Never Disappoint Them.

Next to the tailor who promises you a new suit in order that you may go into the country for Sunday, and then disappoints you, comes the fiend in female form, who brings home your washing Monday morning instead of Friday night. Now, if you order either a suit of clothes or a half-dozen shirts at Robert Wallace's clothing establishment, you will have them sharp on time, and what is more, they will be gotten up in the best possible manner.

THE NEWS FROM IRELAND

At a meeting of the Land League on Tuesday, Sexton, who now has the exclusive management of the organization, strongly appealed to America for funds. He said they had arrived at the critical stage of the struggle of the League, and expenditures were very large.

Proclamations have been issued prohibiting a number of meetings and placing the city and county of Waterford under the Protection Act, and prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland except at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford, Galway, Sligo, Drogeda, Dundalk, Greenore, Newry and Wexford.

It is understood communications with the United States Government, in regard to incentives to crime in the United Kingdom, published by Irish papers in America, will be conducted at Washington through West, successor to Thornton. Among the articles to which attention will be called is one speaking of what is called "The last visit of the Prince of Wales to the continent," and indicating the methods by which a fatal railway disaster might be produced with impunity. Another purports to be the account of a trial of Gladstone by a secret society, followed by his condemnation to death.

Cork, June 21st.—Father O'Connor, a priest known in connection with the part taken by him in advocating the interests of the Harrence tenantry, has arrived here en route to America, two priests, and Slack, Vice-President of the Land League of Listowel, accompanying him. The object of their visit is to raise funds to meet the heavy expenses incurred by the Harrence tenantry in unsuccessful efforts to purchase farms. They propose to lecture through the United States on the land question.

Father O'Connor has a letter from Archbishop Croke, commissioning him to proclaim everywhere in America what Irishmen want, and tell Americans that the Irish people are determined to carry on the present constitutional agitation.

A deputation of Ulster tenant farmers on Wednesday had an interview with Parnell and other Home Rule Members, at which it was agreed that the Home Rulers should strenuously oppose the Government amendments to the Land Bill.

There have been two arrests at Kilfinnane, county Limerick, under the Coercion Act.

The Parnellites have resolved to propose an amendment to the Land Bill, challenging the recent concessions made by Gladstone.

It is stated that Parnell has decided to revisit America in order to extend and consolidate the Land League organization. He is convinced that the Land Bill cannot be regarded as a final settlement of the land question. The rumor that he will go when the Bill passes through the commons, leaving the party under the leadership of Justin McCarthy, is unfounded. He will not leave London until the Lords have sent the measure back to the Commons.

Kennedy, a tenant farmer, was murdered and robbed on Thursday night. It is thought to have been an agrarian outrage.

Four arrests in Ireland under the Coercion Act on Thursday.

Three more arrests under the Coercion Act were made in Ireland on Friday.

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is dissatisfaction in Ireland at the amendments of the Land Bill to which the Government has assented, being almost entirely in favor of the landlords. It suggests that the Government having facilitated the progress of the Bill by announcing these amendments, should announce the concessions they are prepared to make to the other side. Many persons think the emigrant clauses should be dropped, but there is little doubt that something will have to be done in favor of tenants, both in reference to arrears and leases.

Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the London Morning Post, publishes a communication, saying the present legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland exists only in name. The present Land Bill is an attempt at compromise between two social systems resting on purposes and instincts totally distinct, and it must naturally result in disappointment, mutual recrimination and failure.

Justice to Ireland means in effect the withdrawal by England from her intentions and the hoped-for results of the union of 1801. It is painfully apparent that Home Rule in the so-called Imperial Parliament is a standing protest against any common ground from which common legislation can proceed.

Cork, June 26. —Several members of the Ladies' Land League of Kilmalloch, county of Limerick, have been summoned on a charge of obstructing the public highway during the recent visit of Miss Parnell.

Dublin, June 27. —O'Callahan, Honorary Secretary of the Waterford branch of the Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

Sexton, at Tullamore, said the Coercion Act had failed, and outrages would continue until the law was such as people could obey.

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

We have received from Thomas B. Noonan & Co., of Boston what is justly styled the great Irish National Chromo. It is beautifully colored, and the size is 22x28. Sent free by mail for $1. The great central figure is Charles Stewart Parnell, surrounded by life-like pictures of Davitt, Dillon, Sullivan, and fifteen other popular leaders of the Irish cause. This chromo should have an extended sale among Irishmen. The faces of those who are now fighting the battle of constitutional agitation should be engraven on the hearts of Irishmen the world over. They are patriots in every sense of the term.

On receipt of one dollar we will procure and send a copy to any of our subscribers or others.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

In every country where the Catholic Church is persecuted and the Religious Orders hunted out, facts show us plainly that it was not from the Church and her Religious Orders that political dangers were to be apprehended. In Russia the danger is from Nihilism; in France, from the Commune; in Germany, from Socialism; in Italy, from the revolution. If the expulsion of Religious Orders is a remedy against political agitation, how is it that the very countries where such expulsion has been resorted to are in the most dangerous state, whereas they should be the most secure of all?—[*Indo-European Correspondence.*]

For those always willing to charge the Catholic Church with a purpose to keep its children in ignorance, the following remark of the *Evangelical Messenger* of Cleveland will furnish food for a little reflection: "The new Jesuit College of St. Ignatius in San Francisco, California, is the largest, finest, and best equipped of its kind in the United States." This remark was no doubt prompted by the annual catalogue of the college recently published. The list of the names of the students fills eight closely-printed pages, and the entire contents of the pamphlet show that the labors of the good Jesuit Fathers in California are abundantly blessed. What motive has influenced the *Evangelical Messenger* to hold up this "Jesuitical" example for the contemplation of its Protestant readers?—*Ave Maria.*

The famous French Positivist, M. Littre, who devoted his life to the denial of Christianity, died at ten o'clock on the morning of June 2nd. He had never been baptised, but he received this Sacrament at the hands of a priest to whom he had become attached, M. l'Abbe Huvelin, Vicar of St. Augustine's Church, in Paris. M. Huvelin had made a visit to the sick man nearly every week, and had been well received. The doubts which Littre's Positivist friends have been trying to sow regarding the genuineness of his conversion are not of much worth when the fact is recorded, on the authority of the Paris *L'Univers*, that he had been for some months preparing for baptism. The indecent attempts of French Freethinkers to commit sacrilege over the grave of this man who, at the last moment, learned to love God have been rebuked by even the secular press.—*Freeman's Journal.*

We quote the following passage from a recent sermon by the Rev. George Van de Walter of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn: "Any Church that can prove her historical lineage, that can show a steadfast adherence to doctrine as it was promulgated in the early councils, is the Church that will ride on the waves of a stormy world, and to whose windows the doves from a thousand dreary and waste places fly for refuge." There is a Church, and only one that realizes this ideal. Would that the tired wanderers in the thousand dreary wastes of Protestantism might fly to it for refuge! We cannot help thinking that Protestant preachers do not realize the full force of their words when they give utterance to expressions like these. To a Catholic they manifest clearly a longing for the full light of the truth, and a deep conviction of the utter insufficiency of Protestantism.—*Ave Maria.*

In consequence of the representations made by Signor Villa, the Keeper of the Seals, the Commission for the Divorce Bill has concluded its labors, and nominated as reporter (*relatore*) the deputy Parenzo, a Jew. This is the individual who introduced the Bill making the civil matrimony obligatory prior to the religious. The discussion of the Bill will follow that on the extension of electoral suffrage, now before the Chamber. In a petition addressed to the Chamber of Deputies by nineteen Sicilian Bishops, it is shown that the passing of this Bill will directly attack the Catholic dogma of the indissolubility of marriage according to the teaching of the Church which derives its doctrine from the words of Jesus Christ on this subject: that it will be a manifest contradiction of that article of the statute which declares the Catholic religion to be the religion of the State; and that it will shake the foundations of domestic peace, and from which deadly and deplorable consequences will flow. A like petition, drawn up by the Archbishop of Naples, and signed by the whole of the Neapolitan Bishops, has also been sent to the deputies.—*London Tablet.*

A contemporary in the North, on the occasion of two Protestant gentlemen of the Inland Mission, travelling from Bhamo to China, wrote with all simplicity that it was the first time that Europeans had traversed that route. Our Catholic Missionaries have more than once travelled from China to Burmah and back. Our contemporary could have read in the *Christianism in China*, that a French bishop travelled from China to India and back twice in the last century, and that before him several Catholic Missionaries had come through India to China. It was the route frequented by the Franciscan Missionaries who came to China in the 14th century with the celebrated Father de Corvino, before the Jesuit Fathers has set foot in the country. Even at the time when Father Ricci was in Peking, in the 16th century, some Jesuit Fathers used to come through India to China. For the last three centuries our Catholic Missionaries have been traversing and crossing China in all directions. There is not a spot in any of the Provinces of the Empire which has not been visited by them. It is therefore not to say amusing, quite refreshing, to read from time to time of the Inland Mission gentlemen, or some other European travellers, as the *first* Europeans who have entered Kweichow, Sutchuen, or have even reached the limits of Thibet. Every one of those over-much bepraised travellers who have lately visited the interior of China, found Roman Catholic establishments in each province, and we dare say that had poor Margary not disdained to recognize the fact of the Catholic Missionaries being established in the interior, and had he taken the advantage of their being in several parts of the Province of Yunnan, he might have yet survived to relate to us the services rendered to him by those generous champions of the Catholic faith and pioneers of Christian civilization in China.—*Hong Kong Catholic Register.*

We have frequently given expression to our strong objections against the celebration of marriages in the afternoon or evening. We do not wish to hurt the feelings of any person concerned, but speaking broadly and generally, we should be heartily glad to see a custom so thoroughly opposed to the spirit of the Church abolished altogether. It will not do to plead the paltry excuse that a late hour is more convenient for such affairs. The real truth of the matter lies in the fact that afternoon weddings are fashionable. The wealthy Episcopalians of the eastern cities are returning to the practice of their trans-atlantic co-religionists in celebrating their marriages in the morning, in some cases accompanied by the Communion-Service of the Book of Common Prayer, which is a mutilated copy of our own solemn Sacrifice of the Mass. We merely mention this fact for the edification of those who are trying to be fashionable, in fooling themselves to the top of their bent it would be well to include what is good in their slavish imitation as well as what is simply ridiculous.—*Cincinnati Telegraph.*

The American Bible Society will probably get into trouble, in case Protestants generally should conclude to throw overboard King James' Bible and adopt the "Revision." In the first place, the charter of the Society requires it to publish King James' version, and certain legacies might lapse or be reclaimed by the heirs of those who made the legacies. But even if this difficulty be gotten over there is still another before it. The Society, it is reported, has an immense stock on hand, a million copies, it is said, of the King James' version. It will have to get rid of these before undertaking to print the "Revision." In other words, it will circulate King James' version up to a certain day—calling it "the word of God," and then, declaring it to be incorrect and corrupt, it will put forth the "Revision" as the *genuine* article.—*Philadelphia Standard.*

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

To the Editor of Catholic Record.

Sir,—The standing of pupils attending the Separate schools has been brought to public notice recently through a certain competition which was held between the Public and Separate Schools of Toronto, with results quite favorable to the latter. The same condition of things exists in nearly every place where Separate Schools are kept up. At the recent official visit of Theodule Girardot, Esq., Public School Inspector of the North Riding of Essex, and of the Separate Schools of Amherstburg, a written examination was held for the senior third and fourth classes of the girls' department, under the charge of the Sisters. This examination was rigidly conducted by the Inspector himself. The same programme is followed in the Separate Schools as is prescribed by the Department for Public and Separate Schools. The result of the examination was that in the fourth class, in which there are ten pupils, every one made over half the required number of points; in fact, the points were from 299, the lowest, to 374, the highest, out of 500 points, the maximum number. In 3rd Class, composed of twelve pupils, eight made from 226, the lowest, to 329, the highest, out of 400 points, maximum number.

Of course there was no competition with other classes at other schools, but the large number of each class that were successful, shews a general diffusion of intelligence that is rarely surpassed.

The time has come when Catholics can proudly say the Separate Schools are at least equal if not superior to the Public Schools, and if they are not so everywhere, it is the fault of Catholics themselves.

H. W. D.

Amherstburg, June 22, 1881.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—*New York Independent.*

DIED.

In this city, on the 21st June, John McLaughlin, of the Post Office Department, aged 48 years.

In London West, on the 25th inst, Mary, beloved wife of Richard Payne, aged 56 years.

CHEAP BOOKS.

We keep the following popular books in stock. They will be sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price:

Alba's Dream and other stories	25c
Crucifix of Baden and other stories	25c
Fleurange, by Madam Craven	25c
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Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Christian novel	25c
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The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn	25c
St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. M. Stewart	25c
Art M'Guire, or the Broken Pledge.	25c
A history of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett	25c
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Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier	25c
Wild Times, a Tale of the Days of Queen Elizabeth	25c
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Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times	25c
Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier	25c
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The Crusade of the Children	15c

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Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very complete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this department, and all will admit that it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3, 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses have substituted an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the first quality and selling them at the prices at which other stores sell the inferior article. His stock of real and imitation laces, embroideries, &c., is very complete and well worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money by purchasing these goods at Green's popular store.

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The Gas Engine requiring no boiler, avoids all the expensive attendance or loss of time which the watching of water-level feed pumps and steam-pressure gauge demand in a Steam Engine. The gas flows in freely, and there is no handling of fuel of any kind, and no ashes; thereby, hardly any item of cost for attendance is to be considered—almost the total expense for running is for the gas alone. The quantity required in the "Otto" Engine, averages for the different sizes of engines, twenty-one and one-half cubic feet of gas per ind. H. P., per hour, giving at the varying gas prices of from $1.00 to $2.00 per 1,000 cubic feet, a cost of from 2 to 4 cents per hour. While running, however, the cut-off being in constant operation, the "Gas consumption is limited in proportion to the load on engine," thereby, in practice, in many cases only one-third or one-half of the above rate of consumption is reached. Engine costs nothing while standing, and is started and stopped without waste of fuel and time. The Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters having decided not to charge any additional insurance where these engines may be used, on account of their introduction, the saving effected in this item alone is not an unimportant one.

One of these Engines is now in the Catholic Record office, and we shall be happy to show it to any one who desire to see it in operation.

25 New styles Mixed Cards, 10 cents; 25 Fun Cards; 15 cents; 12 Princess Louise, guilt edge, 25 cts. National Card House, Ingersoll, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Ottawa, 25th May, 1881.

Whereas circumstances have rendered it expedient to affect certain changes in policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, Public Notice is hereby given:—

1. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, were rescinded by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 20th day of May instant, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands substituted therefor:

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood-lots in connection with settlers on prairie land within the said belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired from the Company.

3. The pre-emptions entered within the said belt of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of $2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is, $2.50 per acre—for pre-emptions within the said belt, or within the corresponding belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter section.

5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Government, within 24 miles of any projected line of Railway recognized by the Minister of Railways, and of which he has given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of railway, shall be dealt with, as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the odd-numbered sections shall be sold at $2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all townships open for sale and settlement within Manitoba or the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections, except in the cases provided for in clause two of the Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior, under the provisions of section 4 of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of $2 per acre.

8. Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exception shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, lying to the north of the belt containing the Pacific Railway lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd-numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of $1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered sections and pre-emptions, above set forth, shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such odd-numbered sections or pre-emptions, as the case may be, at the price and on the terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

Timber for Settlers.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of $5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even-numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time, under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

Sale of Lands to Individuals or Corporations for Colonization.

14. In any case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith and ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any branch line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price, or $1 per acre, in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one-half of each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the one-half of each numbered sections may be sold to the company or individual at the price of $1.25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of $500, with six per cent, interest thereon till paid, in the case of advance made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Acts hereinbefore mentioned.

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:—

(*a*) That the company or individual, as the cases may be, shall, in the case lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(*b*) That should the land applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall within three years of the date of agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even-numbered section purchased under the provision contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining available for homesteads in such section.

(*c.*) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilage of colonization, and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of $2 per acre or $2.50 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(*d.*) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

Pasturage Lands.

16 The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance otherwise with the provisions of Section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, hereinbefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease, or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee shall have the privilege of purchasing; and receiving a patent for, a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of $10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be $1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

Payments for Lands

22. Payments for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in cash, or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further shall not, of course, affect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Lindsey Russell,
Surveyor-General.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ONTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. will please take notice that *WILLIAM H. TAYLOR* is no longer connected with this Company. He was dismissed in consequence of not being trustworthy. We are informed he is calling on our members, and we ask them to guard against any fraud or misrepresentation. We beg to state a reliable Agent of this Company will call on each member previous to the expiration of their policies, and we trust a continuance of your membership will be obtained.

JOHN SMITH,
Sec. & Treas.

Geo. Taylor, Inspector. 141-2w

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253 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, Mich.

LONDON PAPER WAREHOUSE

REMOVAL.

REID BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Stationers,

And Manufacturers of

BLANK BOOKS
PAPER BOXES
PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Having Removed to

240 DUNDAS STREET,

Nearly Opposite the Mechanics' Institute.

140-3w.

MEDICAL HALL

115 DUNDAS ST.

TWO DOORS WEST OF THE CITY GROCERY.

Mr. J. W. Ashbury has sold out his Drug Business to Dr. Mitchell, who will in future carry on the business under the above name.

A full stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Hair Brushes, Etc., on hand, and will be sold cheap.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts dispensed with pure drugs only.

DR. MITCHELL.

Office:—Medical Hall, 115 Dundas st. 2 Doors West of Horner & Somerville's City Grocery.

Residence—North-East Corner of Talbot and Maple Sts. 140-1y