

# The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY APRIL 11, 1879.

NO. 28

## N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS,

BEST GOODS,

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,  
LOW PRICES.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

April, 1879.

Sunday, 13—Easter Sunday, double first-class with octave.  
Monday, 14—Office of the octave.  
Tuesday, 15—Office of the octave.  
Wednesday, 16—Office of the octave.  
Thursday, 17—Office of the octave, com. of St. Anicetus.  
Friday, 18—Office of the octave.  
Saturday, 19—Office of the octave.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

ST. PETER'S PALACE,  
London, Ontario, Nov. 13, 78.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—  
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 execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, 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 characteristics. 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 recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese.

I am yours,  
Sincerely in Christ,  
+ J. WALSH,  
Bishop of London.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON,  
Nov. 6th, 1878.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—  
DEAR SIR,—Your agent called on me yesterday 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 desirable 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 circulation,

I remain, dear sir,  
Yours very faithfully,  
+ P. F. CRINNON,  
Bishop of Hamilton.

A SAW MILL HORROR AT LAMBETH.

FRIGHTFUL MUTILATION AND DEATH OF ROBERT DUNCAN.

A terrible accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred at Arthur's saw mill, near the village of Lambeth (or the Junction), in the township of Westminster, between one and two o'clock on Monday afternoon. For a month past an elderly farmer, named Robert Duncan, who owned fifty acres of land near the place named, has been engaged with Mr. Arthur, assisting him in the mill. He was attending to his work as usual on the day named, and shortly after returning from dinner a large overcoat, the tails of which, while he was fixing a log on the carriage, became entangled in the machinery. In a moment afterwards he was brought into contact with a large circular saw, and had his left leg completely sawn in twain from the ankle to the hip joint. In his efforts to free himself his hip became dislocated, and in an instant afterwards his back was caught in the death-dealing machine, and lacerated in a terrible and sickening manner. The machinery was stopped as soon as possible, but by that time poor Duncan was all but sawn in pieces. The victim was conveyed to a house near by, and medical aid summoned. Subsequently Dr. Stevenson, of this city, was communicated with and attended the sufferer. His injuries, however, were of such a serious character as to afford but slight hopes of his recovery, and between nine and ten o'clock Monday night death put an end to his sufferings. He was aged fifty-eight, and leaves a widow and five children to his untimely end. Mr. Duncan came from the township of Zorra about three years ago, and was very highly respected by a large circle of friends. His brother, Dr. Duncan, practices his profession in Embro, and was informed of the unfortunate accident in the evening. Deceased was a brother-in-law of Mrs. H. S. Matheson, of this city.

John Lien-pens-kio, a Chinese Christian, lately suffered a cruel martyrdom with great constancy at a place called Siam-ming-din. The Vicar Apostolic of Xiamen, Mgr. Samprina, O. S. F., bears witness to the sufferings and fortitude of the martyr.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

### THE SCHOOL BILL AND THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

SIR,—I see by the Tribune of the 28th ult., that great praise is given the Hon. Messrs. Crooks and Fraser, especially the latter, in reference to two of the amendments to the new School Bill, which were introduced, not by Mr. Fraser, but by Mr. White and Dr. O'Sullivan as will be seen by reference to the Globe of the 7th of March. The amendments for which so much praise is given in the Tribune's article to Mr. Fraser, namely:—The doing away with notices, and "the assessment of Roman Catholics being a sufficient prima facie evidence of their being Separate School supporters," and also that "the assessments of partnerships, so far as the interest of a Catholic partner is concerned, should go to the support of Separate Schools," were not intended to be reached by the School Bill as brought forward by Hon. Mr. Crooks, but were conceded, on Dr. O'Sullivan agreeing to withdraw the amendment moved by him. It will also be seen by reference to the Globe, that Messrs. O'Sullivan and White charged Mr. Fraser with opposing them. Now Sir, in view of these facts, and leaving all partisanship aside, I think that the Tribune in praising, should not forget others as well as Mr. Fraser. No matter which side of the house Dr. O'Sullivan and Mr. White sit on, they are entitled to the thanks of every Catholic in Ontario for these two amendments to the Separate School Bill, and if the Tribune's party spirit did not predominate over its Catholicity, it would give these two Catholic gentlemen the credit they are justly entitled to in connection with it.

Yours &c.,

Maidstone, April 7th, 1879. VERAX.

### ADDRESS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF MANITOBA, TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

SIR,—In accordance with the terms of the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society on the 19th ult., I have much pleasure in furnishing you with a copy of the address.—Moved by M. Carolan, seconded by John Power, "That an address be issued by this Society, and that copies of the same be furnished to the local journal and the Irish-American Press."

ADDRESS.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The members of St. Patrick's Society of Manitoba learn with regret that owing to the paralyzed condition of industries in the United States and the Canadas, their countrymen of the working classes, suffer in common with those of other nationalities. It is not within the province of the Society to enquire into the valid causes which have contributed to such a deplorable result; but its members feel it duty bound to bring under your notice a means which may lead you far away from many of these ills that are always found to be consistent with depression. In an effort to this end, we may glance over the statistics of North America, so that we may behold in a clearer light the position of the Irish people on this continent.

It is said that the census of 1850 will show a United States population equal to 50,000,000, with a Celtic element approximating to 17,500,000; Canada shows a like element exceeding 900,000 in a mixed population of 4,000,000, which taken together, give a total of 18,400,000, equalling over one third of the entire population. In view of the difficulties, which seem to cripple the liberties of this great Celtic population, and of the desire that must naturally spring up of seeking the quiet and happy homes which new countries offer, the members of this Society would ask those who purpose following the dictates of wisdom to turn their attention toward Manitoba, a new province where the laborer meets with honor, where freedom's privileges, so dear to the Irish heart are offered and protected by the impartial administration of a just code of laws as ever graced a national statute book. In doing so we are not actuated by selfish motives. We look toward the good of this province and the welfare of our countrymen; for here we feel that all those rights, which man should enjoy are jealously guarded, while the wealth of a boundless prairie awaits only his weary toil to render itself up.

There are many men in the cities of North America who have amassed small sums of money; they have these moneys in Savings Banks, or, perhaps, invested in some other uncertain, ill-paying concern, while the the monetary results of their daily labors go to increase their funded little stocks. They labor on from year to year, they live on the hope of future opulence, they flounder amid the turmoil and dust of crowded cities, never seeming to cast a thought upon the degraded position, in which their false ideas of political and social economy have placed them. At length the Savings Bank is closed and its directors fled, the other investments prove equally treacherous, and then we find the miserable father of a young family forced to begin life anew, then do we hear his cry of regret of heartfelt remorse—"Cursed be the day on which I came to live here." His wife, who, perhaps in earlier years aided in preventing his settlement upon the land, joins in his sorrow, while the wife proposing a departure from the city of her misfortunes, for a home on the prairies of the north-west, a home once so rashly yet sincerely despised. Too late! The dollars necessary to enter upon a prairie home have passed into more cunning hands; nothing remains but a future of discontent, of lost hopes, of remorse, which attributes of misfortune, often lead the unfortunate parents to a premature and unholier grave.

We are aware of the untold miseries that surround the lives of working men in large cities. We would advise them to ensure into their positions, and then ask those who have accumulated four or five

hundred dollars, to go far away into new countries to settle on that land, which promises competence and a heritage, so that, in the end, they may become transplanted from a state of semi-serfdom into that of freedom.

In coming to Manitoba with such an intention, the emigrant should remember that everything that was found useful in the old home will bear a higher usefulness in the new. It is a mistake on the part of the emigrant to dispose of anything which he may require to replace on his arrival here; because such articles will cost four times as much as he would receive for them at an ordinary auction sale. Therefore let the emigrant take with him to this country his horses, wagons, sleighs and harness, hogs, harrows, spades, pumps, cooking utensils, and tent covers. Articles of dress, suited to the extremes of summer and winter, form very happy appendages to the settler's outfit, while good books should never be forgotten. Tables, chairs, stoves and stoves may be disposed of with profit, because such effects, suitable to the country, may be purchased here at reasonable prices.

The good results which must necessarily ensue to those who take with them to this Province the articles named above, are many. The following comparison between prices here and in the older Provinces will show that the emigrant who retains the most of his farming implements, household effects and horses, is far better circumstanced than he who possesses only their local equivalents in cash.

ONTARIO.	
Horses, \$75 each.....	\$150 00
Harness (common).....	60 00
Harrow.....	25 00
Sleighs.....	11 00
Tent.....	18 00
Other implements of husbandry.....	12 00
Travelling expenses obtained by leaving horses.....	20 00
Car from Ontario to Winnipeg.....	60 00
MANITOBA.	
Horses, \$150 each.....	\$300 00
Wagon (common).....	90 00
Harness.....	35 00
Harrow, \$15.....	28 00
Sleighs.....	35 00
Other implements of husbandry.....	25 00
Travelling expenses incurred in fixing location.....	60 00

From this table we can make an approximate of what the direct gain is, which accrues to the intending settler who takes with him such articles as are enumerated. Apart from this direct, there is an indirect benefit resulting, because the emigrant possesses these requisites which will enable him to travel in search of a location, and leaving an established one, to commence life, surrounded by all the paraphernalia of his old household. To those who have not been blessed with the responsibility attached to the homestead, and whose means are limited, we would suggest the perusal of the following extract from a paper published under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

"What capital is necessary with which to commence? This is a question, frequently asked, the answer depends entirely upon surrounding circumstances. A young man, without family, willing to work and save, would secure himself a home in a few years, provided he had only ten dollars to pay the fees for a free grant homestead claim. Work is to be had at high wages, and he could work for other parties part of the time, and then hire help again in turn to assist in putting up a small homestead house. After that he could plough and fence in a few acres for a crop in the following spring. The next year he could earn enough to buy a yoke of oxen and other cattle, and thus, in a short time, he might become comparatively an independent farmer. A settler with a family ought to have provisions for one year (or the where-withal to procure them).

Such a one, desiring to start comfortably, should be to be had at high wages, and he could work for other parties part of the time, and then hire help again in turn to assist in putting up a small homestead house. After that he could plough and fence in a few acres for a crop in the following spring. The next year he could earn enough to buy a yoke of oxen and other cattle, and thus, in a short time, he might become comparatively an independent farmer. A settler with a family ought to have provisions for one year (or the where-withal to procure them).

One yoke of oxen.....	\$120 00
One wagon.....	80 00
Plough and harrow.....	25 00
Chains, axes, shovels, etc.....	30 00
Stoves, beds, etc.....	60 00
Houses and stable, say.....	150 00
Total.....	\$465 00

A person having \$800 or \$1,000 can, if he wishes to carry on farming on a large scale, purchase an other quarter section in addition to his free grant, when he will have a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of land for cultivation, and in addition can cut all the hay he wants in the marshes, if he thinks it desirable.

In conclusion, I would remark that a poor man can adopt the mode of farming on a small scale for the commencement, as practised by the half-breeds. They have carts made of two wheels and a straight axle, with two poles fastened on the axle to form shafts, and a rack or box thereon. To a cart so made is hitched one ox. The cart costs about ten dollars, and the ox and harness \$50 to \$60. With such a vehicle a man can do all the teaming that is required on a small farm—and after the first ploughing one ox can plough all that is required."

In dealing with his land, we shall be content to give a summary of the Dominion Lands Act, as it regards this Province. Five grants of 160 acres are made to those who have attained the age of eighteen years, on conditions of three years settlement. Such persons are privileged to acquire the adjoining 160 acres on the same condition of settlement, and the payment of one dollar per acre on the expiration of the third year. There may be a timber claim of 160 acres also acquired; the conditions necessary for the due issue of patent being the plantation of trees over 32 acres during the first four years of settlement. When these conditions are complied with, the property becomes vested in the planter, and a patent issued for same during the sixth year. Railroad, grazing, mining and woodland offers various opportunities and advantages to men of capital, which free grant lands do not present. Just now, however, the man who proceeds towards the western limit of the province, or even to the Saskatchewan district, goes to a land "teeming with milk and honey," he merely suffers the present inconvenience of travel to be rewarded in a short time, with the wealth of a beautiful and rapidly rising country.

In conclusion, we must caution all those who do not possess a sum of money equal to one year's expenditure, against coming here, because the Society is not prepared to render financial aid to many deserving men who would desire to settle on the lands of the province. Therefore we must discontinue immigration when not self-supporting. Our

members will render very material service to intending settlers by supplying valuable and reliable information. They will furnish particulars respecting lands for sale and free grants, so that the troubles which usually beset the stranger may be, in a measure, obviated. While offering this caution we would unhesitatingly state that the sober, industrious working man has nothing to fear in coming to Manitoba. The public works are extensive, towns are being built up, and in almost every other respect the prospect is a bright one for the man of labor, who comes here determined to earn money, and with the result of his savings to establish himself upon the land.

Trusting that many of our countrymen will avail themselves of the advantages which are offered by Manitoba, and tendering to them the greetings of our society.

We are,  
Your faithful Servants,  
Geo. McPhillips, President.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

### WAR IN ZULULAND.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF OHAM AND THREE HUNDRED FARENS.

Cape Town, March 18.—Oham, Cetewayo's brother with his eldest son and 300 Farens surrendered unconditionally on the 2nd of March, and are now in Col. Wood's camp. Oham is supposed to be an aspirant to Cetawayo's throne. There has been no important military movement against the Zulus. Ekowe is still surrounded, the road leading there being defended by a large force of Zulus. The relieving force, under Col. Laws, is still on the Lower Tugela River. It consists of three companies each of 3d and 68th Regiments and a portion of the naval brigade of the ironclad Shaka. The 57th Regiment landed at Durban from Ceylon, and is now marching to join Laws. The latest intelligence from Ekowe is that the garrison are well, but provisions are running short. More British troops were arriving on the 15th 16th and 17th of March. Two forts on the border of Swaziland's country have been evacuated by the British.

London, April 5.—The Times says Cetewayo's overtures are a little too transparently deceptive though not without a touch of ingenuity.

London, April 5.—It is stated that King Cetewayo's wish for peace is a mere pretence to gain time until the harvest is gathered. Only unconditional surrender will be accepted.

Cape Town, March 18.—Col. Pearson has established communication with Tugela Run by means of signals.

Cape Town, March 18.—Oham surrendered in Swaziland on March 4th. It was at first falsely reported that his overtures for surrender were a ruse to cover his retreat to Swaziland. Oham expresses the opinion that Cetewayo will await the further action of the British before moving in any way.

The Boadicea landed 200 sailors at Port Natal.

London, April 6.—A despatch from Lord Chelmsford states that the relieving column for Ekowe would start about the 28th of March.

London, April 6.—A despatch from Cape Town says an insurrection has broken out in the Transvaal.

### A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED.

London, April 8.—The previous cablegram, endorsed by the Government's answer to a question in the House of Commons, that it was hopeless to expect any settlement with King Cetewayo of the Zulus, without enforcing complete submission, is true. The King had, as was reported, sent messengers to make overtures, but it is not learned that this was only to gain time to get in the crops. It is known that the Zulus are arranging a formidable disposition to receive the British near the King's kraal, where the great and decisive battle of the war is expected.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

#### THE CATTLE REGULATIONS.

London, April 5.—The order of the Privy Council, under which cattle from the United States may be transhipped, is a mere matter of detail for facilitating the transportation of American cattle to England, where the large and abattoirs are provided. The order does not affect existing quarantine regulations.

#### THE CABLE TELEGRAPH TO NATAL.

London, April 6.—A steamer with part of the cable to be laid between Natal and Aden leaves the Thames to-morrow for Natal. The Natal and Zanzibar section will be open for business in July. This will place South Africa within one week's communication with London, and the remainder of the line will be completed before the end of the present year.

#### THE THREATENED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN.

With respect to the story of the contemplated assassination of Queen Victoria in Italy, various sensational stories are in circulation, and it is believed the anonymous warning given the Italian Government was imparted in good faith. There is reason to believe that conspirators on the continent are determined to continually assail the lives of all sovereigns who come within their reach, whenever an opportunity occurs, sparing neither age nor sex, and that an attempt upon the life of the Queen was really anticipated.

#### COLLIERS' WAGES.

London, April 6.—By a ballot of the Durham colliers 10,000 submit to a reduction, and 25,000 to a strike. The colliers at the Consist Iron Works pit are among the strikers. Should the strike continue longer than a few days, these and other works will be compelled to stop.

#### THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

CAMBRIDGE WINS BY SIX OR SEVEN LENGTHS.

London, April 5.—The 36th race between the boat crews representing Cambridge and Oxford Universities took place shortly after noon to-day on the Thames. The race, as has been all along anticipated, letting having been in their favor, resulted

in a victory for Cambridge, the seventeenth time they have been successful, Oxford having won eighteen races, and one, that of two years ago, resulting in a dead heat.

The race was rowed over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of about 4 miles 2 furlongs. The morning opened warm, with heavy mist and fog, a west wind, and rain threatened, but about ten o'clock the weather became brighter, though the sun still blew from an unfavorable quarter. In the betting during the morning 5 to 1 on Cambridge was offered, but 6 to 1 was wanted.

The time of the race was 21 minutes and 18 seconds. Cambridge led from the start, and the result was never doubtful. Oxford won the choice of positions, and took the Surrey side. At Hamersmith Bridge, 1 1/2 miles from the starting point, Cambridge was three lengths ahead, going as they pleased at 36 strokes to the minute. The race was virtually over at the top of Cheswick Eyeot, about six furlongs further on, where Cambridge was five lengths ahead. There was some surf in Corney Reach, which slackened the pace of the boats, and Oxford might have come up but the crew appeared exhausted. Cambridge, rowing steadily, maintained the advantage, and quickening the stroke to 38 in the last quarter won by six or seven lengths.

### ITALY.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM THE POPE TO THE QUEEN.

Rome, April 5.—It is stated that the Pope sent an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, welcoming her to Italy, and expressing good wishes for her welfare.

### GARIIBALDI.

Gariibaldi has arrived.

Rome, April 5.—General Gariibaldi is expected here on Sunday. The members of the ministry and his friends are endeavoring to dissuade him from coming.

Rome, April 6.—Gariibaldi, on his arrival here, was greatly fatigued. He was carried on a stretcher to the residence of his son Menotti. The King sent an aide-de-camp to visit him. It is stated that Gariibaldi's visit has no special political object. He will remain two months, and then proceed to Civita Vecchia for sea baths.

### RECONCILIATION WITH GERMANY.

London, April 5.—A Rome despatch says Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, has received an important despatch from Bismarck. The difficulties preventing an understanding with Germany are probably ended.

Several ecclesiastics who separated from the Church because of the proclamation of infallibility, have secretly submitted to the Pope, and more are expected to follow their example.

### THE WAR IN AFGHAN.

#### RUSSIA'S EXPEDITION TO MERVE.

London, April 7.—Serious diplomatic correspondence is passing relative to the Russian expedition to Merve. There is no confirmation of the Reuter report that Russia had withdrawn her troops, but Schouvaloff, it is known, opposes interference in Afghanistan.

#### NEGOTIATIONS WITH YAKOUB.

Yakoub Khan has replied to the communication of the Viceroy, containing proposals of peace. It is believed that the friendly character of the conditions were not satisfactory. Suggesting the Schouvaloff policy prevails and Yakoub makes an unconditional surrender the orders to march on Cabul will probably be countermanded. The dispatches of the last two days are considered by the Government favorable to a close of the war, except in regard to occasional attacks by the hostile tribes.

#### A SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER.

Beaconsfield's military advisers says that the points now held are sufficient for a scientific frontier. Candahar, with the pass in the rear properly fortified, would command the other traditional Indian gate at Herat.

#### YAKOUB FOR PEACE.

A despatch from Jellalabad says Yakoub Khan now seems desirous for a peaceful solution.

### ROME.

#### GARIIBALDI COME TO ROME TO DIE.

Rome April 7.—It is asserted that Gariibaldi has come to die in the city, to attain which for Italy, all his strivings were directed. Gariibaldi, on his arrival said he did not himself know the reason of his visit. A more pathetic scene than that of Gariibaldi's arrival has seldom been beheld. He was raised as the train entered the station, but were speedily silenced by the report that the General was ill. He was carried from the train on a mattress, motionless, looking like a corpse. The litter was placed on a carriage, which was driven, accompanied by a mournfully silent crowd, to the house of his son. It is expected he will be able to leave his bed within a week.

#### PROTESTANT SCHOOLS IN ROME.

Rome, April 7.—A letter from the Cardinal Vicar is published, complaining bitterly of the existence in Rome of Protestant schools, supported chiefly by foreign money. It announces that the Pope has appointed a vigilance committee to increase and improve the Catholic schools, and appeals to the nobility and clergy to subscribe for their support.

### SPAIN.

#### A NEW MARITIME ZONE.

Madrid, April 7.—The Universal Gazette states that England has asked for the arrangement of a new maritime zone for Gibraltar. The Gazette strongly advises the Government to absolutely refuse the concession.

### GERMANY.

#### SUCIDE OF AN OVER-STUDIOUS PROFESSOR.

Helm, April 7.—Prof. Goetting, of Leipzig, who has been engaged in the 2nd volume of the Kritische Philosophie committed suicide at Eisenach. Cause, overstudy.

DAY, APRIL, 4.]

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