

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF
CAWADA.
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Second Vice Pres., John Kelz, Toronto.
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Marshal, J. H. Reilly, Chatham.
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Trustees, Rev. P. Bardou, Chairman, Cay-
uga: Rev. T. J. Cole, Ottawa; A. Forster,
Berlin; J. E. Lawrence, St. Catharines;
Herin; J. E. Lawrence, De Catharines;
Jno. C. Sullivan, Brantford.
Chancellor, John Doyle, St. Thomas.
Chancertor, comments

mancellor, STANDING COMMITTEES,

Laws and Supervision, J. J. Blake, A. R. Wardell, and T. A. Bourke.

Finance and Mileage, James Quillinan, Thomas O'Neall, and Charles Stock.

Returns and Oredentials, Thomas Coffey, D. B. Odette, and William Bullivan.

Appeals and Grievances, Thomas Henderson, H. W. Deare, and Rev. T. J. Sullivan.

Printing and Supplies, W. J. McKee, Dr. Wm. Buckley, and Rev. G. R. Northgraves.

LIST OF BRANCEES AND RECORDING SECRE

TARIES.

LIM, Meloche

2 St. Thomas	P. L. M. Egan
2 Amharathurg	H. J. Drouillard
A Tondon	C. Hevey
5 Brantford	J. C. Mullivan
# Strathrov	P. O'Keele
7 Garnia	John Langan
O Mhatham	E. W. RODER
O Wingston	J. J. Buggee
10 St. Catharines	M. Brennan
11 Dandas	David Grimn
12 Berlin	George Lang
10 Stratford	D. J. O'Connor
14 Calt	Kernard Maurer
15 Toronto	John S. Kelz
16 Prescott	John Gibson
17 Paris	John Sheppard
10 Mingara Walls	Wm. Burke
10 Tmm wentl	loseph Long
20 Maldstone	Thos. F. Kane
21 St. Clements	N. S. Rall
22 Wallaceburg	T. F. Hurley
23 Seaforth	John McQuada
24 Thorold	Wm. Gearin
25 Cayuga	Mouse Clare
26 Montreal	I I Kana
27 Petrolia.	Wm. White
28 Ottawa	Ed T Smith
29 Ottawa	Flavien Moffet
80 Peterborough	M Sullivan
31 Guelph	Ismes Duffy
32 Wingham	P R Flangen
33 Morrisburg	I I MeGannon
34 Almonte	P I Doberty
34 Almonto	Ioseph Kidd
85 Goderich	of Olf com

55 Goderich. Joseph Kidd
56 Port Lambton. M. O'Leary
57 Hamilton. M. O'Leary
57 Hamilton. John Byrne
M. Brennan, Esq., Rec. Sec. of Branch
No. 10, St. Catharines, has notified the
Grand Secretary of the death of Brother
John J. Daly, of said Branch. Mr. Daly
died by drowning on or about the 22nd
day of October, 1884, off the schooner
"New Dominion" on Lake Erie; his body
has not yet heen recovered.

has not yet been recovered.

Assessments 13 and 14 have been issued to pay the beneficiaries of James O'Laughlin, Timothy Casey, James Manning, F. J. Kaltenbach, Rev. William O'Mahoney,

J. Kaitenbach, Rev. William O'Alanoney, Thomas Jordan and John Schulte—deaths Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 59. Elections of Branch officers shall take place at the first meeting of the Branch in December, and nominations shall be made at the last meeting of the Branch in Nov-

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ENGLAND.

In the Commons Sexton's amendment urging that the criminal law of Ireland shall be impartially administered was rejected by 340 to 140. During the debate Parnell said after seven centurie of experience English rule in Ireland was a failure. If the continuance of was a failure. If the continuance of stern and drastic measures was necessary England had better give up. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) was suspended for a week for disregarding the authority of the

A gunboat with marines and policemen on board is expected to reach the Isle of Skye next Tuesday.

The expense of the Nile Expedition, South African reinforcement and increase in the Navy will be met by an extra income tax of two pence.

IRELAND.

A new trial has been granted in the action for libel brought by Crown Solictor Bolton against O'Brien, editor of United Ireland.

FRANCE. Thirty-seven fresh cases of cholera in Paris are reported and twelve deaths. In view of the small proportion of deaths the doctors believe that the epidemic is not likely to spread. Public confidence is expressed at the short duration of the cholera epidemic. Two deaths are re-

is expressed at the short duration of the cholera epidemic. Two deaths are reported at Nantes and four at Oran. There were seventy cases and eight deaths in Paris the past 24 hours.

Further advices state the cholera epidemic is increasing. During 48 hours ending at midnight on the 9th, 186 new cases and 63 deaths were reported in Paris. At Montreuil ten cases were reported. One case is reported at St. Nazaire and four deaths at Nantes. The epidemic is emptying Paris hotels. Only leighteen families remain at the Grand. It is admitted that the water supply of Paris is generally defective, and that it is charged with organic matter. The ambulance service is inefficient, and is being enlarged. A fumigating corps is being enlarged. A fumigating corps is being organized.

EGYPT. General Wolseley telegraphs that the reports brought in by the natives indi-cate that Gordon is still in possession of

reports brought in by the natives indicate that Gordon is still in possession of Khartoum.

One British messenger who was sent to Khartoum some days ago, reached there and was received by Gordon with a strong force had advanced upon Amderman, opposite Khartoum, and asked Gordon to surrender. Gordon replied he would hold Khartoum against him for twelve years. The Mahdi then retired a day's journey south, declaring of the properties of the purpose of a celebrated swimmer, that the standing of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going to fit the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going to fattempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going to fattempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of attempting the perilous feat of going of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose o

work at the rapids.

A despatch from Wady Halfa says:—
The great gate of the second cataract has been closed. Owing to low water in the River Nile all boats have to be portaged around the cataracts.

An Ambarying at Donnels from Khar.

An Arab, arrived at Dongola from Khartoum by the way of Shendy and Ambukol, says water and fodder for the cattle are plentiful on the route. He confirms the report of the departure of Col. Stewart and Mr. Heroin forty-nine days are on a steamer for Berber. days ago on a steamer for Berber.

A Suakim despatch says:—One hun-

dred and thirty Amarads and Bashi Bazouks defeated Osman Digna's follow-ers at Tambota, killing fifteen men and capturing a number of camels. FRANCE AND CHINA.

Shanghai advices state that peace will shortly be established between France and China on the basis of the cession of

The Times Pekin correspondent says
Li Hung Chang in an interview stated
that China was willing to observe the
terms of the May treaty, provided France
would waive her demands for indemnity,
and would also consent to France's tem-

porary occupation of Kee Lung.
Ferry announces that England has
offered to mediate between China and
France, but had not yet made official

Ferry informed Granville that if China accepted mediation without delay or increasing further expense by military operations, France will limit her claim for indemnity to 40,000,000 francs. The Paris Temps states that France is negotiating direct with China. The Chinese Council state that they have failed to arrange for a settlement of the difficulty with France. The Government has contracted for the conveyance of 5,000 troops to Tonquin.

The Committee of the French Cham-

ber of Deputies voted credit for reinforcements of French troops in Ton-

It is stated that M. Ferry will annound to the Tonquin Committee of the French Chamber that the cabinet council on Saturday agreed to the foreign demand of indemnity from China, and that pre-liminary peace negotiations with China have been about concluded.

UNITED STATES.

The dynamite works of H. W. Stump There is a virtual rebellion in Skye. The crofters threaten to resist the police.

Northcote and Salisbury are preparing a scheme of redistribution to be submitted to Parliament. Their planadheres to the principle of separation of urban from rural voters, and groups small towns in single member constituencies—no town to be entitled to district representation that has less than 10,000 representation that has less than 10,000 and the terrific shock was heard at Reading, twenty miles away. Windows were In the House of Commons, the Fran-chise Bill was read a second time by a vote of 372 to 232.

broken in many houses in Stouchsburg, three-quarters of a mile distant. People were knocked off their feet, mirrors and pictures were shaken off the walls, and a church and several houses were unpictures were shaken off the walls, and a church and several houses were unroofed. The victims were literally blown to atoms. At Robisonia, ten miles from Stouchsburg, a number of masons were working at the bottom of Ferguson & Co.'s furnace smokestack, which they were relining with firebrick. The stack was probably 100 feet high and nearly completed. Ten or fifteen men were in the stack, some at the bottom, others on the scaffolding above. Just as the shock of dynamite explosion was felt the stack quivered. There was a rumbling noise, a followed immediately by a great deluge of bricks, completely burying six men in the bottom of the stack. If not instantly killed they will be burned to death, as the scaffolding is burning and they can't be reached. The names of the buried are Jos. Reed, David Beckley, Henry Spangler, David M. Parsons, thonroe Peiffer, Fred Foreman, Henry Putt and four or five others wounded. The excitement is intense. Crowds of people including the relations of the Putt and four or five others wounded.
The excitement is intense. Crowds of people, including the relations of the unfortunate men, were surrounding the stack. Up to 11 o'clock but two bodies have been recovered. The damage to the furnace is estimated at \$35,000. The names of the men in the exploded buildings are: Frank Stalz, Joseph Krause and Frank Kapp.

Krause and Frank Kapp.

While gathering chestnuts on Long
Island a twelve-year old boy was attacked by an eagle, which he killed after
a desperate struggle. The bird measured eight feet from tip to tip.

CANADIAN. A rival of the unfortunate Capt. Webb, named W. J. Webster, from Boston, and represented to be a celebrated swimmer,

he would not fight for two months.

Many of his followers left him.

The Canadian voyageurs of the Nile expedition complain that the boats furnished them are filmsy affaire, and not at all adapted to the use for which they were constructed. They say it was a great mistake to build them with keels, this fault rendering them unmanageable at times when they should be under complete control. The troops are loud in their praise of the skill and bravery of the voyageurs, characterizing their ascent of the Nile cataracts as mere boys' play. The English troops are advancing all along the Nile.

According to native reports the rebels are concentrating on all the routes leading to Khartoum. Native spies allegs that the Mahdi has sent guns and ammunition to Coman Digma to enable him to resume operations. The Khedive has conferred upon Wolseley full power in the Soudan in place of Gordon.

Assouan advices state there has been a break-down in the transport service on the Nile, which threatens to retard the advance of the expedition from Wady Halfa until January. The Army and Navy Gazette asserts the boats built in England for exploration are utterly useless, and that the Canadian boatmen found native boats and labor most effective. Natives have done all the heavy work at the rapids.

A despatch from Wady Halfa says:—

The greet gate of the second extending the state wheel to keep her before the half speed, and four men were constantly bept at the wheel to keep her before the half speed, and four men were constantly bept at the wheel to keep her befor the profer to be half speed, and four men were constantly bept at the wheel to keep her befor the profer to be all speed, and four men were constantly bept at the wheel to keep her befor the perfor to her profer to put on all speed and the nearest harbor being Port Hope. To the honor and praise of the captain of the control and the nearest harbor being Port Hope. To the honor and praise of the captain of the nearest harbor being four the praise of the captain of the nearest har

instant another sea raised her up. She turned completely around, and was thrown in, stern foremost, between the piers. She was being carried out again when one of the deck hands jumped to the piers which were being washed by every sea. Ropes were thrown to him, which he quickly made fast to the spiles, and gradually we were worked into the harbor in safe quarters. The passengers express their thanks and admiration to Captain Williams for the truly heroic way in which he managed the vessel. To his coolness and bravery, together with the splendid way in which most of his crew supported him, is due, without a shadow of a doubt, the saving of the ship and nineteen lives.

and nineteen lives.

A sad case of drowning occurred in A sad case of drowning occurred in Dresden on the 7th. Miss Annie Galbraith, daughter of Dr. Galbraith, being the unfortunate. She, with Miss Smith and Mr. Wallace, Clerk of the Court, went out boating. One of the young ladies, while changing places with the other, and making a misstep, caused the boat to upset. Had Mr. Wallace not been a good swimmer, they must have all drowned. As it was, it required a desperate effort to save Miss Smith and himself. Dr. Galbraith made every effort to restore life, but without avail.

Thos. Sullivan, who was so badly injured at Hamilton on Thanksgiving day by falling down an embankment, died on Saturday. He is the second man who met his death at this same place.

GUELPH SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

SIR,—If not trespassing too much on your valuable time and the space of your widely read and highly appreciated paper throughout the Dominion, kindly insert in your next issue the enclosed report of Mr. Donovan, Inspector of Separate Schools, which, I think you will admit, speaks highly for the progress Catholic education is making in the Royal City, Guelph:

Guelph, Oct. 10th, 1884.

To the Trustees of the R. C. Separate Schools of the City of Guelph:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the regulations of the education department, I have the honor to report on your schools in the following particulars:— To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

I.—THE BUILDINGS,
two in number, occupy a commanding
and healthy situation, are strongly and
handsomely built and well adapted for
the general purposes of school-houses;
all their parts wear a fresh, clean, and
cheerful aspect.

The desks and seats are generally
new and are all good and serviceable.
The blackboards are amply supplied and
of excellent quality. A few additional
maps are needed. The facilities for
lighting are unexceptional, and those for
ventilation are as near perfection as any
mere window system can be. mere window system can be.

The grounds are commodious but at

present encumbered with building material, consequent, perhaps, on recent building operations. The drainage is naturally good. The other yard accom-modations are all that could be desired. The accommodation in general is quite adequate for the present attendance. II. -THE PUPILS.

II.—THE PUPILS.

Boys—Senior Department:—Reading good, writing excellent, spelling fair, arithmetic very good, composition good and middling, grammar very good, literature very good, Christian doctrine excellent, order and discipline very good. Intermediate Department:—Reading bad, writing middling, spelling middling, arithmetic middling, composition good, grammar (definitions) good, literature middling, geography fair, drawing fair, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline middling.

good, order and discipline middling.
Junior Department.—Reading fair,
writing middling, spelling good, arithmetic good, exercise lessons good, Christian doctrine very good, order good, discipling good

cipline good.

Girls—Senior Department:—Reading Girls—Senior Department:—Reading excellent, writing good, spelling good and middling, arithmetic good, composition good, grammar good, literature good, history middling, geography good, music (singing) very good, domestic economy very good, Christian doctrine excellent, order and discipline excellent.

Intermediate Department:—reading good applling good

Intermediate Department: —reading excellent, writing good, spelling good, arithmetic fair, composition middling, grammar good, literature good, geography good, music (singing) good, domestic economy good, Christian doctrine very good, order excellent, discipline fair.

Junior Department, — Reading good, writing good and middling, spelling excellent, arithmetic good, composition fair, exercise lesson good, Christian doctrine very good, order and discipline very good. It will be readily inferred from the foregoing statements, that the standing

the forences and the afternoon. I also take the liberty to advise that the seats in the middle room of each building be placed at right angles to their present position, thus securing all the benefits of the light, and avoiding that danger to the sight which is imminent when pupils sit facing the window.

Ongratulating you on your well-appointed schools, and the excellent management by which they are controlled, and wishing you continued success,

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CORNELIUS DONOVAN,
Inspector.

FARM AND LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Don't over-feed.
Give salt regularly.
Keep the cellars clean.
Put the smoke-house in shape.
Rutabagas will heat in large piles.
It is best to clean the stables daily.
Sheep winter best in flocks of about fifty each.
Have the root-crop clean and dry for storing.

Animals cannot breath foul air and be healthful.

In building stables, make sure of the future comfort of the animals.

A horse of ordinary size contains on an average from twenty to twenty-four quarts of blood.

Posts or stakes with their ground ends

quarts of blood.

Posts or stakes with their ground ends charred and then dipped in cold tar will last exceedingly well.

Fall Care of Lambs.—It pays to watch last exceedingly welf.

Fall Care of Lambs.—It pays to watch the condition of these closely now, and as the grass becomes injured in quality by freezing to commence feeding. It is well to have racks of hay ready in the yard or stable for them every evening, and also to get them in the way of eating grain by placing some in accessible troughs and sprinkling a few grains of salt over it. A great mistake is made by many who raise sheep, in not growing turnips for feeding at this season to lambs and all. It has been demonstrated that they are vastly cheaper for feeding along with hay, than grain, and certainly sheep do thrive on them amazingly. A liberal allowance of these, along with a sprinkling of bran or oats over them, would leave nothing to be desired in the way of excellent feed. Lambs should be sheltered in the fall from all heavy, cold rain storms, and as soon as the ground becomes wet and cold they are better off for being regularly penned every night. It is a gain also to get them accustomed to the stables befor severe cold sets in.

Hints on Building a Board Fence.—The best posts are red cedar. They should be eight feet long if possible, and

Hints on Building a Board Fence.—
The best posts are red cedar. They should be eight feet long if possible, and then the lower end may be sharpened to prevent their heaving. Eight feet apart is the common distance for setting the posts. If the ground is wet, by sharpening the posts, they may be driven into place, but in dry soil an auger can be used for first making a hole, and if then the post can be driven the length of the taper point, all the better for future sta-

the post can be driven the length of the taper point, all the better for future stability. A guage should be made to indicate the width of the spaces between the boards, which can be done with a narrow strip, by cutting notches into it at suitable distances apart. With this mark the upper line of boards on each post. Allowing that the boards are six inches wide a good distance apart for them is to wide, a good distance apart for them is to have the top of the lower board ten inches from the ground, the top of the next board twelve inches above the first one, the third fourteen inches above the the third fourteen inches above the second, the fourth, or last one, with its top line, fifteen inches above the top of the third one. In putting on, first saw off the ends of the boards square, nail them on securely with ten-penny nails, two each at the ends and one in middle, breaking joints alternately from bottom to top. For capping, saw off the posts with a slant of three inches. Nail the caps and battens with twelve-pennies into the

battens with twelve-pennies into the posts and eight-pennies where towing into the other boards.

Orchard and Garden. Make the sauerkraut. Stake the fall-set trees.

Finish gathering the crops.

Apples prefer a heavy loam.

Early fall is a good time for pruning.

Cabbage heads keep well packed in damp moss.

A southeast slope is to be preferred for a garden.

a garden.
Set broccoli that has not headed into earth in the cellar and it will yet de-

velop.

Register the name of every tree in a book kept for the purpose, and don't trust to labels.

If the planting of any trees that are dug up must be deferred until spring, bury them root and top until then.

Raspberries grown on a large scale, do best in hills, to admit the cultivator run-ning both ways and thus keep the bushes

from crowding. When space is much of an object, they may be kept in rows, in which way more can be made of a certain space, but also at the expense of increased labor. Storing Fruit.—First of all, the bins must be in a place secure from frost. Even to have the temperature near the freezing point much will injure the quality of the fruit. There should be just

ity of the fruit. There should be just moisture enough to prevent withering; for an excess in this respect will affect the flavor greatly. Neither must there be much heat, or the fruit will become inspid to the taste. The right idea is to strike central of all these extremes. Flowers and the Lawn. Slip the fuchsias.

Don't crowd pot plants.
Finish up bulb planting.
The sweet violet forces well.
Give bouvardies plenty of water. Single primroses may easily be over watered.

Keep the top soil of pot plants slightly

is to take it from the pots, shake off all the soil, and return it to a new or parfectly clean unglazed pot, so small that the roots will seem to be in very close quarters, using a light fibrous soil and giving ordinary treatment afterwards. Cutting back the top may also be helpful. After the new growth starts up strongly, shift into a larger pot.

Amaryllis Culture.—If not already done, the pot plants of this bulb should now go into their winter rest. A moderately dry and cool place, where there is no danger from frost should be chosen in which to store them; a hanging shelf in a cellar answering well. For three months, from November 1, in their winter position, the only care they will need will be to have water about once each month. After that they should be repotted into the same size pots, or if the roots are quite strong, into one size larger, first shaking out all the old earth and replacing it with fresh. A larger pot than one four inches across at the top, inside measurement, will rarely be needed. From repotting time the watering may be increased to about once in ten days, keeping this up until May. The plants may in this time still remain in their winter quarters. In May they should be taken to a light place, and after a short time the first flowers will appear. Some of the plants will throw up flowers several times during the summer.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Doe, of a daughter.

MARKET REPORT. OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

GRAIN-Oats, 00c to 35c. Peas, 55c to 60c. Spring wheat. 70c to 80c. Fall wheat, 80c to 85c. Bootch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 150.

85c. Scotch, 95c. Rye, 48c to 50c; Beans, 1 25 to 1 50.

DIARY PRODUCE — Butter in pails, 18c to 20c; tubs, 14c to 15c; prints, 25c to 25c. Cheese, 12 to 15c. Eggs, 17c to 20c per doz.

POULTHY—Chickens per pair, 50 to 91. Geese, 30 to \$1 00 each. Turkeys, 75c each. Ducks, per pair, 60c.

MEATS—Pork — Mess, per barrel, 00 00 to 100; ham. 14c to 17c; bacon, green, 9c to 18c; young pigs, 2 00 to 4 00 each. Beef, live weight, 4; to 55c. Mutton and lamb, 10c.

MISCELLANBOUS — Potatoes, new, 00c gal; 35c to 45c a bag. Cabbage, per dozen heads, 50c to 60c. Cucumbers, per doz. 50c. Carrots, per doz. 20c. Hay, 15 00 to 160; straw, 4.75 to 5 00. Flour, No. 1, 5 50 to 5 75. Oatmeal, 4.75 per barrel. Provender, 140 per cwt. Bran, 90c per cwt. Shorts, 1 30 per cwt. Hides. rough, 54c to 6c; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 8 00 per cwt.

LONDON.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 20 to 1 25; Deihl, # 120 lbs.
130 to 1 30; Democrat, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
120 to 1 25; Red, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
120 to 1 25; Red, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
120 to 1 25; Red, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
100 to 1 05; Red, 1 20 to 1 25; Clawson.
100 to 1 05. Rye, 90c to 1 10. Clover seed,
600 to 7 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25;
Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family,
200 to 2 00. Catmeal, Fine, 2 00 to 2 25;
Granulated, 2 25 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 2 00 to
2 50. Shorts, ton. 18 00 to 20 00. Bran, 12 00
to 14 00. Hay, 9 00 to 11 00. Straw, per load,
2 00 to 3 65. Butter—pound rolls, 22c to 25c;
crock, 18c to 22c; tubs, 15 to 20c. Eggs retail;
22c to 24c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, lb., 11;
to 12;c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20 to 25c.
Turkeys, 75 to 1 50. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60 to 75c. Potatoes,
per bag, 35 to 46c. Apples, per bag, 35 to 40c.
Onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs,
per cwt, 550 to 6 50. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to
6 (0. Mutton, per lb, 6c to 7c. Lamb, per lb.
8c to 9c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 20c. Wood, per
cord, 4 75 to 5 00.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,400 bbis. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 10 to \$5 20; patents, \$450 to \$5 50, superior extra, \$4 00 to \$4 85; extra superfine, \$3 75 to \$3 80; spring extra, \$3 70 to \$3 80; superine, \$3 10 to \$3 25; atrong bakers, \$4 50 to \$550; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 25; atrong bakers, \$4 50 to \$550; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 25; atrong bakers, \$4 50 to \$550; fine, \$3 10 to \$3 25; atrong bakers, \$4 50 to \$550; fine, \$2 50 to \$2 575; Ontario bags, \$1 75 to \$2 50; city bags, \$2 35 to \$2 40. GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, \$20 to \$450; Ontario bags, \$1 75 to \$2 00; city bags, \$2 35 to \$2 40. GRAIN—Wheat, white winter, \$20 to \$4c; Can. red winter, \$20 to \$6c; On \$70 to 73c. Peas, 73c to 74c. Oats, \$1 to 32c. Rye, \$6c to \$6c. Barley, \$5 to \$6c. Markl — Oatmeal, \$4 25 to \$4 50; cornmeal, \$3 20 to \$3 25. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 18c to 22c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 18c; Western, 14c to 17c. Cheese, 9c to 114c. Pork, \$18 00 to \$19 00. Lard, 10c to 11c. Bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 14c to 15c.

11c. Bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 14c to 15c.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Wheat.—Fall, No. 1, 75c to 76c; No. 2, 78c to 78c; No. 3, 75c to 75c; spring, No. 1, 76c to 78c; No. 2, 75c to 76c; No. 3, 95c to 96c. Barley, No. 1, 50c to 73c; No. 2, 57c to 63c; No. 3, extra, 58c to 50c; No. 3, 54c to 55c. Peas, No. 1, 57c to 59c; No. 2, 52c to 59c; Oats, No. 1, 38c to 33c; No. 2, 60c to 69c. Corn, 60c to 60c. Wool, 60c to 60c. Flour; Superior, 3 69 to 3 65; extra, 3 50 to 3 50. Bran, 10 50 to 60 50. Butter, 60c to 60c. Hogs, street, 60c to 60c. Wheat, street, 90c to 60c. Rye, street, 60c to 60c. Wheat, street, 8pring, 60c



Absolutely Pure.

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HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

LOCAL NOTICES.

New FALL DRY GOODS RECEIVED AT J. J. GIBBORN'; new dress materials, new wool wraps; new house-furnishing goods; new underclothing for ladies, gents and children; new Cashmere hosiery—all very

good value.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place—Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

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TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL Of the Town of Pembroke, to enter on duty lst January next. One head master, holding second class certificate; two male assistants, holding third class certificates, one female, holding third class certificate. Applicants to furnish testimonials and state salary.

A. J. FORTIER, Secretary. Pembroke, Oct. 15, 1884, 315-tf

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