

AN IMPOSING SUCCESSOR TO AN OLD LANDMARK.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, SARINIA

ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND DR. KILROY.

Years ago the powers of our country, principally of Irish and French origin fought manfully against the adverse circumstances of their condition. The trackless first succumbed to their energy and perseverance. Rude huts—rude, but comparatively comfortable and invariably happy homes were hastily built of logs. Toil and perseverance was the maxim, and toil and perseverance has conquered. Peace and plenty were the rewards of this industry. Magnificent farms and beautiful homesteads are now to be seen in the place of the humble hut, and thick forest. But the people in every phase of circumstances never lost sight of the necessity of having a place of worship, very humble, indeed, were the little temples which the poor people of these times possessed. But they were the very best they could afford. They did not, and do not, in their prosperity forget their obligations to the Grace of all their possessors. Every town and village, and through many places in the rural districts do we now witness the erection of magnificent churches dedicated to the service of our divine Lord. The one of which we are about to speak reflects honor on the study, faith and liberality of the good and faithful Catholics of Sarinia. The erection of this magnificent edifice also speaks volumes for the energy and business ability of the beloved parish priest, Father Bayard, through whose exertions the erection of the present edifice has been brought about.

Last Sunday was set apart as the day on which the building was to be solemnly consecrated, and at an early hour the church was well filled. Amongst the congregation were observed, prominent Catholics from Port Huron, Point Edward, Fromfield, Moorstown, Petrolia, Coruna, and the townships adjoining, and three or four residents of London. At the conclusion of the dedication the high mass—*missa pro populo*—was celebrated. Very Rev. Dean Murphy, of Huron, was Celebrant; Rev. Father Van Law, of Deacon, and Rev. Father Ferron, of the Cathedral, as sub-Deacon. After the Gospel of the Mass, His Lordship preached a magnificent sermon, of which the following is but a faint and imperfect synopsis from the second chapter of his sermon, which was observed, and in which he said:—“Dearest brethren, as I have already said, we have come to bless your new church and dedicate it to the service of God. This new church, excellent in design, and solid in construction, and certainly sufficiently spacious, reflects credit upon all concerned; upon your devoted and zealous clergy, your own large-heartedness and generosity, and, I am happy to hear, upon the liberality of your Protestant neighbors. In this church Almighty God will be adored and glorified; His Holy Word will be preached in purity and integrity; His praises will be sung; and the reasonable sufferings of Christ will be rescued from the servitude of Satan. His Lordship then proceeded to remark how natural it was for Catholics all over the world to subscribe even from their smallest earnings to the erection of temples for God's glory, and the reasonable sufferings of their doing so, for they knew they were building a house not for man but for God, not for the wants of the perishable body but for the wants of the imperishable soul. If men will toil and labor for a lifetime in order to acquire competency and surround their old age with comfort and ease, why should they not also give a portion to the house of God, in order to secure their future happiness, and prepare for themselves an eternal home in the heavens? If the dearest affections of our hearts cling to the surroundings in which our youths were nurtured, and in which manhood, why will not our hearts also cling fondly to our holy church in which we grew up into spiritual manhood, fostered and strengthened by her sacraments? Men at all times have felt a strong desire to contribute some place in which to adore and glorify God, and to give for mercy and the forgiveness of sins. Of all the temples we read of in the old dispensation the greatest was Solomon's. Its stately grandeur and sublime magnificence had been the especial pride of the Jewish people, but in an evil hour the invaders came upon their homes, polluted their sanctuary and razed it to the ground, and themselves and their children driven into exile; but on returning from their captivity they commenced the erection of a new temple, and with trowel in one hand and sword in the other wrought day by day in spite of the attacks of their enemies. The prophet foretold that the new temple would be far inferior in design and construction to the temple that was destroyed, yet that it would be infinitely greater, because the desired of nations would visit it and follow with the glory of His presence. And now, my dear friends, said His Lordship, this is the consideration which makes the poorest Catholic church in the country infinitely superior, in the eyes of her children, to the greatest temple of antiquity; because we believe the desired of nations fills our temples with His Holy and mysterious presence; because we believe the Son of God is really present, and is truly offered up as a sacrifice to God under the appearance of bread and wine. His Lordship then proceeded to deal with the doctrine of sacrifice, and travelled over the history of mankind from the fall of Adam to show that it had never fallen into disuse, and was already the great central act of worship of Almighty God. It sprang from the need which had been always felt of acknowledging the supreme dominion of God, and their total dependence on Him, and not only His dominion and their dependence, but also the forfeiture of their lives to divine justice by the commission of sin. Wherever men were found the great act by which they worshipped God was the sacrificial act. Abel and Cain and the

patriarchs offered sacrifice; Melchisedek offered a sacrifice of bread and wine, and the doctrine of sacrifice would be lost, lest it should be swept away with the course of time, Almighty God selected from His people a special family which he raised to the dignity of the priesthood. At the confusion of Babel, when the people separated into various quarters of the earth, they carried with them the various truths which had been received from their fathers, and when many of those truths were in the course of time lost or forgotten, they clung to the doctrine of sacrifice as a thing too precious to lose sight of. In every age and every clime God was worshipped by this central act which we call sacrifice, and the religion of the Jewish people was the true religion until the advent of Jesus Christ. It was the religion revealed by God. It is true it was incomplete, as it only foreshadowed the good things that were to come; it was but the shadow of the reality which was to come to pass. Now there can be no shadow without its counterpart in reality, consequently the shadow of the old law has its counterpart in the new dispensation. We find two kinds of sacrifices in the old law—the bloody sacrifice of Aaron and the bloodless or bread and wine sacrifice of Melchisedek. We find the sacrifice of Aaron completed and fulfilled by the sacrifice of Jesus Christ on the cross. There was the reality, the substance that gave meaning to the sacrifice that was shadowed by the priesthood of Aaron. But where was there in the new dispensation a sacrifice answering in reality to the sacrifice of Aaron? Where was its counterpart worship? It had no reality since the death of our Redeemer, which fulfilled the bloody sacrifices of the old dispensation. Not so with the sacrifice of Melchisedek. In the 109th psalm we find some remarkable words addressed to the Son of God by His Eternal Father:—“Thou art a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedek.” He does not say a priest for ever according to the order of Aaron, but of Melchisedek, who offered the sacrifice of bread and wine. But how is Christ to become a priest according to this order? This great mystery took place at the Last Supper. It was the solemn evening on which the Son of God was parting with His beloved disciples. He was about to die and leave a legacy to His disciples and their followers for ever. He was about to make His last will, and spoke as one not about to deceive. He must be clear and concise and direct. Taking bread into His hands He blessed and broke, and offered to His disciples, said, “Take ye and eat; this is my body, which shall be offered for you.” He does not say this is the figure of my body. Taking a chalice of wine He gave thanks and gave it to them saying, “Drink ye all of this, for this is my blood of the new covenant, which shall be shed for you.” He does not say it is the figure of His blood. Thus was instituted what we call the sacrifice of the mass, the clean oblation of the new law, which is perpetually applied to the souls of men and by the words, “Do this in commemoration of Me,” he became a priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedek, because after instituting the unbloody sacrifice of bread and wine, He commanded its continuance for all time. St. Paul, in various parts of his writings, clearly indicates the existence of a real, true Christian sacrifice as the great public act of divine worship in his time. His Lordship here cited from Hebrews, xiii. ch. 10, 21st verse, as well as several other places, which developed with great skill and power, and which, he sought to show, clearly proved the existence of the sacrifice of the mass in Apostolic times. He then quoted several of the early accredited Christian writers to show that the Eucharistic sacrifice was in their day the great public act of Christian worship, that the Church had received this doctrine from the Apostles and the Apostles from Christ. The remnants of altars in the subterranean passages where the people of the early Church were forced to bury themselves in the frescoes on the walls representing the priests clothed in the same vestments as the priests to-day, clearly show this belief that inspired the music of the church, and made the canvas breathe and live, and transformed the block of stone into living life, for these things were done to adorn the Lord's house in which the counterpart, the reality of the shadowy sacrifice of Melchisedek, was to be offered up forever.

The church was again crowded in the evening, when vespers were sung, followed by a lecture. The Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, was the lecturer, and his subject was of the progress of the Catholic Church during the last hundred years, not only in Europe, but in America. He said ninety years ago Russia, France, Austria, Spain, and Portugal were at war with the Catholic Church. Pius the 6th died a prisoner in infidel France, and as the cardinals had been scattered in all directions the enemies of the Papacy were sure there would never be another Pope. Never before had Peter's bark careened so near the water's edge. Yet she rode the storm in safety, and 1800 saw “Cherubini” Pius 7th, in Rome, through the instrumentality of England and Russia, two anti-Catholic powers. He next pictured the trials and final triumph of Pius 7th, and closed by stating that the Catholic Church came through her many conflicts, purified and invigorated, whilst all else had changed. Regarding England, he stated that one hundred years ago it was as much as a priest's life was worth to appear on the streets of London wearing a Roman collar, and that when Bishop Milner first assembled his priests (about 70 years ago) to consult for the welfare of the Church, he had to gather them in a common tap-room, and put pipes in the windows and pewter beer mugs on the tables to shield themselves from the mob, so that those entering or passing by would think those present had gathered for a jollification. How changed is all since then! England has now two Cardinals and a very large staff of well-educated and thoroughly devoted clergymen, with monasteries and nunneries springing up throughout England, Scotland and Wales, as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand. Whilst the Catholic Church gathers weekly into her fold large numbers of the noblest and most highly educated in the land, there is hardly a nobler family in England, Ireland or Scotland that has not given one or more of its members to the Catholic Church within the last twenty-five years. Turn nearest home. A hundred years ago in the neighboring States the Catholics stood in the ratio of 1 to 110, with only 30 or 40 priests and bishops. Now the Catholic population is one to six, viz., about 7,000,000, governed by 12 archbishops, 55 bishops and over 6,000 priests. Even here in our own favored Canada, 40 years ago there was but one bishop between Sarinia and Quebec. Now in Ontario alone there is an archbishop and four suffragan Bishops and 216 priests attending 323 churches. He predicted that as the Catholic Church has already triumphed over the most adverse influences which the age could possibly bring against her, she will continue to triumph over every new combination in the ages to come.

The architect of this complete and beautiful church is Mr. Geo. Waddell, of this town, whose skill is of the highest order and whose work takes a front rank among Canadian architecture. Mr. Henry Wenino was the contractor for the carpentering, &c., sub-letting the slating to Mr. E. R. Davis, of Detroit, and the galvanizing and iron work to Mr. John Mahony. The painting and graining, as already mentioned, was performed by Messrs. G. Taylor & Son; the plastering by Mr. Jas. Ellison; and the masonry, stone and brickwork by Messrs. Blacker & Scott; so that the entire work, with the exception of the slating, was done by Sarinia mechanics. How well each performed his part may be summed up in the single remark that each did his best—which is saying a great deal.

The building was contracted for a cost of \$15,528, exclusive of the windows and ironwork, which will be specified by the minutes of the congregation. It is the intention of the Building Committee to level and beautify the grounds—which cover about four acres—next summer, besides erecting a neat and substantial fence. As soon as their new cemetery is completed (which will add to the old cemetery), the present grave-yard will be removed. The heating of the church for the present is to be provided by stoves, but a hot-air or steam heating system will shortly be introduced. New altars will be provided, also, in the course of time, these extra improvements will add to the total cost will amount to about \$20,000.

The seating of the church was done by Messrs. Bennett Bros., of London—a well-known firm. There are three aisles, the central measuring 6ft. 10in., and the sides 3 ft. 6 in. in width. The number of pews is thirty-one double and thirty-two single, which will comfortably seat about 600 persons, with sufficient room for twenty additional pews when occasion requires. The pews are of open pattern, being made of oak with walnut ornamentation, and all hand-carved finished. On the outside of each pew is a Gothic panel, in which is laid a cross, the sacred monogram, “I. H. S.,” being enclosed on each in a neat design in black letters. All the pews are supplied with improved kneeling benches, which can be folded back when not in use; and sleeping book racks, in which are placed the Gospels. Our reporter was informed that this is the first church in Ontario which is seated with this pew; and competent judges say that, irrespective of creed, the church is not only the best seated in the Province, but that it is one of the best arranged in Western Canada. The Marquette family, from Windsor were engaged to perform the musical portion of the service. The different members are gifted with excellent voices, and exhibit careful training. The principal pieces produced were Laetitia Mess, Rossini's “O Salutaris,” and Lambillotte's “Ave Maria.” A collection was taken up at morning and evening services, which realized about \$600.

THE PROPOSED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—The following is a summary of the estimated expenditures of the Province of Ontario for the financial year ending 31st December, 1880:

Civil Government	\$ 175,728 00
Legislation	108,500 00
Administration of Justice	28,500 00
Education	49,700 00
Public Institutions' maintenance	98,827 00
Immigration	99,950 00
Agriculture and Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions	109,600 00
Hospitals and Charities	72,252 03
Miscellaneous Expenditures	157,529 76
Public Buildings	52,900 00
Public Works	52,900 00
Charges on Crown Lands	75,000 28
Unforeseen and Unprovided	50,000 00
Total	\$2,285,632 07

The London Daily Telegraph (Liberal) on the state of affairs in Ireland.—“Every day brings nearer the dreadful time when the last morsel of food shall be eaten and the cry of famine, poignant now, shall rend the heavens, and death and disease shall stalk through the land. Ireland's fight for existence claims indulgence for her soldiers. While the upper classes live in luxury, the

Irish farmers, whose humble qualities are many, are slow to complain, and would rather hide their grief than parade it.”

DUBLIN. DR. ROURKE'S LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th, Dr. Rourke delivered a lecture in Kidd's Opera Hall, the subject being his favorite one—“Thomas Moore, the Poet of all circles, and the idol of his own.”

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather and bad roads quite a crowd attended the lecture, amongst others we noticed Rev. Father Murphy, Dr. Hodges and Mr. Bussell, Mr. O'Sullivan, and Mr. McKillop, and quite a number of Irishmen of all denominations, anxious to hear the praises of their talented countryman Tom Moore.

Dr. Rourke, of Mitchell, acted as chairman in his usual able and happy manner. The Dr. said in introducing his friend Dr. Rourke it was needless to speak their kind attention, as he was the subject chosen by Dr. Rourke was a favorite in all lands, but more especially with Irishmen, and would be proudly to be able to say that he loved the songs of his dear native land, and the melodies of Ireland's bard more than all. (Cheers.)

Dr. Rourke, on coming forth, was loudly cheered. He commenced his lecture by giving an account of the birth and early youth of Moore. How he was almost in danger of being a lawyer, but his good genius watched over him and gave to Ireland the greatest poet of the age, and the man that would have probably made a very inferior poet-fogger lived to delight his country and the civilized world by his magic verse. Go where you will, from the palace of the Emperor to the log cabin in the backwoods, you will find the songs of Moore. It may be the costly edition of the prince or the fifty cent paper-bound version of the peasant, the soul-stirring verses of our loved bard are cherished in the hearts of all true men. Who knows but to-day our countrymen, who are guarding the honor of England in the wilds of Afghanistan, are going into battle to the glorious music of some of Moore's grand songs, and to-day, after a lapse of half a century, the poems of Moore are found to be fast driving out the miserable trash of modern days. A brother poet says to Moore,

“I'm told, dear Moore, your lays are sung, Can't be true, you lucky man, By moonlight in the Persian tongue Along the streets of Isbahan.”

The Dr. referred to the age and times in which Moore lived and the society in which he moved. A general man who England with the nobility and royalty he did not forget his native land, and many of his most stirring and patriotic songs were written in an atmosphere which would be supposed to destroy any feelings of regard for his native land. The lecturer was eloquent when speaking of Moore's great poem Lalala. Ross's words read several extracts, which were heartily applauded by the audience; but the climax we reached when the Dr. recited

“She is far from the land where her young ones are, And described the love of Enamnet and Miss Curran, and the house came down when he gave the last portion of the memorable speech of Robert Emmet on his trial. When he came to the words, “until my country takes her place amongst the nations of the sea, let us man write my epitaph,” the audience cheered to the echo. The Dr. made many other quotations and concluded his lecture amidst great applause. Those who were fortunate enough to be present were delighted and the Doctor's fame as a lecturer will go far and near. It is evident that he is a master of the art of pleasing an audience, and we hope to hear him again soon. The Doctor was ably assisted by Miss McKenna, who presided at the piano, and Mr. Thompson, who sang the Irish songs, and was loudly applauded at the conclusion of each piece.

A vote of thanks was tendered by Mr. Race, of Mitchell, and carried unanimously. DUBLIN.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The London Junction Railway Bill was before the Railway Committee of the Local Legislature on the 29th. It passed the Committee by a vote of nineteen for to nine against and will be reported to the House.

Father Lacombe, who has been for 25 years a missionary among the Blackfeet in the north-west, has started east to arrange for the publication of the second volume of his Santeaux Dictionary. He also hopes to return accompanied by one hundred emigrant families for which he can provide choice locations.

James Flood, an old man living at or near Enniskillen, while out chopping in the woods near his house, was killed by the falling of a tree that was lodged in the one he was cutting down. It is supposed he was killed on the 24th, but was not found until the 30th.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. R. Stephenson, M. P., Rev. N. H. Martin, Wm. McKenzie and R. S. Woods, Q. C., waited upon the Kent County Council on Friday in behalf of the distressed people of Ireland. The council having been addressed by the gentlemen composing the deputation were pleased to grant \$500 for that purpose.

Guelp, February 2.—Henry Patterson, musician, late of the 7th Battalion Brigade, London, now of the Artillery Brigade Band, Guelp, attempted suicide on Saturday evening by striking himself on the head with a hatchet. He had inflicted six dangerous wounds when his wife, attracted by the noise, found him and took the hatchet from him. He is in the General Hospital in a precarious condition. The attempt is stated by poverty and starvation for his wife and three small children.

Some twelve years ago a number of sacred articles belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in St. Catharine's were stolen, and no trace could be found of them. On Tuesday afternoon five articles, a crucifix, two chalices and two other articles were found, where they had been buried, several feet under ground. It was

suspected that two Englishmen, and a man named Nugent, a painter, had committed the robbery—only one of them, Nugent, being arrested; the other two escaped. Nugent was finally brought to trial for the theft, but there was no evidence against him, and he was discharged. The articles found are worth about \$200.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RUSSIA. Olessa, January 29.—It is rumored here that a Russian transport, having on board 2,000 troops, recently embarked at Astrakhan, and bound for Tikhiklar, was wrecked in a heavy gale and completely wrecked in the Caspian sea. The majority of the troops, if not the entire force, are known to have perished. It is understood they were on their way to reinforce Kauffman's expedition, which is to march upon Merya en route to Herat in the spring. Inquiries concerning the disaster, directed to the War Office at St. Petersburg thus far have failed elicit further particulars.

GREAT BRITAIN.

New York, Feb. 3.—A London dispatch says—The authorities, it is understood, are taking extraordinary precautions to secure the personal safety of Queen Victoria during her progress from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Palace, to open Parliament on Thursday. It is believed that information of a projected attack, by members of the International Society, has been received. The entire route will be lined with troops. Strenuous efforts are now being made, and the Saboteurs do not appear to be gaining the best of the conflict, for the opening throughout the land of the museums on Sunday.

Not long since it was stated that a confessional had been established in one of our oldest medical institutions on the Surrey-side of the Thames. It has now been established beyond a doubt that not only one but in many of the London hospitals ritualistic proclivities are not infrequent. Dublin, Ireland, February 1st.—The Government, it is believed, will not renew the Irish Constabulary and their resolving to do this is ascribed to the fact that the country, which now envelops this country, and through which, it has gone, has been of a more peaceful character than their most sanguine apprehensions could have anticipated, and especially as the most ominous foreboding, and prognostications of wholesale slaughtering of landlords was invented by the detectives.

AFGHANISTAN.

Bombay, Jan. 28.—It is generally believed that the army corps will advance to Herat, and that the district will be transferred to Persia. All the officers belonging to the Cabul division now on leave are ordered to rejoin their commands by March 15th, when the operations throughout Afghanistan will recommence. Cabul, Jan. 28.—The Ghuznees have sent word to General Roberts that they are determined to fight to the last extremity unless Yakob Khan is reinstated as Amier. London, January 29.—A Cabul dispatch says the ex-Governor of Jelalabad is now within one day's march of Ghuznee; with a number of guns and some Sepoys, and has announced his intention to attack the British.

THE ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

Notwithstanding other attractions—literary, musical and amusing—the reopening of the Victoria Hall, last evening, was attended by a very large and appreciative audience. Previous to the commencement of the programme, the President, Mr. Jeremiah Gallagher, in a few well chosen and appropriate remarks, bade all a hearty welcome and thanking them for their kindness, bespoke a continuance thereof during the remainder of the season. The acting chairman of the Literary Club, Mr. M. F. Walsh, supplemented the President's remarks by a complimentary allusion to the neat and handsome and patriotic appearance given to the hall through the exertions of the governing body of the institute, and introduced Mrs. and Mr. M. J. Murphy, who opened the programme with a piano and violin duet performed in superb style, and for which they were loudly applauded. This was followed by recitations by Misses McKnight, Young and Maloney, and Master James M. Walsh, Ed. McKnight, John Gallagher, Charles Boisvert, Walter Walsh and Leonard, all of whom acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner; the latter quite a child, made his debut in a manly manner, showing that his training had been well attended to. Mr. Thomas Desgan recited the “Death of the Prince Imperial” in a very touching manner. Miss Gallagher sang, “Oh take me to thy heart again” in a manner that gained her hearty applause. Mr. Treffy was greeted with applause and a comic piece “Monsieur Tomcon,” in his characteristic style. Miss O'Malley sang the waltz song, “A leaf from the spray” splendidly, both as to voice and manner, and was heartily applauded. Mr. Bernard Jennings gave a patriotic recitation which was well received. Mr. J. P. Sutton, read D'Arcy McGee's “Famine in the land” in a spirited manner, showing that his heart was in his theme. An old favorite, Mr. P. C. Murphy, read “All quiet on the Potomac” and he acquitted himself in his usual excellent style. Next followed a piano duet by Misses Miller and Boisvert, and their performance of it was met by general applause. The entertainment was brought to a close by a quartette by Misses Boisvert and LaRoche and Messrs. W. H. Laloch and Lawlor, “Moonlight on the Lake,” rendered in excellent style and the performers retired amid loud applause, during the proceedings, the acting chairman took occasion to apologise for a fact of the programme not containing a larger proportion of music; accounting for it by the many adjustments of the opening of the season necessitated by the work attendant on the decorations and also by the desire of the members to give way to a charitable bazaar, many of their friends having meantime made other engagements. He promised that at the weekly entertainments for the remainder of the season a fuller musical programme would be submitted.—Quebec Chronicle, Jan. 13th.

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Chatham Tp., Jan. 15, 1880.

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SALMON ANGLING.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Fisheries Branch, OTTAWA, 31st Dec., 1879.

WRITERS OFFERS will be received to 1st April next for the ANGLING PRIVILEGES of the following rivers:

- River Kegonsika (North Shore)
Washkeewat
Romine
Mushuquo
Pashashbechoo
Cornelie
Agawan
Maple
Trot
St. Marguerite
Petite
Beville
Little Cascapedia (Banc des Chateaux)
Nouvelle
Escumene
Malbaie (near Perce)
Magdalen (South Shore)
Montionis
Tobique (New Brunswick)
Sashwaak
Jurequet
Charlo
Jupiter (Anticosti Island)
Salmon

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VOL. "C" We m lonable Canada- Perfect. We h Broad-C Prices I N. W. ECCLE Sunday, 15- Double Monday, 16- and Doct Tuesday, 17- Double Wednesday, 18- Double Thursday, 19- Double Friday, 20- Double Saturday, 21- Double Embod Written for BY ANG No poet pray Of inspirat The bliss beg Or with de The streets Or picture th Upon whose Where, as in Of sweetest No mortal to Those joys Which Chris Brought on With pret I think the That flow To deck the Of those wh As white a I know that Like victo And that the Now all the Beneath th His woodro Whose tow On harps with Their cease And brightly A crown of To purchas And how A crown of This is the When Jess, Good Jess, May I with To kiss thy Hamilton, P HAM PASTORAL L -ACTIVE L There is s cal circles to give our citi and I am s seen of Mot draw a full fluence over it all but spe In your la Festival of S which was c consider it m Rev. Father and on the last five; or he last five; or he has been, a went home p the excellent the concert. His Lordsh has sent a and ordered for the distric the pastora HA REV. AND D I send you have just re have your n and from ot have no dou tution afflic I know that c congregation, life of death, come to the will raise a c the first Sun amount sent P Praying God gregation, I remain, Yours r My Dear Lo It becom known to yo your favor, to your dioces, unhappily per diocese of Elp assing the las