

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Canadian.

The Quebec branch of the Land League have forwarded the sum of four hundred dollars as their first instalment towards making up the contribution of a quarter million dollars promised by the Chicago Convention.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Union Literary Society, Montreal, held on Sunday, Jan. 29th, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, J. Coffey; Vice-President, E. Martineau; Treasurer, N. F. Duquette; Secretary, F. J. Raffier; Marshal, A. Gautier. Councillors, H. J. Brown, J. Patton, A. Genesee.—Post.

North Easthope, Jan. 28.—A sad and a fatal accident occurred to Mr. John F. Becker, an old and highly respected resident of this township. He was engaged cutting wood for Mr. Henry Falk, on concession 5, lot 8, assisted by Falk's son. They had chopped down a tree during the morning, and it appears that a limb lodged in a tree near by. It fell while they were engaged sawing, striking Mr. Becker on the head, and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and twelve children to mourn his loss, as he was a day laborer and his sole support depended upon him. She has the sympathy of the entire neighborhood in this her sad bereavement.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—On Thursday night a fire was discovered in Conger's stable, on the esplanade. A few minutes thereafter the fire spread to Messrs. Hay & Co.'s warehouse, the east. In half an hour the building was enveloped in flames. The fire, fed by varnish and oils stored in Hay's building, spread to the rear, where over half a million feet of seasoned lumber was piled. The lumber quickly disappeared, and the next point attacked by the flames was the coal store in Conger's yard. Hay & Co.'s loss is estimated at \$100,000, with insurance in fourteen companies of about \$25,000. In Conger's coal yard there is stored about 4,000 tons of hard coal. Conger's loss is estimated at about \$15,000.

United States.

New York, Jan. 31.—A conflagration which for its suddenness and the rapidity with which it spread, has scarcely had a parallel in this city broke out in the rooms formerly occupied by the World and other printing offices. At 10:10 a. m. the flames and smoke were first seen from the roof and at the upper windows. At the same moment several women were to be seen crawling out of the windows on the ledges; for a while it looked as though they must jump and run the chances of chances of their lives.

One woman, well dressed, and apparently young, who was standing on the ledge of a window, in Beekman street, near Williams, stretched forth her hands imploringly. The heroic firemen tried to get a ladder to her, but before they could do so, the flames took hold of her clothing, and, enveloped in the fire, she plunged back into the burning building. Another lady climbed out on a ledge in Beekman street, near Park Row. Two firemen raised ladders, and by means of almost superhuman efforts rescued her just as the last remnant of her strength failed.

New York, Feb. 1.—The papers this morning differ in their estimates as to the casualties by yesterday's fires. The Herald states that fourteen persons are still missing. Hunter, Lawyer Todd's clerk, reported missing yesterday, escaped unhurt. Orlando Potter, owner of the burned building, was a Tammany candidate for Congress in 1877. He claims that he complied with all the requirements of the building and fire departments. His application to be allowed to raise the building two stories higher was recently refused by the fire department.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The attention of Mrs. Scoville was to-day directed to a despatch from Philadelphia detailing the arrangement to exhibit the body of Giteau throughout the country. The despatch seemed to indicate that the relatives of the assassin were willing that such a disposition should be made of the remains. After reading the despatch Mrs. Scoville said: "I don't believe anything of the kind has been done. We have not got to the point of considering what shall be done with the remains of my brother. Wherever and however he may die, I shall take the body and have a post-mortem made by experts of my own selection. I shall decide as to the disposition to be made of his remains. The idea of exhibiting the body around the country is horrible. I would not have it done if we were starving, and have not reached that desperate state of poverty yet. An offer of \$15,000 was made to me for the body of Charles, and I refused it. There is not enough money in the country to buy it for the purpose of exhibition. So far as he is able to make a legal disposition of his body and effect, he has given them to me. I wanted him to make a will, but Mr. Scoville said he could not, as he was insane, and it would have no legal force. If he should now be induced to make a will disposing of his body, so that it might be put on exhibition, I would contest its validity in the courts just as I would the act of any other insane man that affected me. But these people need not put themselves to so much trouble about the matter. Charles Giteau is not going to be hung."

It is estimated that the public debt will show a reduction of \$10,000,000 over last year.

Ireland.

Cork, Feb. 1.—The Land Commissioners yesterday reduced the rent on a farm on Lord Egmont's property from £84 to £33. The rents of several others were reduced 45 per cent.

Dublin, Feb. 1.—The Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground that no offence is charged in the summonses, has granted a conditional order for the release of several lay leaguers in Mullingar jail for not finding bail for their good behavior.

Dublin, Feb. 5.—Great uneasiness prevails at Limerick owing to ill feeling between certain classes of citizens and the military. The commandant has addressed a communication to Magistrates, pointing out that soldiers are unable to walk the streets at night without being stoned, and giving warning that the military will be compelled to fire on the people in self-defence if the attacks continue. The Magistrates have resolved to take extraordinary precautions to preserve peace.

London, Feb. 5.—The Parnellites threaten to raise a question of privilege at the earliest moment after the meeting of Parliament on Tuesday, in regard to the imprisonment of Parnell and colleagues. It is understood the Speaker, following the precedent in Dillon's case, will rule there is no privilege.

There have lately been organized Irish efforts to break up Liberal meetings. Sir Charles Dilke's audience at Chelsea behaved disgracefully, 1,500 people flying before less than one hundred rioters. The police had order restored, and the supporters of Bryce secured a hearing for him by flinging intruders out of doors.

In order to arrive at the facts regarding the reported loss of a portion of the Land League funds by the failure of the Land Generale at Paris, Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World, called Patrick Egan, treasurer of the fund, and has just received a reply stating that no Land League funds were lost by the failure of the Union Generale; that not a penny of the funds has been invested in any French bank or security, but that every dollar is invested in American governments and first mortgage railroad bonds.

Mr. Gladstone states that the Government cannot release any "suspects" until they have lost their power or have renounced their intention of pursuing a course of disturbance.

The Parnellites have resolved to vote with Sir Stafford Northcote against the admission of Bradlaugh.

The Liverpool police have seized stereotyped plates, and 20,000 copies of United Ireland.

FROM CHATHAM, N. B.

THE BISHOP'S BUILDINGS.—Work on the interior of the new Catholic College and Presbytery goes on steadily, a small force being engaged under the supervision of Mr. P. Connors. Stoves have been put up, doors are hung, the plastering is finished, and many of the rooms are about finished. Father Bannon occupied his first time in the new presbytery for the first time Monday night. The dormitories, class rooms, and parlors, and the apartments that are to be occupied by the Lord Bishop himself, are nearly ready. His Lordship would like to put in hot water heating apparatus and get a fall set of outside sahes, but will postpone these things to a future occasion. The cottage in which he resides now was built by Bishop Sweeney, when a priest here, something less than half a century ago, and is too small for the episcopal household, the students and visiting priests. His Lordship is to be congratulated on the prospect of getting into less restricted quarters at an early day.—Chatham World.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

To the Editor of the C. M. B. A. column, Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I regret that nearly the whole of the work of our C. M. B. A. column has so far developed upon you, and that so little correspondence appears therein from our other officers or members, but I am encouraged to send a few lines in consequence of having read in your last week's issue the wise remarks of our Grand President upon the duties of Branches. I deem it almost impossible for Branches to maintain themselves in good standing unless they have the opportunity of possessing among their members men who will fill the offices of Recording and Financial secretaries with a thorough understanding of all the manifold duties pertaining to those offices. Such officers to be efficient must attend all the meetings and keep themselves on the most intimate terms with all the business of their Branches; they must be always ready to attend to the correspondence and despatch and keep an eye on all the wants of their Branches and supply as far as possible for the failures and shortcomings of all the other officers. Everything depends upon the willingness and ability of these officers to foresee and provide for the wants of their Branches; for it depends upon the promptness of action on the part of the secretaries that ensures to Branches the ability to meet their calls promptly. These offices are laborious ones; and persons familiarly acquainted with Branch duties know the amount of work these secretaries have to do that do not come to the knowledge of the Branch, if they keep their work up to the proper standard. The Grand Recorder knows only too well the inconvenience which he is often put through the negligence and inattention of careless Recording Secretaries.

In my next I shall give an exact detail of the duties a faithful Recording Secretary should perform, and how, and when. Yours Fraternally, H. W. DEARB, President Branch No. 3.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The first public meeting of the Law Students' Debating Club was held in the Forester's Hall, Albion Block, Wednesday, 25th ult., and besides being numerously attended was an enjoyable and entertaining affair. The question discussed was, "Resolved, that the present antagonism of Ireland to British rule is justifiable." The leaders in the debate were Mr. Tennant for the affirmative, who was supported by Messrs. Tytler and Reid, and Mr. A. D. Hardy for the negative, assisted by Messrs. Morphy and Taylor. Mr. Tennant opened the debate most ably for the affirmative, giving a forcible and logical justification of the attitude of Ireland towards England, and was followed by Mr. Hardy, who attributed Ireland's woe to every other cause and source except England, touching briefly on Home Rule, land regulation and the treasonable condition of the Land League, and altogether put forth a very strong argument. Messrs. Tytler and Reid followed in able arguments, which were met in turn by Messrs. Morphy and Taylor.

The Chairman, Mr. Chester Glass, summed up the respective arguments in a clear and concise manner, and decided in favor of the affirmative.

A vote of thanks was moved to the Chairman, when the meeting broke up.

No heart is free but that which is linked to God.

DEATH OF MR. S. PETERS.

The death of Mr. Samuel Peters was both a surprise and a shock to the citizens of London. Although the deceased was known to have been prostrated by serious illness, it was the general impression of many anxious friends that his naturally strong constitution would withstand the encroachments of disease. Such was not the case, however, and after only a comparatively brief illness, Mr. Peters passed peacefully away Thursday afternoon about half-past three o'clock. The deceased has been well known in the city for many years past as a man of great ability, indomitable energy and enterprise. He was always found taking an active interest and endeavoring at all times to promote the best interests of the city. In fact, it was while engaged in surveying the route of the proposed new railway from London to connect with the C. & D. that he contracted the illness which led to his death. He was first attacked with malarial fever, which afterwards assumed a typhoid form, and congestion of the lungs. These complications proved too much for him, and he was forced to succumb. In his professional career Mr. Peters was remarkably successful. While holding the position of Chief Engineer in 1855 he designed and erected the City Hall, the sewerage system planned and created the main sewers of the city. These and other public works made for Mr. Peters such an enviable reputation that he was ultimately compelled to retire from his official position to successfully look after his private interests. Up to the time of his death the deceased was an active worker in the profession in which he was so devotedly engaged. He also held the important position in this city of Valuator, and agent of the Trust and Loan Company. Mr. Peters' loss is the active walks of life will be seriously felt, and his place will be a hard one to fill.

BURGLARY.

It was announced in Thursday evening's Advertiser that suspicious-looking characters were noticed prowling about the city. Such it seems has been since confirmed, and it has also become patent that one or more of the gang were even more than professional burglars, as nothing short of an expert could have succeeded in accomplishing what transpired at Messrs. Longan & Co's grocery store in Hart, on beat on the Market Square, appeared at Mr. Harry Long's residence and reported a pane of glass broken at the rear of the premises, but did not inform Mr. Long that the pane was in the door. Had he done so, Mr. Long, the watchman and others could have doubtless made a capture. Mr. Long looked upon the breakage of glass as a trifling matter, and retired for the night. The watchman, however, had his misgivings, and after hovering around the store door on his return, finally concluded to visit Mr. Long's residence again. So soon as Mr. Long heard that a pane of glass had been cut in the store door he hurried down, and upon examination, found that some one had made a clean cut with a powerful diamond, and had doubtless effected an entrance. Their fears were fully realized as they approached the safe, which they found

WIDE OPENS,

and the contents strewn about. On examining the safe carefully, Mr. Long exclaimed: "Whoever opened this safe is either acquainted with our combination or else he must be an expert of the first water."

Fortunately for the firm, Mr. Long had the evening previous to the burglary, had his misgivings, and after hovering around the store door on his return, finally concluded to visit Mr. Long's residence again. So soon as Mr. Long heard that a pane of glass had been cut in the store door he hurried down, and upon examination, found that some one had made a clean cut with a powerful diamond, and had doubtless effected an entrance. Their fears were fully realized as they approached the safe, which they found

OVER THE BRIDGE.

A disastrous accident occurred on the G. W. R. near this city, an early hour on the 2nd inst. It appears that No. 27 freight, going west, left the city shortly after three a. m., and when near the Cove bridge the conductor's van and two of the rear cars accidentally became uncoupled and detached from the train. About five minutes after the departure of No. 27, a special west-bound freight left the station, propelled from behind by a yard engine, in addition to the engine in front. At the bridge the special ran into the cars detached from No. 27 with crushing force, precipitating the conductor's van and a coal car over the bridge on the north side of the track, and seriously damaging the engine of the special. Conductor Thomas succeeded in escaping from the van before the collision took place. Matt Brown, the engine driver of the special, also escaped by the violence with which he came to the ground. The van and coal car are a total wreck, and the railing throughout the whole length of the bridge on the north side is torn away. The bridge, however is not otherwise injured.

The loss will probably be about \$2,500.

A Striking Contrast.

John Coutlass, of Hull, England, threw his wife on the floor, dragged her about, struck her several violent blows with his fists, and next took up a collier's knife and stabbed her with it on the head. She became insensible, and John Coutlass was called upon by Mr. Twiss, Stipendiary Magistrate at Hull, to "fit two sureties to keep the peace and pay the costs." Comment is unnecessary. Mardonia McLean, a girl of twelve, was sentenced recently, at Lewis (Hebrides) by the Sheriff Substitute to ten days' imprisonment, for having stolen a pair of stockings, this being her first offence.

LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENTS.

Father Faber.

A journey up hill all the way—crossing the sea when it is always rough—running for life with a wild heart pursuing un- having to do something very accurately, yet having to do it in the dark—having to pick our way speedily over slippery rocks, with the tide rising round us faster than we can advance,—all these are figures of the Christian life, of the hot, arduous, doubtful, nervous race for the salvation of our souls.

Here are reflections suited to our present state:

- 1. The thought of hell is intolerable, and yet multitudes go there daily.
2. The avoiding of sin is not so easy a matter.
3. Many think they will be saved, and are too often woefully disappointed.
4. Many begin well, go on a long time, and end badly.
5. We hate trouble, and yet we must take considerable trouble to be saved. Now, all this looks amiss—have we any encouragements? Yes.

The following are shadows of our predestination.—The first is sweetness in devotion—they do not often come to those who are worldly—they are little shadows, but still they are shadows. The second shadow is in regard to our temptations, do we resist them manfully—do we, with divine grace, overcome them—do we resist them? Anyhow, do we fight, on all occasions, fiercely against them? 3. Have we pleasure in Church services and devotions?—this shows a taste which may be a root of heaven. The fourth shadow is the frequenting the Sacraments; this is not a certainty, but near to it, it is a bright shadow. The fifth shadow is the improvement of our temper—are we slower to anger? does our anger last less time? are we more sorry afterwards. This is, do we think less well of ourselves than we did last year? If so, this is a grand shadow. The seventh shadow—Are we getting kinder—more thoughtful of others—have we a gentle tongue—more charitable judgments—more generosity—more forgetfulness of self? If so, this is the shadow of Jesus Christ Himself.

Let us then see how we may, safely use all these as encouragements. 1. If we refer them all to God and to His goodness. 2. If they increase our faith, quicken our hope and heat our love. 3. If we do not rest contented in them, but press on eagerly. Encouragement is a grand help to holiness. I know that from one point of view, we are all of us much worse than we believe ourselves to be, but I believe we are all of us better than we think. Our dearest Lord continues to be pleased with many things about us, which we shall never know, until we are dead and judged and saved.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SOME ODDITIES OF AN ENGLISH ALMANAC.

From a pungent article with the above heading in the American of the 27th, we extract a paragraph or two which will prove of interest. The writer reviews certain of the curious facts presented by Whittaker's Almanac. In relation to the Statistics concerning the Royal family, beginning with the Queen, he says:

She has seen the rise and decline of fourteen Ministries; but all were alike jealous of her honor and economical of her prerogative, while one of them, without embarrassing her with a new empire, made her an empress. She has a large and not too interesting a family, generously provided for by her subjects, at the rate, for the Prince of Wales, of forty thousand pounds sterling a year, for the Princess ten thousand a year, the Crown Princess of Prussia eight thousand a year, the Duke of Edinburgh twenty-five thousand a year, Princess Christian six thousand, Princess Louise the same, the Duke of Connaught twenty-five thousand, the Duke of Albany fifteen thousand, the Duchess of Cambridge six thousand, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz three thousand, the Duke of Cambridge twelve thousand, and the Duchess of Teck five thousand; while Her Majesty earns three hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds sterling a year for signing her royal autograph to her Minister's orders. Moreover, her wants are anticipated by a lord chamberlain, a vice-chamberlain, a comptroller of accounts, a chief clerk, an inspector of accounts, four other clerks, a keeper of the privy purse and three assistant keepers, a master of ceremonies, an assistant master, a marshal of ceremonies, a groom of the robes, eight lords in waiting and an extra lord in waiting, three grooms in waiting and three extra grooms in waiting, four gentlemen ushers, the "black rod," three gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, three grooms of the privy chamber, seven gentlemen ushers, quarterly waiters, an assistant gentleman usher, eight sergeants-at-arms, a poet-laureate, an examiner of plays, a librarian at Windsor, a German librarian, an honorable corps of gentlemen-at-large, a body-guard of yeomen (who are all aristocrats), a master steward with a staff of eleven, a master of the horse with a staff of twenty-five, a mistress of the robes, eight ladies of the bed-chamber and four extra ladies, eight women of the bed-chamber and six extra, (all of the nobility, of course) nine maids of honor, (none of whom mourn, as Frances Burney did, for freedom) a groom of the robes and a clerk of the robes, a domestic chaplain, a sub-dean, a clerk of the closet, three deputy clerks of the closet, a bishop or dean of the chapel royal, and twenty-one physicians of various grades (the only fact in the catalogue which makes us feel for the longevity of Her Majesty).

The spiritual welfare of England is also closely looked after. The onerous cares of the Archbishop of Canterbury are rewarded with fifteen thousand pounds sterling a year; his brother of York has ten thousand; his brother of London a little; the Dean of Westminster is an humble man, with only two thousand pounds sterling a year and six canons, of whom Farrar, the author of the

"Life of Saint Paul," is one; the Bishop of Durham, who has less to do, and therefore more time to spend money, enjoys four thousand pounds sterling a year; the Bishop of Winchester must be content with six-hundred and fifty; Bath and Wells with forty-two hundred; Bath and Wells with an annuity of five thousand; Carlisle forty-five hundred, Chester a like amount, and many more in proportion. Pusey is still a canon to the Bishop of Oxford; but no salary is opposite the name of John Henry Newman, his old friend, who dropped him on the way to Rome. A tedious enough roll is that of these fortunate clerics; for among them all are not a dozen who have made any name in literature, theological, aesthetic, or general. Yet no less a divine than Sydney Smith had to beg a petty deanery of Lord Grey through Brougham; and Swift might have become Archbishop of Canterbury had he not been dulle and smirking, instead of bright, caustic, and—Irish. The disestablishment of the Church in Ireland does not appear to have reduced its chief ornaments to pauperism, as was so lugubriously prophesied. The Right Honorable and the Most Reverend, the Archbishop of Armagh, Beresford, has nearly ten thousand pounds sterling a year and many soft cushions on which to lay his head. Among the Colonial bishops, there is yet one interesting historic name: "Natal," John W. Colenso. There is an inviting vacancy at the Barbados. But, while Rome is so rapidly recovering what she lost so short a time ago, it is indeed rash for any valiant son of the Established Church to seek in foreign fields the duty he may be suddenly called to discharge at home. Permission to restore the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England was given only thirty-two years ago; already, there are one hundred and twenty-one archbishops and bishops, political subjects of the Queen and spiritual subjects of the heir of the Fisherman.

Vanity of Life.

Severus, who had been raised from a humble station to the sovereignty of the Roman world, declared, "I have been all things, and it amounts to nothing." Philip III. of Spain, as he approached the close of his life, desired as his last act to see and bless his children. He told particularly the prince, his successor, that he had sent for him "that he might learn the vanity of crowns and time, and learn to prepare for eternity." "Taking leave of his friends," Sir Philip Sydney said: "Behold in me the end of the world and all its vanities." Sir John Mason said to those standing round his bed: "I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and been present at most State transactions for thirty years together, and have learned seriousness is the greatest wisdom, temperance the best physic, and a good conscience the best estate. All things forsake me but my God, my duty and my prayers. "How many are arrested by death in the midst of unfinished undertakings! Thus was it with Mohammed II., a sultan of the Turks, and the inscription on his tomb reads: "I proposed to myself the conquest of Rhodes and proud Italy," Joseph II. of Austria exclaimed in bitterness of soul on his deathbed that his epitaph should be, "Here lies Joseph, who was unsuccessful in all his undertakings." Behold, says Cuvier, on his deathbed, to a friend, "behold a very different person to the man of Tuesday-Saturday. Nevertheless, I had great things to do. All was ready in hand; after the years of labor and research there remained but to write, and now the hands fall and carry with them the head."

An anonymous benefactor has given to the Catholic University of Lille, France, the sum of 100,000 francs as a foundation for a new professor's chair in the medical school. The new chair is to be called "The Chair of St. Benedict Labre."

'Dress Trimmings.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a question of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gowns, fringes, cords, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and broad-trimmed silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

An Only Daughter Cured of Consumption.

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives the Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, GRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. dec23-4m

DEATH.

At Quebec, on the 30th ult., Patrick Lawlor, in his 71st year, a native of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, and for 51 years a resident of Quebec. Requiescat in pace.

TO FARMERS.

Any farmer who will send us his name in full, number of lot, concession, Township and Post Office address, will receive free of cost a copy of a magnificent treatise on diseases of the Horse. Address CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

KNABE PIANOFORTES.

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This Company has the largest Working Capital of any Loan Company in Western Ontario, and are at all times prepared to lend money on the best mortgage security only, at low rates of interest.

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To make room for Spring

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393 Richmond Street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1882, for the delivery of the usual Indian supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc. Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by an acceptance cheque in full for the amount of at least five per cent. on the amount of the tenders for the Northwest Territories, which will be forfeited if the tenderer declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1882. 174-4w

THOMAS D. EGAN,

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place.

NEW YORK.

THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses.

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As your AGENT, it will execute any business or look after any private matter needing careful personal or confidential attention.

This Agency is so thoroughly well known to the wholesale dealers and manufacturers in this city and the United States, that it can guarantee entire satisfaction to its patrons.

Employment for Ladies.

The Queen's City Storehouse Company of Canada, 100 West Beaver Street, Toronto, Ontario, has a large number of positions open for ladies in its various departments. The duties are light and the pay is liberal. For particulars apply to the undersigned at 100 West Beaver Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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WILSON & MUNRO.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, for Sep. 8, No. 10, West Williams, a small easy case, joining the Parish Church, and P. O. Applicants state salary as cheap as possible.

T. C. MCINTYRE, Sec. Bornish P. O., Ont.