

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.

Mrs. J. J. Skelton, Editeur. We note by the latest Paris fashions that moire, or watered-silk, which has been quite given up for years, has once more appeared, and is much used in the new winter costumes. Not, however, for the bodice of a dress, so much as for its accessories, such as waistcoats, facings, and pockets. Black moire thus employed is frequently embroidered with tiny stars, either in black or colored silk.

Ladies who have gone to the expense of buying a good black silk for winter best, wish, as a rule, to make it up so that it may be very fashionable some length of time. This is rather a difficult problem to solve in these days of changing fashions. Reasoning, however, upon the basis of probability, I should advise them to make the dress very long at the back, slightly puffed out, and to trim it in front on tablier, and with a long-waisted bodice made with lasques of irregular shape. If this dress is meant to be rather dressy, a black guaze drapery may be added, embroidered either in various colors or simply in black silk or jet beads. This drapery, of course, be easily taken off, and worn as only of an evening. If care has been taken to make the bodice with a waistcoat that can be removed at pleasure, it will be easy to change this waistcoat of black silk for one either of light-colored faille or satin, or of white lace arranged in rows across the front. Such is, I believe, the best way of making up a black silk at once, useful, durable, and really fashionable.

It seems curious that with all the hardness of the times, never were the dry goods establishments, small and great, more complete with beautiful materials, handsome costumes, and elegant articles in any way appertaining to the toilet.

Dress materials absolutely magnificent in texture and design, jewelry fit for the adornment of a princess; in short, everything, from the most trivial article to a full ball costume; and yet, with all this, never was it easier, for a woman who desires to do so, to dress with greater economy, with more absolute cheapness, than at this time. Nice dress goods are to be found from twenty-five cents per yard up and where, as is so often the case, a woman makes her own clothes, she may at the same time make herself very neat and stylish at a very small expense. By the ingenuity that has been developed by the economy necessitated by the varying forms of fashion, women have learned to combine styles, quantities and materials with much taste, and they have the satisfaction of feeling that their work looks as well as their neighbor's whose cost is twice or three times as much. With all the facilities that women now have, the patterns, the ready-made suits, the cheapness of materials, and the absolute latitude given for individual taste, both in design and trimmings, there are few women who cannot afford to be "in the fashion." A little taste, a little training, a little relieving of the monotony of the trimming, a fresh contrasting of some contrasting color, and let last year's costume be conformed to the fashion of to-day.

This Autumn there are coming into vogue ten fresh colors, and one hundred shades of each. Wine color in all its shades, from the creamy white to a vivid red, has for its accompaniment a combined with cream, with brown, with gold, and even with pink, the last making a particularly beautiful contrast. Lilac, so long in disuse, is again going to be worn by those whose complexions can bear it.

Collar-ettes, broad collars, small capes and long scarfs are all very fashionable and are, in all forms, the most interesting being a combination of these shades and lace.

Walking Dress.—The palmetto, with large sleeves, is of black ribbed cloth, trimmed with grey fur. The dress is of purple serge, ornamented with a fancy velvet gallow and silk tassel fringe. Black beaver hat, trimmed with ostrich plumes, gold cord and purple quilling of silk.

The Cashmere.—This is in much demand this fall, in white felt, trimmed with cardinal plush and ostrich tips.

Walking dress.—Palmetto of black velvet, richly braided, and trimmed with fringe. The dress is of black Sicilienne, trimmed with narrow crossfolds, edged with satin.

Felt bonnet, ornamented with a plume and torse of velvet.

Visiting Dress.—This dress can be made of lizard-green cashmere, with killings of the same; mantle of fine black diagonal cloth, trimmed with crossfolds of fallie piped with satin, and a richly-beaded passementerie.

Bonnet of green satin, ornamented with feathers and bows, and a gold ornament.

Visiting Dress.—This is of peacock cashmere. The jacket is trimmed with chinchilla. The tunic is raised at the side under bows of satin ribbon.

Bonnet of velvet of same color as the dress, trimmed with the same, and ostrich plume.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

Tapioa Blanc-mange.—Half a pound of tapioa soaked for one hour in a pint of milk. Boil till tender, sweeten to taste, and pour it into a mold. When cool turn it out and serve it in a dish with jam round and a little cream, or flavor with lemon or bitter almond without jam or cream.

Gout Mixture.—Wine of colchicum, one ounce; spirits of nitrous ether, one ounce; iodine of potassium, two scruples; distilled water, two ounces. Mix. A teaspoonful in camomile tea two or three times a day.

Oyster Sauces.—Take of tender meat and suct an equal quantity; pound very fine in a mortar; season with cayenne and salt; chop some oysters in, and moisten with oyster liquid and a little cream; form into fancy rolls and fry a brown color.

Treatment for a Cold in the Head or Chest.—A light or spoon diet should be adopted, and animal food and fermented or spiritous liquors avoided. The bowels should be opened with some mild aperients, and if the symptoms be severe, or fever or headache be present, small diaphoretic doses of antimonials, accompanied by copious draughts of diluents, as barley water, weak tea or gruel, should be taken.

Iron for Successful Bread-making.—Always have your dough as soft as you possibly can to knead, as it will be much better bread. Just before putting in bread-pan to lighten, sprinkle the bottom of pan well with sugar, and when in pan have ready some melted lard or clean grease of any kind, and rub well with the hand over the top and sides of dough; this will prevent the formation of crust upon top of dough, and thereby prevent waste. The same to be done when worked into loaves and put in bake-pans, and just before putting into oven take a small clean piece of cloth and saturate in milk or cream, and moisten the top and sides of bread, then put into quick oven and bake at three-quarters of an hour, and you will have splendid bread and delicious crust. Moisten the warm crust with butter will render it much nicer than is when bread is done. I know the foregoing hints and receipts to be infallible from practical knowledge. No more bad or inferior bread, if my instructions are followed. Of course good flour is an indispensable requisite.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

ANTRIM. A meeting was held in Warrenpoint on Oct. 23rd, to organize a company to run a line of steamers between Westport and Liverpool.

CLARE. A farmer named Patrick Bernard was killed on Oct. 19th, while passing Traugh Castle, the seat of Colonel O'Donnell, on his way to Limerick market with a load of corn.

CORK. A party of burglars visited the house of the Very Rev. Dean O'Mahony, the respected parish priest of Mitchelstown, recently, and made off with his collar and stole £35. They got clear free.

DUBLIN. On the average it rains in Ireland 220 days in the year.

On the 4th of Oct., at the Convent of St. Andre, Tournai, Belgium, Henrietta Marie, only daughter of Mr. N. J. Anderson, late of Great Brunswick street, Dublin, in religion Madame Ebelburg, made her religious profession.

DOWN. On Oct. 19th, a small farmer named Owen Flanagan, residing near the town of Newry, died in the 104th year of his age. During his long life he enjoyed the best of health, and he only complained of illness a short time before his death.

GALWAY. A man named Andrew Brennan, a laborer in Mr. Wade's Hill, in Galway, was killed on Oct. 21st.

KING'S COUNTY. Rev. Michael Colgan, P. P., Rahian, died at his residence, on Oct. 22nd.

LOUTH. On Oct. 19th Captain John Carpenter, Harbor Master of Drogheda, died of apoplexy.

MEATH. On Oct. 20th the Rathkenny Catholic church was re-opened, having undergone some much needed improvements.

WEXFORD. George Hornidge Porter, Esq., F. R. C. I. S., Surgeon, to Her Majesty in Ireland, 2 Merrion Square, North, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for county of Wexford.

The Wexford Union had a balance in its favor in the hands of its treasurer at the close of the financial year—29th September—of £318 5s 3d. It is the only Union in Ireland which can show a balance. Its treasurer, the National Bank, allowed £182 8s. 6d. interest.

MAYO. Mr. Patrick J. Ansb'ry is a candidate for the office of Castlebar Town Commissioner, in room of his father-in-law, Mr. Edward MacMahon, who lately resigned.

SLIGO. On Oct. 23rd, an inflammatory placard was posted against the wall of the recently erected residence of Charles Phibbs, Esq., J. P., Doobeg, near Bunninadden, threatening him with all sorts of vengeance if he attempted to increase the rents, &c., on the tenants on his property.

TIPPERARY. On Oct. 19th, a respectable farmer named James Burke, residing near Carrick-on-Suir, died whilst at prayers. He was in full enjoyment of all his powers up to the moment of his demise. Mr. Burke, who was about sixty years of age, transacted business in Garrick up to a late hour on the previous evening.

WESTMEATH. The annual election of a chairman for the Mullingar Town Commissioners took place on Oct. 23rd, in the Commissioners' Office, Mullingar. Mr. Edward Coffey proposed that the chairman for many years past, Dillon Kelly, Esq., M. D., J. P., be re-elected. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wm. Farrell, and carried unanimously.

On the night of Oct. 18th, John Donnellan, a herd in the employment of Major Upton, at Coolemore, was in bed when a party broke open his door, and when he made his appearance attacked him with pitchforks, and with these he was stabbed in different parts of the body. He was left insensible on the floor, and supposed to be dead. The inmates of the house being alarmed came upon the scene of the occurrence, and seeing the state that Donnellan was in immediately sent to Mount for Dr. Fry, who promptly attended; but the man died from the effects of his injuries on the following day.

Donnellan's brother had married against his will, and died, leaving his goods to his widow. The will was made by a man named Dunigan, whom the deceased was subsequently instrumental in evicting from his farm, and the hatred engendered against Donnellan induced the police for several months to guard him. He was a widower and lived alone with a servant man. The servant was temporarily absent on the occasion of the murder, and on his return found his master stabbed twice through the body and once through the temple with a pitchfork.

CATHOLICITY IN POLAND. HER PRESENTS ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE POPE—A SIGNIFICANT ACT.

The newspapers of Cracow have published a correspondence which has taken place recently between Mgr. Popiel, Bishop of Cracow-Katolick, and the Holy Father. The fact of this correspondence is extraordinary, for it is the first time since 1831 that the Government, so bitterly opposed to anything Catholic, has permitted a Polish bishop to write to the Sovereign Pontiff. It is even more than probable that the Government encouraged the matter, and what is still more astonishing, the publication of this correspondence, which is a condemnation of the policy Russia has pursued, even up to the present day, was sanctioned and authorized. The letter of Mgr. Popiel is as follows:

Holy Father.—It is with most lively joy, Most Holy Father, that we have heard of your election to the See of the Vicar of Christ and the supreme head of the Church. The joy which fills our heart is shared by all the bishops and the faithful of the Catholic Church, for all rejoice equally that, after the death of the great Pius IX., of imperishable memory, it is you Most Holy Father, whom Divine Providence has elevated to a dignity the most exalted in this world. In this our faith renewed vigor, visibly testifying that God protects and directs the Church in the midst of the greatest dangers, and our hearts have reason to hope that under your Pontificate, Most Holy Father, the faith shall triumph over all dangers, and shall establish peace of conscience so necessary for the whole world. May that time arrive very quickly. This is what we wish from the bottom of our heart Most Holy Father, together with our clergy and people, all sincerely attached to the Holy Apostolic See. And in wishing your Holiness length of years, we cast ourselves at the feet of your Holiness and kiss them with the most profound veneration, and we ask that you grant us, to our clergy, and the people committed to our care, the Apostolic Benediction.

The reply of the Holy Father was transmitted through M. Salvini, the agent of the

Russian Government at Rome. The French, from which we translate, was itself made from the Polish translation of the original: To our Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

If the termination of the widowhood of the Church, by the grace of God, was a cause of joy to all the faithful, we are not surprised, venerable brother, that in your country, so celebrated for its faith, it was a cause of equal happiness. Therefore we accept with gratitude your sincere wishes as well as your assurances of love and veneration for the Vicar of Christ in our humble person. We accept them as a pledge of the perfect love which shall not cease to unite you to us, as it unites us at this moment. May our Apostolic Benediction, which we transmit to you with all our heart, venerable brother, to you and your whole diocese, as a messenger of Divine grace and as a testimony of our particular affection, may it increase this love and strengthen it more and more.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 29th of July, 1878, the first of our Pontificates.

LEO XIII., POPE.

NIHILISM. Some time since reports were spread over all Europe of extensive arrests at Warsaw of persons suspected of complicity in nihilist schemes. All those persons were, almost without exception Russian, and most of them students, who had come to the University of Warsaw, not so much for the sake of their studies, as for pushing on the revolutionary propaganda. Many such emissaries, both male and female, have settled down in the large towns throughout Poland. But just as the Poles subject to Prussia do not hearken to the suggestions of the Social-Democrat agitators, so the nihilist ideas meet with no favor in Russian Poland.

The faith and religion are too deeply rooted to allow schemes which aim at the overthrow of the Church and society to meet with support among the people. But, since it is the Catholic religion, and it alone, which is the bulwark against nihilism in these regions, surely the Russian Government is guilty of a gross political blunder in prosecuting this religion.

In a district in which almost the entire population are Greek Uniates, fourteen Roman Catholic parish churches have been closed. All the efforts of the Catholics to obtain the opening of one or two of those churches for divine service have been fruitless. Even the Jews joined in the remonstrance made by the Catholics; for they found that their business transactions were very much injured by the proscription of the Catholic religion, inasmuch as the Catholics were thereby led in many instances to emigrate to other districts.

THE UNiates. The hard lot of the poor Uniates knows no alleviation. They still continue to be punished with fine and imprisonment, and free quarters of soldiers, because they will not allow their children to be baptized by the schismatical popes. Their patient constancy deserves the highest praise and reward. Many heads of families have been banished to Siberia and into the remote interior provinces. But, whenever they can communicate by letter with the relations they have left at home, they exhort them most earnestly to perseverance, and to adhere to the faith of their fathers. If it is a sad picture, it is a most edifying one in the midst of our material age.

INDIAN GRATITUDE. AN INCIDENT RECALLING THE MINNESOTA MASSACRE OF 1862.

From the Wichita (Kas.) Eagle. There resides in Wichita a widow lady by the name of Mrs. A. H. Gibson. She is of slight stature and very quiet and retiring, and with her daughter carries on the profession of milliner and mantua maker in the store of Huse & Charlton. During the late visit of the Indians to our Fair, and as the sons of the forest were in single file passing along the street, a Cheyenne brave suddenly broke ranks, and, running into the above establishment, put his arms about Mrs. Gibson, patted her with his hand, and in broken English gave expression to great joy and satisfaction. All the ladies in the store were, of course, nearly frightened out of their wits, while the blanched savage kept reiterating, "Good squaw!" "Heap good squaw!" The sequel is not interesting.

Previous to the great Indian massacre in 1862, Mrs. Gibson, then Mrs. Southworth, lived in a small town on the frontier. One day a squaw came to her house and made her understand that she wanted soup, after obtaining which, carried it away in a vessel to the woods. For several days she came regularly on the same errand. A few days before the bloody massacre, in which so many men, women and children were ruthlessly butchered, two of the squaws came to Mrs. Gibson's house, and asked for dinner. After the meal one of them told her that they must bind her in secrecy, and they kept strict watch over her for two weeks, after which two squaws took her to within a few miles of a fort, forty miles distant, put her down in the road and told her when dark came to go in, which she did, and that no harm could befall her. Of course she could only submit, and as she was being carted to her destination during the next day saw the burning homes, fleeing settlers and scenes that will never be effaced from her memory. From the squaws she had learned that the soup she had daily made was for a sick chief, Monaway, who recovered, and who had determined to save her and hers. When she returned to her home the following spring, after several months' absence, she found everything just as she had left it. Not a cow or even a chicken was missing, but everything had been cared for, fed and protected during the long winter by some Indians who had been detailed for that purpose, and who immediately relinquished everything to her peaceful possession. Our hero was one of the party, and in spite of the time intervening immediately recognizing her, and expressed his satisfaction as related.

THE EARLY RISING DELUSION.—For farmers and those who live in localities where people can retire at eight or nine o'clock, the old notion about early rising is still appropriate. But he who is kept up till ten or eleven o'clock, and then rises at five or six because of the teachings of some old ditty about "early rising," is committing a sin against his own soul. There is not one man in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours sleep. All the stuff written about great men who slept only three or four hours a night is apocryphal. They have been put upon such small allowances occasionally and prospered; but no man ever yet kept healthy in body and mind for a number of years with less than seven hours' sleep. If you can get to bed early, then rise early; if you cannot get to bed till late, then rise late. It may be proper for one man to rise at eight as it is for another to rise at five. Let the rousing bell be rung by at least thirty minutes before your public appearance. Physicians say that a sudden jump out of bed gives irregular motion to the pulses. It takes hours to get over a too sudden rising. It is barbarous to expect children to land on the centre of the floor at the call of their nurses, the thermometer below zero. Give us time as you call us to roll over, gaze at the world full in the face, and look before we leap.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

From the N. Y. Herald. What may yet prove to have been a cowardly and brutal murder, but which has thus far been called an accident, yesterday threw the city of Patterson, N. J., into a fever of excitement and for the nonce distracted attention from the all-absorbing topic of the elections. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon smoke was seen issuing from the second floor of the building in rear of No. 229 Marshall street. The floor is occupied by William Rafferty, a workman employed in the Passic Rolling Mill, who lives with his wife and daughter, the latter two years old.

ARROUSED BY SMOKES. At the time the smoke was discovered Mrs. Rafferty and her child were alone in the apartments, and their piercing shrieks attracted the attention of James Murray who occupies the front building. Hurrying to their assistance he found the doors leading to the first floor locked, and returned for his keys. By this time a number of men had gathered in the yardland when the door was unlocked rushed to the floor above. John Cahill, who first entered Mrs. Rafferty's room, was stifled with the smoke, being restored to consciousness with no little difficulty. When the atmosphere had slightly cleared another man entered, and Mrs. Rafferty was carried into the street, allowing the wind to blow away the remaining smoke.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT. When the air had become sufficiently clear a horrible sight met the gaze of the men who had gone to Mrs. Rafferty's relief. The poor woman lay on the floor in the agonies of death. Her clothing had been entirely destroyed, and her flesh, especially in the middle of the room, was burned to a crisp. In the middle of the room was a pool of blood, and everywhere were traces of a terrible struggle. The walls and ceilings of the room in which the dying woman was found and of the adjoining bedroom were smeared, as if an attempt had been made to escape in that way. Mrs. Rafferty was carried into the front building, the charred flesh actually dropping from her bones. Death came to her relief in a few moments. Her husband, who was summoned from a polling place in the neighborhood, was well high crazed by the catastrophe.

THEORY OF THE CRIME. There seems to be little doubt that Mrs. Rafferty was the victim of a terrible outrage. The stove in the room where she was found was not sufficiently heated to have set fire to her clothing, and the bloody evidences of the death struggle in her apartments are proof that her taking off was not accidental. The theory that finds most favor with her neighbors and the townspeople generally is that she was mortally wounded by a desperado who sought to make her death doubly sure while at the same time concealing the traces of his bloody deed. What leads to this supposition is the fact that an ill-favored man, apparently a tramp, was seen to leave the house in which the tragedy occurred shortly before the arrival of relief. Instead of leaving by way of the front yard the unknown man made his escape across the vacant lots bordering on Main street. The police are actively investigating the mystery, and strenuous efforts will be made to capture the fellow whose suspicious actions attracted the attention of those who saw him on his way from the scene.

The little girl, who was left in the room with her mother when Mr. Rafferty went out in the morning, was found sleeping in the bedroom, the bedclothes covering her face so closely as to have prevented her being awakened by the noise of the struggle or the clank of smoke that filled the apartments. The afflicted husband is wholly in the dark as to the motive of the crime—for that a terrible crime has been committed there is little ground for doubt.

Up to a late hour last night no further clue had been obtained as to the identity or motive of the guilty party. An inquest will be held to-day.

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