Branch No. 4, London,

C. M. B. A.

Medical Examinations,

Brockville, Oct. 19, 1891.

Editor Catholic Record — Dear Sir and Brother — The article headed "Medical Examinations" in your last issue deals ably with a subject of far greater importance to our Association than many of its members seem to think, and I trust you will continue the agitation for this much-needed reform until your laudable object is achieved. There can be no denying the fact that our death rate is larger than it should be, and shows signs of increasing in the near future, maless preventive steps are taken.

The first question presenting itself is, "What is the cause of increased death rate?" The second, "What is the reason this cause exists?" The third question, "How can this be remedied?"

There would seem to be little difficulty in answering all three questions.

Carcless medical examinations are undoubtedly the cause.
The reason this cause exists can almost invariably be traced to the payment of too small a fee for the amount of work required from the local examiner. I believe no other Association demands a more rigid examination, and am quite certain there is none paying a smaller fee; and very few, if any, paying so small. If we stop to consider that the acceptance or rejection of a candidate lies almost entirely with the local examiner we can then appreciate the importance of this question.

The remedy lies entirely with the members.

we can then appreciate the importance of this question.

The remedy lies entirely with the members. A fee large enough to make it an object for the best medical men to seek and retain our patronage must be allowed if we wish to overcome this difficulty. The best evidence of this is to be found in the fact that the most successful insurance concerns are those devoting most attention to their examinations, and paying the largest fees therefor.

examinations, and paying the largest fees therefor.

It seems to me that altogether too much attention has been heretofore paid to making admission to our Association as easy as possible, while at the same time we are geopardizing the interests of those who are already members, and such good risks as we may hereafter obtain. I think the statistics will show that it is better to lose ten ordinary risks than to admit one bad one.

Trusting that the branches throughout the entire Association will give you their assistance in this good work.

I am, traternally yours,

O. K. Fraser.

Brother Fraser will notice that there are

Brother Fraser will notice that there are some constitutional obstacles in the way of reform. Before last Supreme Council Convention it was optional with Branches what amount they paid to the examiner, providing it was not less than \$1.00. At the Niagara Falls meeting, however, a change was made fixing the fee at \$1.50; fifty cents of which amount the examiner must forward to the Supervising Medical Examiner. It might, however, be in the power of Branches to increase the allowance from the Branch fands; but we are not quite sure that they can constitutionally do so. At all events the constitution will not permit us to charge new members for examination more than \$1.50; and when the Branch examiner retains \$1 of this amount for his services, it is quite probable he will feel that he has en very poorly paid for his work. This is matter, we think, which the Supreme uncil should not have interfered with. We can see no good reason why each Branch hould not be permitted freedom of action as regards fees to the medical profession for while \$1.50 might be considered a fair renumeration in some few localities, that amount would in other and more numerous

Resolution of Branch 43.

which very few medical men of any repute

ould care to accept for their services.

be deemed a miserable pittance,

Hall of Branch 43, Brockville, Oct. 23, 1891.

To the Executive of the Grand Council of Canada;

Canada:

DEAR BIOGHERS—In compliance with your request, at a meeting of this Branch, held especially for that purpose, the circular of our esteemed President, of 5th May last, dealing with the questions of total or partial separation from the Supreme Council was fully and finally discussed. The matter has been under consideration ever since the receipt of the circular, and our conclusions—which have the assent of every resident member of this Branch—are the result of much thought and research on the part of those agreeing to them. We trust they will receive the calm and fair consideration of the membership at large, and be taken in the apart in which they are presented, the greatest purpose the greatest number being our guiding wrinctuble greatest number being our guiding princtuble greatest number being our guiding princtuble. atest number being our guiding

good to the greatest number being our guiding principle.
We find in the President's circular five matters of complaint, as follows:
(1). We have paid into the beneficiary more than we have received back, or than was necessary to meet Caradian death claims up to the date of the circular.
(2). A considerable amount was being wasted annually in the payment of commissions and discounts on the remittances passing between the first and Supreme Councils.

abnually in the payment of commissions and discounts on the remittances passing between the Grand and Supreme Councils.

(3). The refusal of the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary to Canada.

(4). The striking out of the separate benefici-

the Grand and Supreme Councils.

(b). The refusal of the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary to Canada.

(c) he striking out of the separate beneficiary clauses.

This, wever, is not really made a matter of complaint but are requested to consider what as effect may be.

As to the first complaint we say it is quite true that we have paid mere to the beneficiary fund than has come back to us to our obligation and the terms of our contract required this to be done by us whenever direumstances demanded it. The years' expect recumstances demanded it. The years' expect recumstances demanded it. The years' expect of deaths, and to justify the conclusions on the financial and to justify the conclusively proven by the fact the during the past in a month's alone we have reduced the amount overpaid to the Supreme Concert the amount over surplus payments, and then the balance would begin to run the other way. But and the Canadian death rate would entirely when our surplus payments, and then the balance would begin to run the other way. But and the web okow, however, is that our association is and should remain Catholic and Matual. It was on these conditions it was first organized, and upon these conditions every member has since been admitted. If we want to be Catholic in the true sense of the title we must, amongst our other duries, even daming distinctions he tween our brethren on this and the other

ently refused while we had before us the precedent now sought to be established.

And what would the granting of the separation petitions mean? Nothing more or less that the our association—now large and powerful—would be split into so many smail fragments that it is fair to assume that the life of some, if not all, of them would be very short. We want a numerous, powerful body of men whose operations will extend as far as is consistent with the interests of a benefit association. We want something more than a mere insurance machine—something that will be a power for good in more ways than one—an organization that will act as an auxiliary to the Church, and be an educator as well as provider. This can only be obtained by carrying out in this, as we should in all our undertakings, the principle or theory that strength lies in anion of numbers and interests.

The second matter of complaint was at the thing the continuous strength lies in anion of numbers and interests.

As to third complaint, when we consider that the duty of the Supreme Council is to consider and legislate for the interests of the whole Association and not for any particular section of it, we cannot but come to the conclusion that they acted wisely in the matter. The granting of separate beneficiary was optional with them, and they would be wrong in exercising that option in favor of Canada if they believed the Association at large would be injuriously affected by their action. Much that we have said in reference to the first complaint applies with equal force to this; and to it we would add that in our opinion the granting of such a system of separate beneficiary would end in total separation. Even if it did not, we feel fully convinced it would destroy the fraternal intercourse between ourselves and our brothers in the United States. We would be paying but a triffe into the Supreme Treasury—certainly not sufficient to make it worth their while to bother with the connection or honor our travelling or wit-drawal carris. What we are absolutely ce

and our advice to the Grand Council is to pursue such a course if such an action be again attempted.

As to the question of the investment of the Re erve Fund, we think that there can be no doubt that the Supreme Council, being the only duly incorporated body, is the proper one in whose name the fund should be linvested. This is necessary in order to make the investment a proper and safe one. Besides this, the Supreme Council alone is liable for death claims; and such being the case, they should le in a position to call in the Reserve Fund, no matter where invested, whenever it is required for excessive claims.

Four courses are suggested to us:—

1. To go on as we are now.

2. Absolute separate beneficiary, such as is in vogue in the A. O. U. W.

4. Total separation.

As to the first, we are prepared and determined to go on as we are now, "unless some better system be suggested, and the Supreme Council grants it to us.

As to the second, we have already expressed ourselves.

As to the third scheme, it comes pearer our

As to the second, we have already expressed ourselves.

As to the third scheme, it comes nearer our dea of what is desirable and right than any yet proposed. We believe the true plan is such a one a will provide against excessive death and the second of the second of

s'on.

The fourth course we decline to take in any event, and deem it but right that we give some reasons therefor.

Total separation means,

1. Handing over to Supreme Council all our Branch funds, furniture and property of every kind.

1. Hauding over to Supreme Council all our Branch funds, furniture and property of every kind.

2. Giving up all Grand Council funds and property of every kind.

3. Relinquishing all claim to Reserve Fund now amousting in Canada alone to nearly 318,000, and in the whole Association to about \$105,700.

4. Abandoning all fraternal relations with the tens of thousands of brethren across the line—depriving ourselves of the manifold advantages of travelling cards in the United Sta'es, and the value of withdrawal cards outside of Canada; tosing the assistance that is now so freely given our Canadian members who cross the border in search of employment, and the scores of other advantages arising from the brotherly-intercourse now in vogue everywhere our Association is established.

5. The loss of stability certain to result from decrease of membership and jurisdiction—something which cannot be too seriously considered.

6. A vi-lation of our solemn obligation and our after contract with the parent Association,

7. Leaving the present Canadian membership with no standing whatever as an Association, the very moment total separation takes place.

8. The necessity of organizing an entirely new association of every member in Canada with no substantial guarantee that the new

ving of every member in Canad

8. The preessity of organizing an entirety new association.
9. The leaving of every member in Canada with no substantial guarantee that the new association so formed would admit him to membership therein.
And in return for all these losses and other losses and chances we must take in the event of total separation, we are only offered the bare chance of saving a few cents yearly; and, as we before remarked, viewed in the light of recent assessments, the chance is a slim one indeed. Therefore, we decline total separation.
In one or two instances we have gone beyond the President's circular, but only because we thought it necessary to do so in order to more fully discuss the questions. It is but reasonable to assume that many will differ from us in our opinions, and it is practically impossible for things to be otherwise in an association of such large membership. We have endeavored to pursue what seems to us to be the wisest course in this conflict of opinion, and we will cheerfully accord to the brothers from whom we differ the same honesty of purpose which will be, we trust, attributed to us. Let the question be discussed upon its merits, carefully exchewing personalitis of any of any kind, and the best results are sure to be attained.

In conclusion, bernit us to place on re-or-lour confidence in and loyally to our Grand President, who, no matter how much he may differ from us, is given to the state of the propersy of the propers

Mghest motives, and cerests, cerests,
Signed on behalf of Branch 43,
Signed on behalf of Branch 43,
J. T. Noonan, Secretary,
WM. Braniff, Chancellor.

Innovations.

Innovations.

Since the organization of the C. M. B. A. at Niagara Falls in 1876 many discussions have taken place with more or less warmth, as to the advisability of retaining in the constitution and ritual of the society some forms and usages which appear to be altogether unnecessary. The order of business at each Branch meeting should be made as short as possible, or, rather, the carrying out of each order of business, more particularly the initiation of candidates. Some few members hold the opinion that the C. M. B. A. should, at least in a mild form, don the plumage of the secret conclaves existing amongst non-Catholics; and having had, to a certain extent, been successful in their efforts to introduce these objectionable features, it was felt that the society was running into strange pastures and breaking away from those moorings of Catholic simplicity which are, and should be, the pride and glory of all Catholic associations. We know, of course, that in the main the operations of the Branch meetings are entirely Catholic and commendable; but these usages are somewhat marred by a few customs which are objectionable in a high degree. There was a period when much time was wasted with a ritual made up for the most part, if we may use a Hibernicism, of ridiculous as well as laughable carryings on. Some few of our members hold the opinion that these carryings on throw an air of impressiveness about C. M. B. A. transactions, but we have never yet met a member willing to declare that he was impressed by them. It must be borne

in mind that the C. M. B. A. is not a secret society, and it is simply ridiculous to make any attempt to envelop it, even in the slightest degree, in the folds of oath-bound organizations.

We have been led to these thoughts because of the appearance of an editorial article in the Detroit organ of the Supreme Council recommending the adoption of grips or passwords, or something of that sort, amongst the members, so that they might know each other thereby when traveling or pursuing their usual avocations at home. The introduction, or even the suggestion of introducing such innovations as these is, it seems to us, fraught with much danger to the well-being of the society. We would not like to see any such humbur planted amongst Catholies; and not only would it be productive of no good, but, we firmly believe, result in much mischief. The wearing of the pin is all that is necessary. But the opinion is advanced that all members, do not carry a pin. Very true, indeed. But we are justified in claiming that all members, for one reason or another, would not carry the password. If ever the time comes when C. M. B. A. men will be required to grin or squint at each other, or shake hands with a sort of grape vine twist, it will be advisable, we think, to take serious thought and put our house in order.

Resolution of Condolence At the regular meeting of Branch No. 11, C. M. B. A. held in their hall on above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

M. ved by W. Lunn and seconded by Thomas Hickey.

Hickey, Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to re-move from our midst by the fey hand of Death our estcemed Brother, David Griffin, o'e of the charter members of our Branch; be it there-

charter members of our Branch; be it therefree.

Resolved That we, the members of Branch No. 11, do tender the wise and family of our late Br ther succere sympathy for the ir eperable loss they have sustained; and pray that God, the Father of Mercy, may abundantly shower down blessing upon them and they may realize by happy thought that he is not dead but sleepeth. Be it also
Resolved That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in honor of deceased, and that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the family berefr, and to the pre s for publication; also inserted in the minutes of this meeting.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

In the October number of the Catholic World the following reference is made to a book which we recently reviewed. It is pleasing to note that the literary labors of me of our Canadian Catholic educationists is so highly spoken of by the critic of this

one of our Canadian Catholic educationists is so highly spoken of by the critic of this great Catholic monthly:
Catholic School History of England. By a Catholic Teacher. Montreal and Toronto: James A. Sadlier.

"Although this little work has been written for the use of Catholic schools in the Dominion of Canada, it seems to us that it might with profit be introduced into such of our schools in the United States as make the study of English history a part of their curriculum. A careful perusal of its pages will convince the reader who is conversant with our text-books that we Americans have nothing of the kind equally as good, either in our Catholic or so-called non-sectarian schools.

"The book, without being colorless, is both fair and impartial, and the conversational tone adopted by the author in telling this story of England is exceedingly pleasing to the young. To judge from the school histories which the greater number of school histories which the greater number of school historium turn out one would be inclined to believe that impartiality and fairness are only to be attained by chronology; and that anything in the way of a picture beyond the merest outline in black is to be avoided as one of the deadly sins. Again, there are the little imitators of Froude who give us his distortions without their undeniable and vivid color, and who call their efforts portraits. Into neither of these errors has the author of the Catholic Schoot History of England af fallen. After a briefi introduction he divides his history into periods: Saxon, Norman, Angevin, Lancaster, York, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian; under each period making us very well acquainted with each one of the long list of personages who have governed England, and with the English people themselves; their political and social condition, religion, industries and progress. Perlaps if the aethor had had more space he could have given us a fuller account of English literature."

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

INTERVIEW WITH A PROMINENT CARDINAL AND PERSONAL PRIEND OF THE POPE—THE SITUATION FROM THE VATICAN STANDPOINT.

Rome, Oct. 22.—Interviews with eminent Cardinals who are in a position to know all the secrets of political opinion at the Vatican, confirm the accuracy of the statements cabled a few days ago in regard to the feeling at the Vatican touching the demonstration of French pilgrims at the Pantheon.

An Associated Press correspondent has had an interview upon the matters referred to with one of the most influential Cardinals, a prelate who is an intimate friend of the Pope and in every way thoroughly qualified to express opinions on the subject. He said in substance:

"Our position in Rome has undergone a radical change as a result of the events and of the disorders of October 2. The investigation which we have made into that incident has proved that the demonstration, justified under a chimerical pretext, was prepared and arranged in advance by the Government and Menotti Garibaldi against the Radical Republican demonstration of Nice and against the Pope. The King, the Ministers and the Liberal-Monarchical party were fearful of the consequences which might arise from the alliance of the Republic with the Radical Republicans. Besides we also knew that the Triple Alliance has been informed of this game, and that it approved of the manifestation as a reply to the fetes at Nice and as a direct attack upon the Pope and the pilgrims. It was a desired affirmation, premeditated, of monarchical right against the French Republic and against the stau quo at Rome. It was M. Delucca, the Under Secretary of State of the Interior Department, and M. Mennotti Garibaldi who arraged the terms of this conspiracy. The Italian Government sent to all the mayors a circular letter in order it add weight to the manifestation. We have received the most pungent details in regard to the reception given to the sunmaries. Many of the mayor were embararessed and did not know how to reply to this summons. We are in possession of several e

IRELAND'S FUTURE.

Occasionally the New York Hera'd bestirs itself in editorial matters and utters words really worth committing to memory. The Hera'd's advice to Irishmen is among these choice and rare utterances: There is one honorable course open to Irishmen the world over, and only one. If they pursue that course they may yet win much; if they fail to pursue it they will be in danger of losing all. The hour calls for union. Personal and factional differences must be set aside. The motto should be, Ireland first and other things afterward. An effort all along the line to consolidate, to destroy every element of discord, to bring about a degree of harmony greater than has ever existed—that is the prime duty of Irish patriotism. To stand shoulder to shoulder in Parliament and out of it until the long-looked-for triumph has been achievel—that would be a grand outcome of the disaster which has robbed them of their uncrowned king. Such a policy would claim the sympathy of the world. Those who inaugurated it would inherit the tactics and the resources of Parnell as his legal heirs; and when the victory was finally won, after many a hardfought battle, it would constitute a monument to the memory of their leader more lasting than brass, more imperishable than marble. Nothing more practical than this has been written on either side of the Atlantic in regard to Ireland's most recent position before the world. The faction leaders in Dublin would do well to learn it by heart and act upon it.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

LABOUCHERE ON PARNELL.

Although the Irish members of Parliament doubtless were aware of it before, they must now read Mr. Labouchere's statements about Parnell and his party with very mixed feelings. The London journalist is quoted as saying: "Mr. Parnell never felt any great affection for his followers. This was owing to the spirit of jealousy existing in his disposition and to the feeling of radical distrust which he felt for all mankind. Once during the sitting of the Parliamentary Commission he found it desirable to send some person on a secret mission to Paris, and he asked me if I could find a man who could be trusted. In reply to his request I said: 'I should think that you might find such a man among your followers. Do you think that they are all traitors?' 'No,' he replied, 'but O'Kelly is the only Irishman I know who can keep a secret, and he is away. They do not mean to tell, but they cannot help talking.'" "Mr. Parnell never doubted," says Mr. Labouchere, "that he would ultimately be victorious over the seceders, and a week before his death he said: 'It will take several years to reconstitute my party, but I will do it."—N. Y. Catholic Review.

At a meeting of the Catholic Board of Education for the town of Ingersoll on Oct. 16 it was moved by Mr. Peter Carling, and seconded by Thos. McDermott, and carried unanimously:

Ist. That whereas we have learned that Mr. James Brady, formerly a member of this Board, and now the representative of this Board, and now the representative of this Board, and now the representative of this Board on the Board of High School Trustees for the town of Ingersoll, has determined on leaving Ingersoll, to reside in Woodstock, on account of the duties of the office which he has been appointed to fill requiring his presence at the county town; And whereas Mr. Brady, while he was a member of this Board, fulfilled his duties with an ability and zeal which made his services to the Board and to the Catholic schools most valuable.

And whereas, as representative of the Catholic people of Ingersoll on the Board of High School Trustees, he also rendered great services to the town, as well as representing and maintaining the interests of our Catholic school:

And whereas Mr. Brady, also, by his affability has endeared himself to all who have had intercourse with him, and by his Christian virtues has been a noble example to our people;

And whereas, as a citizen, he has always been foremost in promoting the best interests of the town of Ingersoll; Therefore be it resolved,

Ist, That we are very grateful to Mr. James Brady for the invaluable services he has rendered to our schools and to this Board, and that while we regret the departure of Mr. James Brady from amongst us, we desire to congratulate him on his having been deemed worthy, by the Government of this Province to fill the honorable position of Sheriff of so important a district as the County of Oxford—a position which we are confident he will fill in a manner satisfactory to the Government and to the public, with whon he is deservedly most popular.

2ndly, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press for publication and spread on the minutes of this Board,

MR. CURRAN, M. P.

Montreal True Witness.

The telegraphic despatches announced the other day that the Hon. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, had sent for Mr. Curran, Mr. Lead of the Council about the Sir John Marcus Doherty, whose resignation from the Superior Court Bench had been accurred that sir John whilst express in the regret he would feel should Mr. Curran at the position for himself, teat he had the right the position for himself, teat he had the right to it should be claim it. It is now well known to the should be claim it. It is now well known to the member for Montreal Cestre declined the themself of the world are commended Mr. C. J. Doherting Court who, we are happy to say, now files the cand will do it credit. Had Mr. Curran accepted and will do it credit. Had Mr. Curran accepted the offer it would have been a staggering blow to the party with which he has so long blow to the party with which he has so long blow to the party with which he has so long the campairs of the general election, hardly eight months as o. it will be remembered that the Opposition organs, and more especially the Montreal Herald, were in the habit of urging such arguments as the following against the candidature of the member for Montreal Centre. We quote from the Herald of the 21st February last;

"Mr. Curran should insist, as Mr. Hall, of

such arguments as the following against the candidature of the member for Montreal Centre. We quote from the Herald of the 21st February last:

"Mr. Curran should insist, as Mr. Hall, of Sherbrooke, appears to have done, on having his judgeship at once. It is not fair tothe electors of Montreal that they should be called upon to fight this contest out, with one of the candidates situate as Mr. Curran is. Whichever way the elections go he will be removed from the political field to the Bench and the electors are merely wasting their time in voting for him."

The charge was very plain and was met on more than one occasion by a flat denial on the part of Mr. Curran, who, speaking at a mass meeting, made the following statement:

"His opponents said he had a judgeship in his pocket. Had he been a mere office-secker he might have been on the Bench four years ago. He had gone into Parliame; thowing that when Confederation was carried b'Arcy McGec, their distinguished representative at that time, had to stand aside, and was not taken into the Cabinet on account of geographical considerations. The same disability had prevented Mr. Denni, He did not believe in disability, either statuory had the supported by his English and French and Scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and scotch friends, he would break down that barrier and stablish the fact that in this free land no gas they stood by him, but he was always happy to see young men come to the fromt, and would be ready make room for any of his brilliant young friends with political aspirations. For the present, and for any of his brilliant young friends, with political applications. For the present, and for sanding by his people by his recent refusal of a judgeship. It was well known the last general election that he held from the leader of the Cons

prominent organs of public opinion as the CATHOLIC RECORD of London and the Catholic Review of Toronto, expressed in no measured terms how gratifying Mr. Curran's policial promotion would be to his fellow-countrymen. The time has now come when reconstruction of the Cabinet affords the opportunity for carrying into effect promises that should have been fulfilled ere now.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 23.—Grain (per cental)—Red whiter, 1.59 to 1.55; while, 1.59 to 1.65; spring, 1.59 to 1.55; type, 1.00 to 1.10; barley, malt, 1.00; barley, feed, 75 to 85; oats, 39 to 85; peas, 90 to 9; beans, busb., 1.00 to 1.59.

PRODUCK—Eggs, fresh, dozen, 17 to 19; eggs, basket, 17; 1 utter, best roll, 19 to 29; butter, large 101, 17 to 18; butter, crocks, 17 to 18; creamery, whilesale, 23; hay, ton, 11.09 to 12.00; flax seed, bush., 1.49 to 5.01; soft wood, 2.50 to 5.09; green wood, 4.50 to 5.01; seft wood, 2.50 to 5.09; green wood, 4.50 to 5.01; soft wood, 2.50 to 5.09; green wood, 4.50 to 5.01; soft wood, 2.50 to 5.00; crown you, 4.50 to 5.01; soft wood, 2.50 to 5.02; crown you, 4.50 to 1.50; tallow, cake, 45 to 5; lard, 11 to 11; straw, load, 2.75 to 4.01; cover seed, bush., 4.50 to 5.01; asike seed, bush., 4.50 to 9.00; Timothy, bush., 1.25 to 1.65.

Vegetfables—Potatoes, per bag, 45 to 50; cobbages, per doz., 25 to 1; beets, per bush., 35; collons, per bush., 15; turni, s. per bag, 3) to 51; carrots, per bush., 35 to 46; cauliflowers, per d. 2.54 to 4.50; carrots, per bush., 35; to 50; carrots, per bush., 35; to 50; to 50; to 50; to 4; land, per lb., 7 to 7; lamb, lb., per (per quarter) 8 to 5; veal, per carcass, 6.to 7; pork, per quarter) 8 to 5; fowls, per bl., 7 to 7; fowls, pr., 50 to 69; fowls, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; dowles, pr., 50 to 7; dowles, pr., 50 to 69; d

1; pork, per ewt., 5.25 to 5.5 ; pork, per quarter, 7 to 8.

Poultrix (dressed) — Spring chickens, per pr., 35 to 50; fowls, per lb., 7 to 8; fowls, pr., 5) to 60; ducks, pr., 55 to 7; ducks, lb., 6 to 7; geese, each, 60 to 60; g.e. e lb., 6; turkey, lb., 8; turkeys, each, 1 5 to 2.00; p. afowls, each, 65 to 75.

LIVE STOCK—Milch cows, 35.00 to 45.00; live hogs, ewt., 4.69; pigs, pr., 2.51 to 5.00; fat beeves, 4.00 to 4.59; spring lambs, 3.5) to 4.00.

Toronto, Ont., Oc., 29.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, 95c to 100; No. 1, hard, 1.08; No. 2, hard, 1.05 to 1.07; No. 3, hard, was 1.50; to 50; c; sarley, No. 1,50c to 58c; No. 2, 5 to 50; c; sarley, No. 1,50c to 58c; No. 2, 5 to 50; c; No. 2, 32c to 35c; corn, 7c; flour, extra, 3.06; to 4.00; straight roller, 4.15 to 4.29.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Spot prices on new Man-

to %: barley, No. 1, 5rc to 55c; No. 2, 5 c to 51c; No. 3, extra, 34 to 46; peas, No. 2, 6 to 53; onts, No. 2, 3 cc to 35c; corn, 7 c; flour, extra, 3.56 to 4.50; straight roller, 4.15 to 1.29.

Montreal, Oct. 22.—Spot prices on new Manitola wheat are hard to give, for the reason that very little has been offered. There are nearly 225,799 bushels delayed at Port Arribra account of low water in the Soo, and it cannot arrive till late next week. But there is a steady business in the interior of Manitoba on the basis of 81c to 82c there. A cargo of Ontario was sold here at \$1.53 delivered, and in the country generally there is a freer movement.

Bakers are busy laying in a stock of old wheat flour before the new wheat is on the market, and this gives a steady business on olocal account, though the export demand does not improve, as ocean tonnage is scarce and there is nothing doing on lower ports account. Maritime Province dealers are said to be drawing largely direct from Ontario.

Cheese is not active, though it is steady on the present has 8. Buyers of finest western must pay 1 c, but there is some trading on Liverpool account on the basis of 25c to 9, c. There is a so some inquiry for under grades at 3c, but this stock is hard to get.

Butter is in good shape. The market is well cleaned up, and holders believe they have ground for confidence, though their firmness makes business slow. Factorymen between here and Toronto are well cleaned out, and Townships is coming forward as the only available stock.

The receipts of eggs continue light, and under a good demand the prices are-st ady at 15c for good sized lots, and 15c for single cas-s.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 29.—CATTLE—Two cars fresh stock and a half dozen stale on sale; several cars of fresh receipts, including three conditions were un old, but 1 cars were held of the stale of the

3.0 to 3.75; stags, 3.0 to 3.0; market closed quits steady; 6 to 8 cars unsold.

LONDON CHEESE MARKET.

Saturday, Oct. 24, 1891, — The market was largely attended to-day, and 35 factories were boarded Some few had the August make on their hands. A large number of the September, and not many of the October cheeses have been disposed of yet. The bidding to-day was dull, and buyers were in no humor to invest. Out of the 35 facto tes only part of two were sold; 3 s boxes out of 6.0 belonging to Cherryhil factory sold at 9 c per pound, and 350 boxes out of 6.0 from the Wallacetown and Dutton factory went at 9 13-15c. The majority of the salesmen asked 1 c for all their make, and one factory (Geary's) was offered at this price and refused. A number of fact-wies have heavy stocks on hand, and according to the disposition of the buyers of the last two markets, their intention is to hold on until prices advance to 1 c a pound and over.

Send 25 cts. and get a copy of Ben-zigers' Home Almanae for 1892. – THOS. COFFEY, London, Ont.

BIRTH.



Doctors Couldn't Relieve. II

Toussaint, Onio, Oct. 25, 1830.

I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for lady 26 years old; every two or three weeks eho had a serious attack of falling sickness, accompanied with headache and was driven to madness; she was sent once to an insane asylum. The doctors could not relieve her; I began with one bottle of your medicine; she had taken three-quarters of it and she wrote to me a few days ago: "The medicine helps me much; I think another bottle will cure me"

REV. FATHER ARMAND HAMELIN.

FREPORT, ILL., Oct. 26, 1890.
We used 12 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Norve
Tonic for nervousness and found it to have the
desired effect in every case.

DOMINICAN SISTERS.

PREE -A Valuable Book on Nervons
Discusses sont free to any address,
and poor patients can also obtain
this modicine free of charge. This remedy has been propaged by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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

KNABE PIANOS.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Bastimore Street, New York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washingt n. 817 Market Space.

Royal Canadian Ins. Co'y.

FIRE AND MARINE.

GEO. W. DANKS, Agent. No. 8 Masonic Temple, London, Ont.

FOUR TEACHERS WANTED.

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL OF the town of Pembroke, for ensuing year, a male teacher holding a second class certificate, to take the position of Headmaster; also three male or female assistants, holding third class certificates; applicants to state salary and furnish testimonlais.—A. J. Fortier, Secretary, Pembroke, Ont. 633-tf

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO.

C. C. RICHARD'S & CO.

GENTS,—I took a sovere cold, which settled in my throat and lungs and caused me to entirely lose my voice. For six weeks I suffered great pain. My wife advised me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect was magical, for after only three doses an an outward application, my voice returned and I was able to speak in the Army that night, a privilege I had been unable to enjoy for six weeks.

CHARLES PLUMMER. Yarmouth.

Bishop O

makes t Bishop O

impressed tion he i portance

take. It their hea mortal always be

be free fr

stains of s

and spotle come the ought to s return His for His m

concluded. made the

beseeched

the Almig

expected t

ment they

become pu

the cross, them and

gave ther

hearts clea

to thank G

world wou

sanctified b self. They As their bo

in Him be

prayer w

perfect Chi

but above

desire to be

He besough

parents, av

any kind.

twenty-one

take the ple

always rem Agirl's gree

her purity and hoped they

unchaste the

If they follo

better men

of the addre

the gentlem

kind welcom

will; but su

unnecessary

cordial welco

Here he felt

and he could

contained in

He was glad had made gr beautiful

His Lords

reg Blessed Euc

expected

Church.

MUCH BETTER, Thank You!

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TESTI-MONY of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WAST.

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and

HYPOPHOSPHITES

Of Lime and Soda.

IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE
AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL
FLESH PRODUCER, It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and 31.00. SCOTT & DOWNE, Belleville.

WILSON & RANAHAN GROCERS.

NEW TEAS - Ceylons, Congous, Japans, Young Hysons, Gull powder and English Breakfast. NEW COFFEES-Chase & Sanbourne and Blend Coffees New CURRANTS, Raisins and Figs. SUGARS of all grades.

Finest and Cheapest Goods in London ALEX. WILSON, JOHN RANAHAN.
Late of Wilson Bros.

DUNN'S THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED

We expect in a few days to receive our importation of

BENZIGERS' CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC FOR 1892.

Orders may NOW be sent and will be filled as received. IN STAMPS 25c. OR SCRIP

(The latter preferred.) THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Record Office, London, Ont. TEACHER WANTED.

For R. C. S. S. No. 5, Raligh, Out. A ferale, holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence Jan. the 1st. 1892. Applications, stating salary, will be received by the undersigned up to Dec. 1st. 1891. JAMES L. Dovt. Sec. and Treas., Chatha a P. O., Ont. 6794w.



FURTHER SALE

A FURTHER quantity of standing pine timber upon unsold Crown Lands north of Sudbury Junction, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, having been damaged by fire, the undersigned hereby calls for tenders for the right to cut the same. The timber is situated immediately east and north-east of the Township of Lumsden, upon what would be on plan of North Shore of Lake Huron projected Berth 66, and that part of Berth 65 north of Vermilion River.

It is estimated at 32,500,000 feet B. M., viz., thirty million feet B. M. damaged and two and a half milli n feet B. M. of green pine. Tenders for the whole quantity will be received up to

12 o'Clock Noon of 31st October Next,

and must state the amount per thousand feet B. M. or feet cubic the tenderer is willing to pay in excess of the regular Crown dues of \$1 per 1,000 feet B. M. or \$25 per 1,000 feet cubic. For further conditions application should be made to the Crown Lands Department.

Mr. John Cunningham, Forest Ranger at Su bury, will give information to par-ties desirous of examining the timber.

The above figures represent only the Department's estimate, and intending p rehasers must satisfy themselves as to quantities, e.c.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. S. HARDY,

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS. 25th September, 1891.

(No unauthorized advertisement of the above will be paid for.) 677,4w

pleasure to l prosperous a ing in num see that church regu sin not to as His Lordship Brady had u harvest of th debt on the d

church free they would Catholics and A SOL The followi

canvas would

if they would

means the ne

The follow doings of one of it is said to be to benighted C Dublin, Oct was given to de Cotton, a rector who was charg ill-treatment of Orphanger. Orphanage. ducted the affa years, has mad for financial aid of money by signace of the orp; ance of the orp; complaints ag complaints ag complaints age of the orp; complaints and the read of the orp; complaints and emaciated, a girl had be table leg. The in the filthiest kitchen was fe covered with dand starvation. In the same a small fire, alm all were weak had been stunted the complaints of the complaints of

The crops in this year than t