a very light supply of sale sheep in the yards this morning and they found quick sale atstrong price. Several orders were in and the eastern reports were steady, all tending to give an active tone to the trade, and the few loads on sale to 100 advance, the market closing irm, choice 100 pound wool sheep ceiling at 670, and 75 pound lamb*, 7.89 per cwt.; fair to good clipped sheep, 5.35 to 5 40; lambs, 64 to 6.60.

HOGS.—7 he market ruled with a little.

670, and 75 pound lambs, 7.89 per cwc., 10 good olipped sheep, 5.35 to 5 40; lambs, 6 49 to 6.50.

HOGS — The market ruled with a little stronger tone to d.y for good hogs and best pigs; only 7 cars of fresh sale hogs were received, and 7 cars held over from yesterday; Yorkers of 140 to 170 pounds soil at 5.10 to 5.25; pigs and light weights of 110 to 120 pounds at 475 to 4.85; mixed packers and Yorkers of about 200 pounds, 6.30 to 5.30; packers grades 220 to 250 pounds, 5.30 to 5.30; roughs, 4.30 to 5.90; the market closed steady for good hogs and pigs, but stil! with a light enquiry for light weights and Yorkers.