

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—Recent statistics show that there are now in France 324 colleges with 69,600 pupils. In addition to these public establishments, there are 657 private institutions, providing for about 43,000 students, and 278 ecclesiastical ones with 34,000, the total being nearly 150,000. Also, each bishop has in his diocese at least one training school for priests, not included in the above.

WOLVES.—The French papers report that wolves have recently reappeared in the commune of Saint-Gorgon (Vosges) after an interval of two or three years. A few days back the shepherd of Grange-de-Ferrière was guarding his sheep at about a quarter of a mile from the house, when an enormous wolf came out of the neighbouring forest dashed into the midst of the flock, and seized a large one by the throat, strangling it at once. The guardian ran to give the alarm, and the farmer, arming himself with a large cudgel, hastened to the defence of his flock. The wolf on perceiving his adversary abandoned its prey, which it had dragged about twenty yards, and made off to the forest. In the afternoon of the same day the marauder again appeared, accompanied by another, their object being doubtless to endeavour to secure the body left behind in the morning. The previous week a sheep and a goat had been carried off from farms in the neighbourhood.

THE DEATH-BED TEST.—While the Revolutionary and "Liberal" journals of France have been singing the praises of the deceased sculptor, Carpeaux, and given even the most minute details of his life for the benefit of their readers, they have altogether forgotten to supply a correct account of his fast days. He died a Catholic, and, what is far more important, during the long course of his painful illness he fully resumed all the duties of his religion, judging well that the example of his true conversion would be better teaching for his fellow-artists than his famous, or rather infamous, *Dante*, which he had produced in the sad days of his rebellion against the Church. Thus, says the *Univers*, one after the other, almost all the talented men of our century more or less led astray during their lives, have rendered to Catholicism final submission.

THE ARMY OF FRANCE.—The military establishment of France is based on the law of July 27, 1872, which went into operation January 1, 1873. According to this law, every Frenchman must personally render military service, substitution and enlistment for money being forbidden; and every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called upon from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or reserves. He must be enrolled for five years in the active army, four years in the reserve of the active army, five years in the territorial army. Young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination are permitted to enlist as volunteers for one year only, and to obtain thereby exemption from service in the active army. Soldiers of the active army who can read and write, and have learned their duties, may be furloughed for an indefinite time. The Government return of 1871 gave the nominal strength of the army on the peace footing as 494,192 men and 85,368 horses; and on the war footing, 757,727 men and 149,238 horses. France is divided into twenty-two military divisions, governed by generals of division, and the most important by marshals, and into as many subdivisions (under brigadier-generals) as there are departments. No other country possesses so many fortresses as France. After an imperial decree of June 26, 1867, had stricken 98 fortified places from the list of fortresses, there still remained 119; these are divided into 8 of the first class, 13 of the second, 23 of the third, and 75 of the fourth. The Government has cannon-foundries at Douai and Toulouse, and factories of gunpowder, muskets, cannon-balls, etc. Its military arsenals and warehouses are very numerous.—*Appletons' American Cyclopaedia*, revised edition, article "France."

SPAIN

DON CARLOS' LETTER.—PARIS, NOV. 17.—The evening papers of this city publish the text of the letter written by Don Carlos to King Alfonso. "The attitude of President Grant," the letter says, "is a prelude to war between Spain and the United States; if you don't recognize the independence of Cuba, the revolution which you represent is responsible for this paralytic rebellion. Had I reigned it would not have occurred, or, at least, would not have gained its present strength; now, however, the integrity of the country is at stake, and all her children are bound to defend it. Should war break out, I offer you a truce as long as the contest lasts, but maintain my rights to the Crown, as I retain a conviction that I shall one day wear it. I cannot send loyal volunteers to Cuba, but I will defend these Provinces. The Cantabrian coast will send out privateers manned by the indomitable population of that coast, which will pursue the merchant ships of our enemies, and perhaps chase them into their own harbors. If you accept the truce, let us appoint representatives to settle conditions. If you refuse, the world will be a witness that Catholic Spain has nobly done her duty."

THE SPANISH PRESS ON PEACE PROSPECTS.—MADRID, NOV. 17.—The *Cronista*, the Ministerial organ, states, in reference to the reported letter of Don Carlos to King Alfonso:—"We believe Don Carlos is more uncompromising than any of his partisans." The *Cronista* also says:—"We are at the beginning of the end; war will be speedily terminated, either by the submission or the overwhelming of the Carlists." The *Correspondencia* says that the pretensions of Don Carlos are exaggerated and inadmissible; the Royal army in the field will be 300,000 strong by the first of December. The *Tiempo* hails the action of Don Carlos as a harbinger of peace. The *Cronista* says that Calderon Collantes, the present Minister of Justice, will be appointed Ambassador to the Vatican.

HENDAYE, NOV. 17.—Intelligence from the Carlists asserts that the letter Don Carlos wrote to the King did not make any proposals for arrangement, but offered to agree to a truce should the Cuban difficulty cause war between Spain and the United States. In that case, Don Carlos, while reserving his rights to the throne of Spain, offered to unite his forces with those of King Alfonso to defend the integrity of Spanish territory.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM DON CARLOS.—MADRID, NOV. 18.—Gen. Quesada has been commanded by Royal order to henceforth receive no communication from Don Carlos except an announcement of unconditional submission of himself and partisans.

WAR DRAWING TO A CLOSE.—SAN SEBASTIAN, NOV. 19.—The Carlist General Miret is negotiating with the authorities of Puyoeda with a view to bringing about a truce. All intelligence received here indicates that a settlement of the war is inevitable, in consequence of the exhaustion and disorganization of the Carlists.

ITALY

ITALIAN RAILWAYS.—LONDON, NOV. 19.—The *Standard's* despatch from Rome says the terms for the purchase by Italy of the Upper Italian system of railways have been finally arranged. They will now be submitted to Parliament. The amount in value is about £22,000,000 sterling.

DEATH.—ROME, NOV. 18.—Cardinal Pietro di Silvestri is dead. He was born in 1809, and was elevated to the Cardinalate in 1858.

THE BULGARIAN REVOLUTION.—The following official statement, published in Rome, will be read with interest. In the course of the year 1874 there were committed in Italy 1,441 murders, 1,015 suicides; and the total of persons who lost their

INDEL PERSECUTION OF GOD'S CHURCH

INDEL PERSECUTION OF GOD'S CHURCH IN EUROPE.—The spirit of persecution is still alive in Germany, and there is not a week but our foreign exchanges bring fresh evidence of infidel and Liberal vindictiveness. The *London Tablet* of October 30 makes up the following resume:—

GERMANY.—The religion persecution which has slumbered here for some time has just given proof of its being still in full vigor. It will be remembered that the assistant Bishop, Mgr. Cybichowski, was convicted and sentenced to nine months imprisonment for the illegal exercise of ecclesiastical functions, viz., the consecration of the holy oils on Maunday Thursday. Immediately after his sentence the Bishop was arrested, and transported beyond the boundaries of the province of Posen. He came back to the neighborhood of Gnesen, in a few weeks ago, and was there arrested on 19th October, and immediately consigned to the new prison in Gnesen, where it appears two cells had been prepared some time back in anticipation of this event. The good Catholics of the city are most anxious about the fate of the illustrious prisoner. They pray that his nine months' duration may not work in his case that utter destruction of bodily health which it has done in so many similar cases.

THE "GERMANY."—On 19th October, at 7 A. M., Herr Gustave Taube, the responsible editor of the *Germania* was arrested and conveyed to prison, to complete the sentence lately passed upon him for offenses against the Press Laws. The capture seems to have been effected mainly through a ruse of the Police Commissary, who pretended that he was the uncle of a young lady whom Herr Taube was shortly to marry. In this character he easily gained the sympathy of the neighborhood, received all necessary information about the habits of his victim, and a character which scarcely harmonized with a person condemned to a long imprisonment for breach of the law.

COLOGNE.—The intruded schismatic, Valentine Gombiowski, for resisting whose intrusion into the parish of Plumitz many good Catholics of the neighborhood were tried at the late assizes at Grandeur, has thought fit to publish a statement in the official journal of that place. In this paper he has the impudence to thank "the public" for their sympathy in the trial. He openly avows that the Bishop refused to give him canonical institution to the parish, and that the only authority he has for holding possession of it is his having been installed in it by the provincial governor, a layman and a Lutheran. He declares that he will hold possession of it, unless driven out of it by hunger.

FULDA.—A Franciscan Brother, named Deodatus, was sentenced on the 11th of October to two days' imprisonment, because he was in the neighborhood after the date of closing his convent. The conviction, however, was reversed by an appeal.

GROTTEN (SILBRIA).—The notorious Ronge appeared unexpectedly in this town about a fortnight since. It is thirty years since he was the officiating priest here, and his very existence has been forgotten by many. The burgomaster was asked to lend him the town hall in which to deliver an address to the people, and refused, but anti-Catholic agency was able to get this refusal rescinded. Ronge delivered an address, at which not more than 150 persons were present, most of them young people, and scarcely one Catholic.

COLOGNE.—On 16th October the Archbishop of Cologne set out on a visitation tour in the Dusseldorf district. Before starting he remained for several hours in his palace, surrounded by canons, awaiting the visit of the Royal Commissary, who was charged with seizing the property in the palace. The Archbishop has always protested, insisting that these things are not the property of the individual Archbishop, but of the See of Cologne; because in the year 1824, the palace with all its furniture and ornaments was obtained from a local nobleman, as a residence for the Archbishops. On the present occasion Mgr. Melchers, having waited in vain ordered the whole house to be closed. When the police officers arrived, near four o'clock, they had to effect a forcible entrance, and then they proceeded to take an inventory of the furniture, &c. The cruelty of the whole proceeding is manifest from the fact that the Government does not dispute the view of the Archbishop, but Dr. Falck insists that this view must be maintained before a competent tribunal.

CHURCH COMMITTEE.—The news continues to be very favourable with respect to the character and dispositions of the men who are being elected in the various parishes to constitute Boards for the future administration of the parochial Church property. This will, of course, deprive the execution of the new law of many of these evil consequences which were originally anticipated from it.

YOUNG CLERGY.—Towards the end of last month a conference of several priests belonging to the diocese of Freiburg, in Baden, was held at Buhl. It had before it the very serious question of how to provide a suitable maintenance for those young priests who are legally prevented from exercising their sacred ministry, and are consequently unable to derive an income from ordinary ecclesiastical sources. Various suggestions were made, but it is obviously a difficult matter.

POSEN.—At the last Corpus Christi procession in this place it was alleged that an officer of the garrison had been guilty of very improper conduct, knocking the people about just as the procession passed him, and sending puffs of cigar smoke in the direction of the Blessed Sacrament. The affair was related in the Catholic paper, the *Tenryer Posen*. The officer incriminated resolved to be before-hand, and wrote to the Government denouncing the "libel." The case came on for trial on the 16th October. The officer point-blank denied the charge of misconduct; but against him twenty-six witnesses were produced to prove it. The judges, however, considered that six witnesses were amply sufficient. The decision of the court was postponed.

CELBACY.—The example of the Apostate Suszynski, who was married before the civil magistrate, and whom the Prussian Government had declared it will protect in the enjoyment of the income of his benefice, has excited the emulation of the Old Catholics of Baden. An Old Catholic parish priest writes to a congenial journal, insisting that the question of celibacy has at last received its solution. And he demands that the Baden Government shall repeal the clause in the ecclesiastical law which compels the observance of celibacy by Catholic priests. It is feared that the Government of Baden will readily take some action in this direction.

THE FRANCISCANS OF FULDA.—The local government permitted the Franciscans to remain at the Frumberg up to the 20th of October. Indeed it is only just to admit that the authorities at Fulda were, as they dared, to diminish the harshness of a cruel law. A great crowd assembled to bid them farewell. The whole body proceeded to the cathedral to pray at the shrine of St. Boniface, and at the tomb of the last holy Bishop of Fulda. The guardian prayed aloud for the city, for the diocese, for the entire Church, and specially for those (the Prussian nation) whose enemies they were charged with being. Then they arose and took their departure from the city which had so long benefited by their ministrations. The scene was most pathetic and moving, and, as may be supposed, many a strong man was unable to restrain his tears.

CONVICT MARZORATI.—Some time since a young man named Marzorati, a Prussian subject, belong-

ing to the reserve army, joined the Carlists. He was wounded and taken prisoner by the troops of King Alfonso, and after being detained for some weeks he was summarily shot. This incident has occasioned some excitement in Germany, especially in Catholic circles. It will be remembered that last autumn Prince Bismarck made a great noise about the shooting by the Carlists of a Captain Schmidt, who was a Prussian officer. People ask whether the Berlin Foreign office will display equal energy in the present case. Of course there is this difference, that Schmidt was a Protestant and serving with the Spanish Republicans and shot by the Carlists, while Marzorati is a Catholic, serving with Don Carlos, and shot by the Alfonsists. The Liberal papers, which usually side with the Government, make light of the affair but even such papers as, the *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung* do not see any difference in the two cases. Both were German citizens.

FULDA.—A short time ago, when the Franciscan convent and church at the Frumberg were closed by the Government, a public auction was had of all the effects, and most of them were purchased by a local merchant, Joseph Schmitt. Now the Government insists on all the movable articles within the church being removed by Schmitt—benches, &c. They have compelled the organ to be taken down and the altar to be removed, so that the church shall be completely gutted. The intention is to prevent the people from continuing to use it, even as a place of private devotion.

CHURCH AND STATE.—From a return which has just been published it appears that the total amount received for ecclesiastical purposes from the State in the diocese of Fulda is 31,000 thalers yearly. Now the income which the State derives from the old Church property which it holds in its hands far exceeds this. Thus, from the property of the single foundation of Fritzlach, near Cassel, the annual rents received amount to 81,000 thalers. And yet although the State payments were guaranteed as compensation for the ecclesiastical property, now the State has repudiated its obligation and confiscated these compensatory payments.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Oct. 23, 1875.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Reichsrath was opened in this city on the 19th instant, with the ordinary formalities, but without any great flourish of trumpets. Our Finance Minister, Herr de Pölnitz, produced the first sensation of the session, when he gave the assembled Deputies a surprise, and that not of the most agreeable kind, by informing them of the existence of a deficit of no less than 22 millions of florins in the public accounts. The amount is serious enough in itself, but it becomes far more alarming when it is considered that the excess of expenditure over revenue, of which it is the present melancholy exponent, has existed and gone on steadily increasing from year to year ever since Liberalism ruled the State in Austria; and that the dominant faction manifests no concern about the ruinous condition to which it has reduced the country and all its important interests; but on the contrary, seems only intent on extracting their last penny from the impoverished tax-payers to be squandered in carrying out the favorite schemes of Liberalism. Distress has, in fact, nearly reached its extreme point in Austria. Trade, industry, and production are paralyzed; bankruptcies are things of daily occurrence; and manufacturers find themselves reduced to the necessity either of dismissing the greater part of their work-people, or of closing their factories. One would think that this calamitous state of the country would be enough to open the eyes of our leading statesmen and make them pause in the mischievous policy to which they have committed themselves. It is not so, however. They are moved with little sympathy for the misery and distress of the masses.

CURE FOR A DEFEAT.—Another circumstance proving that the only possible way to save the country lies in the total abandonment of the present system of financial management, is that the ruin of trade and production brought about by our Liberal Government is not only depriving thousands upon thousands of the working population of their bread, and thus creating a proletariat ready to make war for bare existence on every institution and on society itself, but also that the great bulk of the nation are being rendered utterly incapable for sustaining taxation. Towards this last result we have already made considerable progress, as is proved by the fact, shown by recent official documents, that in Vienna alone there are now 50,000 persons liable to taxation, who are unable, through poverty, to pay their taxes. Under this state of public distress and daily increasing impoverishment of the country the work our Parliament has to do this session is to give its consent to the imposition of fresh taxes to cover the deficit above mentioned. No doubt it will do its duty without flinching, if not without misgiving, for is it not a Liberal Parliament?

THE TEMPORAL POWER.—THE TESTIMONY OF HISTORY.—ALISON'S VERDICT.—We (*Catholic Times*) gladly publish the following powerful communication:—Sir, Perhaps you will kindly countenance a convert (of twenty-nine years ago) in copying out the subjoined passages on the subject of his title, from a somewhat costly standard work, to which all your readers may not have ready access.

In 1832, Sir Archibald Alison brought out his great *History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789, to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815*.—A second edition was soon called for, and the date of the advertisement of the second edition is 1835. It is the second edition from which I copy about the spoliation of the Church, and the dethronement and imprisonment of the Holy Father, by Napoleon Buonaparte in 1809. Now, 1833 was before either Tractarianism or Ritualism. And the soundness of the "pure Protestant faith" (whatever that platitude may mean) of Sir Archibald Alison, which was never questioned in his life, is surely placed beyond suspicion by his being the son of a Prelate of Sarum, Vicar of High Ercall, &c., in the county of Salop, and senior clergyman of St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, and his being, most probably, not a little indebted to Catholic piety for his own education and position. As a rule, your bitterest Protestant is always the man who has inherited the spoils of the Church, and of this rule Earl Russell is a striking example. Sir Archibald Alison's noble work is dutifully dedicated with warm, filial affection to his prebendal and vicarial pluralist [Sarum, Salop, and Scotland] parent, who was himself an author of no mean repute, and who doubtless cordially approved, as indeed well he might, the learned, laborious, luminous, and philosophical production of his illustrious son, which will last as long as the English language. I always like, if I can, to quote from an edition not the first. Before the second, the work has been subjected to criticism and to review friendly and hostile; the author had afforded him a *locus invidiosus*; and to what he leaves standing as originally written, he may be supposed to have in effect, prefixed, *Quod Scripsi, Scripsi*. As the tendency of all human history is to repeat itself, it would not be difficult, with the help of Sir Archibald Alison, to draw a pretty close parallel between Pius VII. with Napoleon Buonaparte, and Pius XI. with Victor Emmanuel—a work which I leave able readers.

One word more and I have done: there is now so much jealousy and fear of the Church, that we can never again expect Protestants, connected with the Establishment and the Universities, to write with the same "charitable candour and truthfulness," I doubt whether Sir Archibald Alison would have spoken out in 1875 as he did in 1833, for if the

great literary Goliath of the last century, Dr. Samuel Johnson, would have been quite so fair and so forcible a century later; or if the Rev. George Crabbe would have penned his beautiful poem of *The Borough*, in exactly the same spirit in the third quarter as in the first decade of the nineteenth after Christ.—Yours obediently, W. W. ROBSON. Monk Wearnouth, St. Luke, A. D., 1875.

The following are the extracts, from Alison, referred to:—Bossuet has assigned the reason, with his usual elevation of thought, why this spoliation of all the possessions of the Supreme Pontiff, by a secular power, ever must be prejudicial to the best interests of religion. "God had chosen," says he, "that the Church, the common mother of all nations, should be independent of all in its temporal affairs, and that the common centre to which all the faithful should look for the unity of their faith, should be placed in a situation above the partialities which the different interests and jealousies of States might occasion. The Church, independent in its head of all Temporal Powers, finds itself in a situation to exercise more freely for the common good and protection of Christian Kings, its celestial power of ruling the mind, when it holds in the right hand the balance, even amidst so many Empires, often in a state of hostility; it maintains unity in all its parts, sometimes by inflexible decrees, sometimes by sage concessions." The principle which calls for the independence of the Head of the Church from all Temporal Sovereigns, is the same which requires the Emancipation of its subordinate ministers from the contributions of their flocks. Human nature in every rank is the same; the thraldom of vice and passion is felt alike in the cottage as on the throne; the subjection of the Supreme Pontiff to the direct control of Austria, is as fatal to his character and respectability, as the control of the rural congregations is to the utility of the Village Pastor. Admitting that the Court of Rome has not always shown itself free from transmontane influence, it has at least been less swayed than if it had had its residence at Vienna or Paris; supposing that the Conclave of the Cardinals has often been swayed by selfish or ambitious views, it has been much less exposed to their effects than if it had been wholly dependent on external potentates for support. Equity in judgment, whether in temporal or spiritual matters, can never be attained but by those who are independent of those to whom the judgment is to be applied; coercion of vice, whether in exalted or humbler stations, can never be effected by those who depend upon that vice for their support; the due direction of thought can never be given but by those who are not constrained to bend to the thoughts of others. It will ever be the great object of tyranny, whether regal or democratic, to beat down this central independent authority; to render the censors of morals subservient to the dominant power; and under the specious pretence of emancipating mankind from spiritual shackles, in effect to lay a far more grievous temporal oppression."—Vol. VII, Ed. II, p. 616, 617.

What does the Pope mean? said Napoleon to Eugene, in July, 1807, "by the threat of excommunicating me? Does he think the world has gone back a thousand years? Does he suppose the arms will fall from the hands of my soldiers? Within two years after these remarkable words were written, the Pope did excommunicate him, in return for the confiscation of his whole dominions, and in less than four years more, the arms did fall from the hands of his soldiers; and the hosts, apparently invincible, which he had collected, were dispersed and ruined by the blasts of winter: he exorted from the Supreme Pontiff at Fontainebleau, in 1813, by the terrors and exhaustion of a long captivity, a renunciation of the rights of the Church over the Roman States; and within a year after, he himself was compelled at Fontainebleau, to sign the abdication of all his dominions; he consigned Cardinal Pacca and several other prelates, the courageous counsellors of the Bull of Excommunication, to a dreary imprisonment of four years amidst the snows of the Alps; and he himself was shortly afterwards led to a painful exile of six on the Rock of St. Helena! There is something in these marvellous coincidences beyond the operation of chance, and which even a Protestant historian feels himself bound to mark for the observation of future ages. The world had not gone back a thousand years, but that being existed, with whom a thousand years are as one day, and one day as a thousand years. And, without ascribing any deviation from ordinary laws to these events, or supposing that the common Father, who sees with equal eye as Lord of all, the varied modes of worship of His diverse creatures, had interposed in a peculiar manner in favor of any particular Church, we may, without presumption, rest in the humble belief that the laws of the moral world are of universal application; that there are limits to the oppression of virtue even in this scene of trial; and that, when a power elevated on the ascendancy of passion and crime has gone such a length as to outrage alike the principles of justice and the religious feelings of a whole quarter of the globe, the period is not far distant when the aroused indignation of mankind will bring about its punishment."—Vol. VII, Ed. II, pp. 619, 620, 621.

He didn't look like a beggar, but he had his plans all laid before he struck Vicksburg, and he cleared a hundred dollars here in two days. He didn't go around whining: "Please sir, for the love of God," as most of them do, but he walked up to a man, called him "General" to start off with, and the shipplasters came in faster than he could take them. The only five men in town who didn't contribute were men whom he inadvertently addressed as "Captain."—*Vicksburg Herald*.

The other day a Vicksburg father, finding it necessary to reprove his son, gently said: "Don't stuff victuals into your mouth that way, my son; George Washington didn't eat after that fashion." The boy accepted the reproof without comment, and after pondering for a while, he remarked to himself: "And I don't believe George Washington licked his boy for finding a bottle of whiskey in the shed when he was hunting after horsehose, either!"—*Vicksburg Herald*.

GRAY'S CASTOR-FLUID, A most pleasant and agreeable Hair-Dressing—cooling, stimulating and cleansing. Promotes the growth of the Hair, keeps the roots in a healthy condition, prevents dandruff, and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Price 25c per bottle. For sale at all Druggists. HENRY B. GRAY, Chemist, 144 S. Lawrence, Main Street. (Established 1859.)

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT FARM, known as MOUNT ST. COLUMBA FARM, West Williams, North Middlesex, Ontario, containing 130 acres, all enclosed, of which 110 are well cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; and 20 acres of woodland well timbered, plenty of good water, first class frame buildings, stone wall cellars under a gravel house, large bearing orchard, and well fenced all around, within a quarter of a mile of the Catholic Parish Church and Separate School; four acres half miles from Park Hill Station on C. T. R. Road; thirteen miles from Stratford, and twenty-eight miles from London; good gravel roads to and from it. Apply by letter, post paid to the Proprietor on the premises, LEO MOUNTYRE, Borsari P.O., North Middlesex Ont.

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