DON, ONT.

ited.

OR SAME, WE WILL

THIS PROVINCE.

NOW READY.

GROCER, MERCHANT, &C,

ies, spirits &c

ESTABLISHED HOUSE, found as LOW as it is POS-INE ARTICLE for.

NZIE. Grocer, &c



VOL. 1.

N. WILSON & CO.

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

CARD.

DEAR SIR,-I have lately built two brick churches

in my parish, viz.: one at Wardsville and one at Alvin-ston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next

summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to intendet the present building on the first of March unless operations are

In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wards-

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

March, 1879. Sunday, 9.—Second Sunday of Lent, Epistle [1 Thess

Sunday, 9.—Second Sunday of Leaft, Episca (1984), 17-15 [Osspel [Matt. xvii., 1-9.]]
Monday, 10—Feast of the forty martyrs, semi-double.
Tuesday, 11—St. Thomas of Aquin, double.
Wednesday, 12—St. Gregory I, Pope and Doctor.]
Thursday, 13—St. Frances Widow.

Friday, 14—Commemoration of the winding sheet of Our Lord.

RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP

OF LONDON.

sure that you have successfully carried into execu-

tion this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked abillty,

and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it

will continue to be stamped with these characteris-

tics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of

a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be

conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially re-

commend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity

Sincerely in Christ,

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV.

DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DEAR SIR,-Your agent called on me yes

terday to procure my recommendation for the

circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your

enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement

of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper

is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes

a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so

rampant. I am glad that you are free from all

political parties, and therefore in a position to

approve of wise legislation and to condemn the

contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive cir-

Yours very faithfully,

Let us not leave the smallest interval be-

tween our duties. Let our duty interlace with

always preserve its freshness and ability. La-bor sanctified by prayer is more fruitful and

If we could form an idea of the influence of

meritorious, both for time and eternity.

one another like the branches of a hedge, like the links in a chain. Let us labor and pray, unceasingly labor and pray, and our heart will

+ P. F. CRINNON,

Bishop of Hamilton.

1 remain, dear sir.

+ John Walsh, Bishop of London.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON,

Nov. 5th, 1878.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Ontario, Nov. 13, '78.

Saturday, 15-Office of the feria.

of our diocese.

I am yours,

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.-

WOOLLENS,

LOW PRICES.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

BEST GOODS,

commenced by that date.

of three years.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY MARCH 7, 1879.

THE CHINESE BILL VETOED.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT,S MES-SAGE TO CONGRESS.

EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

BURNING OF CHINESE DWELLINGS.

Washington, March 1.—The President's Veto Message respecting the Chinese Bill was delivered to the House to-day. The ground of objection to the Bill is confined almost wholly to the Senate In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wardsville 30 families, and in Alvinston 16 families. I am, therefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all good Catholies to assist me in this great undertaking. There are very few who cannot by a little exertion sell one or more books of tickets, and they will be assisting in the glorious work of building churches dedicated to Almighty God, where the people are both to poor and too few in number to bear the whole cost themselyes. I appeal with confidence to you my friend

to the House to-day. The ground of objection to the Bill is confined almost wholly to the Senate amendment declaring certain articles of the Burlingame Treaty abrogated. The message holds that Congress has no right to abrogate certain articles of treaty without due notice being given to the Government with which the treaty is made. The exception is where there has been an open and flagrant violation of a treaty by a foreign government. Then Congress could properly abrogate the entire treaty, But in this case it is held that there is no pressing need for haste, and that the remedy for the objectionable features of the treaty should be through diplomatic correspondence or negotiation, as is the rule between all civilized nations. The President discusses the Chinese question in about the same terms as employed in his annual message. He admits the evils alleged, but he strentously insists that, in attempting to reform the abuses of Chinese immigration, as much respect should be paid to the Chinese Government as if it were one of the civilized nations of Europe. The treaty itself is regarded as a compact that cannot be honorably broken by any one of the parties to it without certain due notice to the other by way of warning. The actual recession in the flow of emigration from China to the Pacific Coast, shown by poor and too few in number to bear the whoie cost themselves. I appeal with confidence to you my friend to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and relieve me of much hard toil by so doing.

A Mass will be offered up on the first Monday of every month for three years, for the benefactors and all those who buy even a single ticket.

In addition, all those who dispose of a book of the state of the second property of the second property in a special memento at tickets will be remembered in a special memento at the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term

honorably broken by any one of the parties to it without certain due notice to the other by way of warning. The actual recession in the flow of emigration from China to the Pacific Coast, shown by trustworthy statistics, is held to relieve the United States from any apprehension that the treatment of the subject in the proper course of diplomalic negotiation will introduce any figure of discontent or disturbance among the communities directly affected.

Washington, March 1.—In the House last evening the President's veto of the Anti-Chinese Bill was read, and the question was put, "Shall the bill pass over the objections of the President?" The vote resulted 109 to 95, so, there not being two-thirds in the affirmative, the bill was rejected. Most of the negative votes came from the Republican side, but considerable came also from the Democatic side.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2.—The press generally denounce the veto of the Anti-Chinese Bill.

The President was burned in effigy at Hollister, and the last Chinese shanty burned at Dutch Flats. The President was roundly denounced at a Sand Lots

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE President was roundly denounced at a Sand Lot

meeting to-day. TERRIFIC FIRE AND HURRI-CANE.

LOSS BY FIRE \$1,000,000.

Reno, Nevada, March 2.—This morning a fire commenced in some wood buildings at the west end business streets, back of the Masonic Hall. A fearful gale was blowing, and before the water could be got on, the fire was beyond control. The flames leaped from house to house, from block to block, with lightning rapidity. The panic-stricken, half-clothed people, caught a handful of the most valuable articles and left all else to destruction. The fireman were helpless. The fierceness of the wind and the intensity of the heat rendered it impossible to zet close enough to do any good. In three hours all of the business part of the town was in ashes, the only structure escaping being the Masonic building and one other. Reno, Nevada, March 2 .- This morning a fire

ing and one other. Among the buildings destroyed are three freight Among the buildings destroyed are three freight depots, a bank, a post office, eight stores, three hotels, two telegraph offices, the railroad baggagerooms, the Baptist and Catholic Churches, the Academy of Music. Two or three railroad trains were destroyed.

destroyed.

The loss is estimated at one million. Five lives were lost—Mrs, John Beck, John Riley and three tramps. A number received injuries. The gale was the fiercest known for many a day. It carried blazing pieces of timber for miles. Several farm houses two miles down the meadows were burned by this means. After working until exhausted the whites forced the Chinese to work on the engines. Already several loads of lumber have been hauled on to the still smoking ground.

Already several loads of fulliber have been hadded on to the still smoking ground.

Homes are in great demand, and citizens are throwing open their doors to the homeless, and do-ing all they can to relieve the distressed. The water train arrived too late to do good. Reno is now a suburb without a town. Great fears are entertained as to its ability to survive the shock.

DR. NEWMAN TO BE CREATED A CARDINAL.

London, March 1.—A Rome correspondent says the Pope has notified Dr. Newman that he will be created a cardinal in March.

WEAVERS' WAGES.

London, March 1.—The cotton masters of north and north-east Lancashire have resolved to recom-mend a reduction in weavers' wages. Two thou sand weavers at Congleton have already refused to PAPAL AFFAIRS. Rome, March 1.—Cardinal Fillipo Guidi Bishop Rome, March 1.—Cardinal Filipo Guidi Bishop of Palestrina, is dead. The Pope yesterday held a consistory, and raised Cardinal Ninas, Pontificial Secretary of State, to the order of Cardinal Priest, and nominated Cardinal Edorado Baromeo as Camerlengo of the Sacred College, in place of Ferrieri, whose term is expired.

THE QUEEN'S CONTINENTAL VISIT.

Berlin, March 1.—A publication issued by the Russian secret press declares that the Governor of Clarkoff had been condemned to death by the Russian Socialist party for inhuman treatment of political prisoners. The assassination was consequently executed by one of that party. The publication concludes with the declaration, "Death for death! concludes with the decimation, Death Terror for terror! This is our answer to all threats and persecutions of the Government."

SUICIDY OF A GERMAN CONSUL. Odessa, March 1.—The German Consul, Dr. Blau, has committed suicide, believed in consequence of a severe reprimand from his Government. MUST SHOW THEIR HANDS.

London, March 1.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Progressists in the Reichstag have given notice of a motion opposing the proposed taxation on grain, which will compel members to declare for or against protection.

DEATH OF SHERE ALI REPORTED BY HIS SON. London, March 1.—The Viceroy of India has received the following from Yakoob Khan, son of Snere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan:—"26th February.—News is received here of the death of my father on the 21st of February. As my father was an old friend of the British Government, I send the information out of friendship."

SHERE ALI'S DEATH. London, March 1.—Yakoob Khan reports his father Shere Ali, dead. PRINCE AMADEUS TO MEET THE QUEEN.

Rome, Feb. 1.—Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, and ex-King of Spain, will meet Queen Victoria at the Italian frontier. The King will visit her at Lake Maggiore. Rome, March 2.—Cardinal Nina will send a fresh

memorandum to Bismarck touching more explicitly on points the immediate solution of which the Vatican deems necessary. SNOW AND FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 1.—On the French slopes of the eastern Pyrenees there is more snow than the oldest inhabitant remembers. Between Beugo Mahame and
Mont Louis, horseback is the only means of communication. Floods are apprehended in the valleys
if spring should set in suddenly. The innundations
in the southeast are subsiding, but the foundations
of houses have been so undermined that around
Agentown, in the Department Lot et Garronne,
quite a panie prevails. At Coulommiers, in the Dequite a panic prevails. At Coulommiers, in the Department Seine et Marne, the floods caused a land-

In Trieste, Tuesday, the sea did much damage to shops and cafes. THE KASHGAR REBELLION.

Tashkend, March 1.—The rebellion against the government in Kashgar is completely crushed. STRIKE COMPROMISED.

Newcastle-on Tyne, March 1.—The ship-builders strike has been compromised with mutual concessions. Glasgow, March 1.—The Clyde ship-wrights accepted without resistance the increase of working houes from 51 to 54 per week.

Dear Sir,—On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. FRIENDLY OVERTURES FROM YAKOOB.

ed by Coggia at Marseilles; right ascension, 11 hours 20 minutes; declention, 5 degrees 20 minutes.

FAMINE IN CASAMERE. Lahore, March 2.—The gloomiest accounts have been received of the suffering from famine in Cash-

WILLIAM HOWITT ILL. Rome, March 2.—William Howitt, the distin-uised author and member of the Society of Friends, seriously ill, aged 85.

GAMBETTA SUPERSEDED. London, March 3.—A Paris dispatch says M. Remenceau has evidently succeeded Gambetta as eader of the Left.

20,000 RUSSIANS FOR KHIVA. London, March 3.—A dispatch from Bakan, a Russian port on the Black Sea, reports that Gen. Lazareff is expected there with 20,000 reinforce-ments for Gen. Kauffman in Khiva.

London, March 2.—The Spanish steamer Guillermo, from Baltimore, and the British steamer Istrian, from Liverpool, collided to-day, four miles southeast of Skerries. The Guillermo afterwards took fire and sank. The majority of her crew were saved by an Irish steamer. The Captain and several of the crew were injured. A number are missing, but are supposed to be on board the steamer bound for Dublin. STEAMSHIP COLLISION.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

London, March 2.—A Calcutta despatch states that Yakoob Khan will be told that future relations depend wholly on himself. It is probable that the Viceroy will not insist on the army entering Cabul if negotiations proceed smoothly.

A Lahore dispatch says there is some talk of a coming war with the Afrides. The best judges thick it not worth while.

think it not worth while.

THE AFGHAN EMBASSY.

New York, March 3.-The Herald's Tashkend special reports an interview with the Grand Vizier of the Ameer, the Chief of the Afghan Embassy, in of the Ameer, the Chief of the which the latter stated that they intend to solicit the advice of Russia concerning the Enlish difficulties, and will follow up this advice implicitly. If Russia will not interfere the war will continue in earnest and the English will be obliged to retire. VERSAILES POLITICS.

Paris March La Lanterne, L'Odre, the Gavette de France and La France unite in furious attacks against Leon Say, Minister of Finance, which portends an-other attack, even if Marcere Minister of the interior

ALARM IN GERMANY.

London, March 3.—Dispatches from Berlin remark that apprehensions exists in Germany at the Parliamentary success of the Left in France, and the approaching return of Communists, who are expected to join hands with the German Socialists. HEALTH OF DR. BUTT.

Dublin, March 3.—The condition of Dr. Butt has not improved. There is still ground for grave apprehension.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM. London, March 2.—A Cape Town dispatch says that affairs in the Transvaal cause considerable anxiety. It is reported that the Republicans intend to reconvene the old Volkerhaad, dissolved by Sir Theophilus Sheptone, and elect the President of the Republichic. It is reported also that a majority of the Transvaal Boers will decline to take part against the Zelus.

against the Zulus.

A dispatch from Cetywaygo to General Kruger, A dispatch from Cetywaygo to General Kruger, former President of the Transvaal, asking the Boers to remain neutral, has been intercepted. The commander of the Dutch station had siezed and serif back to the Tulus the cattle captured and sold to the settlers, on the ground that the Zulus might be expected to invade Transvaal to recapture their cattle. The British Magistrate had issued a warrant for the arrest of the commander, but the attempt to execute it would probably be forcibly resisted. The leaders of the Dutch party protest against the suspicions of an alliance, present or prospective, between the Boers and Zulus. Many Boers are serving efficiently with with Col. Wood's column, and Transvaal is itself threatened, both by secocoeno and by the Kaffirs within its borders.

BURNING OF A BELGIAN ROYAL CASTLE.

Brussels, March 3.—The royal castle of Tervarain was burned to-day. No lives lost. Tervarain is seven miles cast of Brussels.

POOR CARLOTTA!

Brussels, March 3.—Ex-empress Carlotta, widow of the late Emperor Maximillian of Mexico, who who has been insone for many years, resided in the eastle Tervarain, which was burned to-day. She was safely removed.

shell, and 1000 rifles. This news has caused censternation in every ones mind, and nothing is now talked about, but how to retrieve this defeat, and its probable effects among the Zulus, The Government has lost no time in taking measures to much of the English Government and people. Nothing will some of this agitation, execut an enquiry ment has lost no time in taking measures to strengthen the little army now opposed to the Zulus, thing will come of this agitation, except an enquiry strengthen the little army now opposed to the Zulus, into the laws and principles of Free Trade for the headed by their King Cetewayo. About ten Regiments have received instructions for departure to the Cape, and already fifteen of the best Merchant steamers have been charted to convey them. Luckthe cape, and accepted to convey them. Luckily for the Government, these vessels were almost
ready for their new kind of service. They are
chiefly belonging to the Liverpool service, and
number amongst them the finest vessels of the Cunard Line, and the National Steamship Company.
There will be no delay in sending reinforcements to
the Cape, but unfortunately the distance is so great,
that fresh disasters may occur, before we are able to
conquer the enemy. It is feared here that the
native troops may desert us, or, even worse than
this, massacre their English officers, and direct their
arms against our soldiers in camp. Nothing, but swift
retaliation will enable us to maintain our prestige retaliation will enable us to maintain our prestige in South Africa, and yet three weeks have elapsed since the defeat took place, which has so startled us. The number of the Zulus slain in the fight is given 5000, so that Centewayos army suffered heavily. as 5000. so that Centewayos army suffered heavily. There is another painful matter connected with this disaster, which I hope is not true. It is stated by a military correspondent of the *Times*, that the Zulus were armed with breech-loaders, and that these were supplied by English traders. The Maories of New Zealand were armed with English weapons, so that it may be quite true in this case, that the Zulus owe their success to our own countrymer's skill. owe their success to our own countrymen's skill. Sir Bartle Frere some time ago tried to stop the

probably lead to his resignation. It is nortorious that the Rothchilds on Wednesday made enormous purchases of five per cents, at the most depreciated price. The general opinion is that never in the whole financial history of France was there an equal scandal.

snopkeepers have had boxes made for small contributions. Public entertainments are still given for the like worthy object. I hope I may soon have to tell you that the crisis is passed, but I fear it will be some time yet, as each day brings fresh evidences of bad-trade and workmen's strikes. The latest trouble is the strike of sailors and dock laborers at the most depreciated price. The general opinion is that never in the whole financial history of France was there an equal scandal. ply from the lips of a superior as the reward of labor a little more successful, a more sustainable deffort, a fatigue which proves the good will, how eagerly we would seek an occasion for addressing a word of praise to a child, a servant, a friend!—Golden Sands.

THE QUEEN'S CONTREATED VISIT.

London, March 1.—A Paris despatch says the Queen will leave London at the end of March, rest one night at the British Embassy, Paris, and proceed themee so five per cents. at the most depreciated themee to the Italian lakes, where she will be met by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their whole financial history of France was there an equal scandal.

THE QUEEN'S CONTREATED VISIT.

London, March 1.—A Paris despatch says the Queen will leave London at the end of March, rest one night at the British Embassy, Paris, and proceed the rest at Liverpool. The sailers have to tell you that the crisis is passed, but I fear it will be some time yet, as each day brings fresh evidences of bad-trade and workmen's strike. The purchases of five per cents. at the most depreciated that the Rothchilds on Wednesday made enormous probably lead to his resignation. It is nontorious that the British Embassy, Paris, and proceed the financial history of France was there an equal scandal.

Postfonement.—The Bothweight of the many.

Postfonement is passed, but I fear it the conversion of five per cents. The financial history of France was there are equal scandal.

NO. 23 which the ship-owners will not grant. Nearly all

which the ship-owners will not grant. Nearly all the sailors who arrive in port are joining the strike hands. There have been plenty of meetings and deputations on the question, and up to this time thing have been fairly quiet. The ship-owners are determined to reduce the wages of the laborers, but the last offer made by them is as follows:—5s. per day for lumpers, and 4s. 6d. for porters; the men in each case to work one hour extra per day. Overtime for the time to be worked to be at the following rate;—7d. per hour to lumpers, and 6d. per each case to work one hour extra per day. Overtime for the time to be worked to be at the following rate:—7d. per hour to lumpers, and 6d. per
hour for porters, or arbitration—the whole question
of wages and time to be considered by
arbitration. The men rejected these proposals, though informed by examples of
the heavy losses suffered by the ship-owners. The
ship-owners are helping each other with men, otherwise the steamers to your side could not depart.
Numbers of men have arrived from Glasgow, Hull
and Bristol, while gangs of men are also collected in
the town for work at the decks. Several of the
Glasgow men have been got at by the Liverpool
men and persuaded to return home. There was a
meeting only this morning of dock laborers at which
there were more than 50,000 men present, and who
decided that if the masters did not agree to the old
rates by three o'clock this afternoon they would
demand an advance per day and one penny per hour
overtime. Of the steamers required by the Government for the transport service lying at Liverpool,
all but one were empty; otherwise this laborers
strike would have entailed much delay. In justice
to the dock laborers on strike it must be stated that
the earning's per day, already given, though
in the aggregate amouting to a good
weekly wage, do not show what exactly
each labourer receives. The depressed Commercial
times prevent any of them earning more than an
average of 20s, per week, a sum little enough to
maintain a man and his family. I am sure when
the question between the ship-owners and the laborers is properly ventilated—which it no doubt will maintain a man and his family. I am sure when the question between the ship-owners and the laborers is properly ventilated—which it no doubt will be in the course of another few days—a reasonable construction will be placed by the men upon the action of the ship-owners. I don't at all fear any outbreak of violence, such things generally belonging to the first days of revolt, but still precautions have been taken by the authorities in the strengthening of the forces under the civil and military powers.

castle Tervarain, which was burned to-day. She was safely removed.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Manchester, February 13, 1879.

Our Parliament opens a new session to-night and it is expected that the Government will have a very elphorate programme to offer. The majority of the measures proposed it is expected will be of a legal character, but the war in Afghanistan and the more recent troubles in South Africa are sure to meet with attention. It is also expected that the great and widespread distress, which afflicts this country, will receive more than a passing note by the Government. Our troops in Afghanistan are marking certain progress, though their movements are slow, owing to the nature of the country and the winter season. We have learned however during the last two days, that the Zulus in South Africa have fought our troops with disastrous results to us. Five-hundred men and thirty officers have been killed. The colours of the 24th Regiment have been killed. The colours of the 24th Regiment have been tagular by the enemy along with guns, shot and shell, and 1000 rifles. This news has caused constraint in every ones mind, and nothing is now talked about, but how to retrieve this defeat, and the country of the forces under the civil and military powers.

In consequence of the depressed state of all branches of trade here, a few people, though not of much importance, have been trying to throw discretivity of these great commercial ideas, it is too late for any one to make any successful attempt to the old laws of "protection." Thanks to the abolition of the old corn laws and other obsolete forms of monopoly, our people have been incalculable. The abolition of the old corn laws and other obsolete forms of monopoly, our people have been incalculable. The nation would have resented any efforts made by advocates to return to the old policy, but a trick is resorted to which makes their arguments plausible with a few. They ask only for "reciprocity." Nations who do not accept our ideas of "Free Trade, the time of th benefit of the rising generation. Of course in all these agitations for monopoly, for it is nothing else, manufacturers are only thinking of themselves and of their own branch of industry, and not of the nation. It is evident that if one article is sold at an increased price fewer people will require it, or if absolutely needed, will raise the selling price of their own goods to cover the extra outlay. Thus agreement rise takes place in expectations from any account. general rise takes place in everything, from corn to machinery; the country grows no ncher; the poor man poorer. Our commercial crisis is in no way attributable to our Free Trade policy, but on the contrary, would be much worse without it. I need not repeat to you how wretched have been the various industries in the United States, and how poor the people have become in their circumstances during the last few years, yet they have protective duties enough in all conscience to meet the views of the most selfish of their native manufacturers. German industries are their native manufacturers. German industries are now in a very poor way, and Bismarck is endeavor ing to get his party to adopt "protection" in every form to resuscitate trade. The German press, more wise than the Chancellor, are showing press, more wise than the Chancellor, are showing up the political errors of the statesman on this subject. In England his reasoning is laughed at, and his arguments shown to be those we could not expect from the merest novice in the study of political economy. But Bismarck is trying to make capital out of his scheme by pleasing men who have some political nower. A spirited connection how. owe their success to our own countrymen's skill. Sir Bartle Frere some time ago tried to stop the Sir Bartle Frere some time ago tried to stop the staffic, therefore I fear there is more in this than we at present know. The Indian Government have telegraphed their desire to send a native regiment to the Cape, and as this would be of great assistance perhaps our Government will accept the offer.

The frost has now left us some days, and as a consequence those who had out door labour to perform have been able to do it, and thus the relief fund has been less strained. The total amount received for the "Distressed Fund," was according to the poor for a few weeks longer. It must be borne in mind that no one receiving relief from this fund receives any assistance from the established poorlaw-board of guardians. It is an exceptional fund for an exceptional period of distress, and has no reference or connection with the various schemes which charitable people support here. Churches and chapels of all denominations have had periodical collections for the Distressed Fund and numerous shopkeepers have had boxes made for small contributes. Public entertainments are still given

shings. Call

134 Dundas

LORS, INK, OIL.

profession, and are pre in all its branches. TO CHILDREN

LONDON, ONT ALL

LETE STOCK JUST

STREET.

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ther invite the attention of ne public generally to his ASSORTED STOCK