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The following are the names of the Deputies appointed by the Grand President.

For Province of Ontario-A. Forster, Berlin; D. J. O'Connor, Stratford; James Quillinan, Niagara Falls; Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Wingham; H. W. Deare, Amherstburg; John O'Meara, Peterboro; Dr. Brahler, Present L. and Rev. J. J. Dr. Buckley, Prescott; and Rev. J. J. Gehl, St. Clea ents.

For Province of Quebec—F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, for the French speaking people; and T. J. Finn, Montreal, for the English speaking peeple. Mr. Campeau is also empowered to work up Branches among the French people in the eastern part of Ontario.

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1	Windsor	J. M. Meloche
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4	London	C. Hevey
5	Brantford	C. Hevey J. C. Sullivan
6	Strathrov	P. O'Keefe
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. 8	Chatham	F. W. Robert
9	Kingston	J. J. Buggee
10	St. Catharines.	P. H. Duffy
11	Dundas	David Griffin
12	Berlin	George Lang D. J. O'Connor
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31	Guelph	James Duffy
32	Wingham	P. B. Flanagan
53	Morrisburg	Wm. A. Denesha

A PRIEST'S PRAYERS.

A Venerable Father of Baltimore Cures Before the Statue.

Rev. Jules Giustiniani, C. M., is probably lest priest in this city. He was born in Genoa, in Italy, in 1810, and was educated for the priesthood in Paris under the direction of the Lazarist fathers. He came to this city soon after his ordination and became pastor of the Chapel of the Immaculate Conception, on Druid Hill avenue, which is now used as a school-When the present Church of the Immaculate Conception was built in 1852, he was placed in charge, and has continued in that position ever since. The parish, which was at one time one of the largest in the city, is now very small, hav-ing been cut up by the erection of Pius Memorial, St. Charles Barromeo, and Corpus Christi churches, all of which have been erected in the past few years. Although Father Giustiniani is now in the 74th year, he looks remarkably well. About thirty years ago thieves got into his house after midnight, and were about to depart with their plunder when he detected them. In the scuffle which fol-lowed Father Giustiniani received what was then supposed to be a mortal wound in the left side, inflicted by a large knife in the hands of one of the burglars. In later years, whenever his experience with the burglars is referred to by anyone, he always replies: "Yes, I thank God for sparing my life, but the wound let the bad blood out of me." A number of remark-able cures are said to have been effected through the prayers of the venerable

When spoken to yesterday on the subject by an American reporter, he positively refused to take any credit upon him self but said a number of special favors had been obtained by persons who prayed before the statue of the Immaculate Conception, which stands over the main altar in the church of that name. The statue is life-sized and is very handsome. The cloak, which is carelessly thrown around the shoulders, is of blue, with a border of gold, while the dress and the girdle are of white. Around the head is a crown of golden stars, which are made to reflect brilliantly by the altar light, which burns continuously directly in front of the statue. A Catholic gentleman who has lived in the neighborhood of the church ever since it was built mentioned to the reporter several remarkable cures which, he said, were effected in the church. One was that of a young girl about 18 years of age, who was born a deaf-mute. She male a novena or nine days' prayer, before the statue, and on the last day she came out of the church with both hearing and speech restored. Another case is that of a blind boy who regained his sight in the same manner. "These cures," said the informant, "were known only to a limited number of persons for many years, but now I presume they are generally known. There have been quite a number of cures of chronic diseases of the eyes effected before the statue."-Balti-

THE OTTAWA SHIP CANAL.

EDITOR CATHOLIC RECORD. Sir,-I have read with some interest in a very lengthy discussion upon the Ottawa Ship Canal took place, Messrs. Wright and Shanly being the movers, and the subject being taken up in a very lengthy discussion upon the Ottawa John McDonald, "without necessitating a cent of cost to the county."

Upon the solemn assessment: manner by both gentlemen. It was shown by Mr. Wright that, in 1863, some influential members of the Chicago Board of Trade had visited Quebec to press upon the Government the necessity of improving the navigation of the river Ottawa, and of constructing the canal from Georgian Bay to Montreal. Mr. Wright also referred to the need of the proposed waterway as an essential means of defence in the event of war. This last consideration appears to be unimportant, inasmuch as the probabilities of war are remote, and even if such a misfortune were to befall the country, the railroad at present in operation would be of far greater service than a canal. However, what it is important to show now, is the necessity of such a waterway for the transportation of heavy freight, such as grain, from the distant West to the Eastern Seabord. And here it may be remarked that this scheme can more fitly be urged now, than fourteen years ago, (the date of the discussion referred to) inasmuch as some important and costly links in the proposed chain of navigation have already been finished, to wit: the Lachine and Grenville canals, together with other improvements of portions of the lower Ottawa. Those works, with the completion of the Canada central railroad and its continuation beyond Nipissinque, afford another and very important argument in favor of the project under discussion, since one of the principal objections, "inaccessibility," and two serious items of cost, are now eliminated from the problem. Further, it may, I think, be urged; and not with impropriety, that the widening and improvement of those two canals, must logically, be followed by further expenditure higher up the Ottawa

river, unless the great outlay incurred

those works be thrown almost entirely away. Upon a careful review of the reports made by Messrs. Shanly and Clark an impartial reader must come to the conclusion that the first named of those gentlemen did not allow himself to be carried away by nonsensical enthusiasm and bunkum, of late become characteristically Canadian, in reference to projects of a national character. Mr. Shanly did not advocate a ship canal, or what must be understood as such, but held to the construction of a waterway sufficient for barges of large carrying capacity, very wisely considering transhipment at the mouth of French river, from large lake going vessels into canal barges, as necessary. They might "call the navigation a sarv. They might "call the navigation a ship canal, or by any other high-sounding name they liked; what he recommended was: looks 250 feet long, 50 feet wide, with 10 feet depth of water—such a navigation would give them all they need desire—the command of the carrying trade of the lakes." As Mr. Shanly argued, the cost of carriage on river and care the cost of carriage on river and canal would be much lower by barges than by propellors. The steam power necessary to a propeller on the great lakes would, if to move the cargoes of half a dozen propellors on river and canal. Admitting the possibility of obtaining ten feet of water between Georgian Bay and Montreal—and there is no doubt upon that score—and taking into consideration the possibly shorter season of navigation via the Ottawa, as compared with that of the great lakes, Mr. Shanly believed that the difference would be fully neutralized by the advantage in distance held by the Ottawa route, which would be, as between Lake Michigan and Montreal, 360 miles shorter than the Welland canal route. He estimated that the Ottawa season would be about twenty days shorter than the Lake season, but the reduction in distance via the Ottawa route, the freedom from perils of Lake navigation, and many other advantages, would make it possible to do fully as much work by this as by the lake route. Apart from the benefits to be derived by through western traffic, there are collateral advantages to be gained by the sparsely populated portions of Northern Quebec and Ontario, at present comparatively isolated from the southern and middle sections of the two great provinces. Above Mattawan the river Ottawa drains a vast territory extending to the Hudson's Bay watershed, a region rich in timber, possessed of large arias of good arable land and watered by countless trib utaries of the Grand river-with a great arterial canal such as is proposed, the timber and other resources of that region

tent than has hitherto been possible. From a political point of view, it may also be supposed that the construction of this work which, as every one knows, would define the provincial boundaries northward, as far as the river Mattawan, would tend to bind more strongly than ever, the destines of the two most important provinces of the Dominion.

would be developed to a far greater ex-

If the hopes now entertained, as to the vast resources and future grain production of the North West, be realized, it is certain that no single railroad will be able to do justice to its requirements. Even the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. combined —as they will be in time—will find it im—monstrated with him on the harshness of possible to carry to the Eastern Seaboard the immense harvests of the West, and it is to be supposed that Eastern Canada will strive to secure all the advantages derivable from western traffic, instead of allowing the railroads of the neighboring States to gobble it up. In view of these possibilities, is there not then urgent need for those interested (and that includes the great bulk of the population of both provinces) to urge upon the Federal Government the necessity for action in the

premises? Admitting that Mr. Shanly's estimate of the cost of this work be correct, and that twenty million dollars be required to carry it to completion, it now remains to be seen in what manner such a large sum can be obtained.

It would be obviously unfair to ask either of the two provinces most deeply produced against him, and, though he interested in the scheme, to contribute directly towards its furtherance. Quebec is on the verge of bankruptcy, and Ontario has already been bled to such an sioners with costs. The tenant offered extent for the benefit of Confederation, that she deserves a respite, besides,

although not by any means depleted, her treasury is none too plethoric for her own legitimate wants. It is from the Federa treasury that assistance must be obtained;

Dominion authorities, we know that more than (200,000,000) two hundred million acres of good land are available in the North West.

Some 25,000,000 of those acres have been already made over to the C. P. R. Syndicate, and a few more millions (an unknown quantity, however) have been given away to land companies or other-wise disposed of. There are therefore very much more than a hundred millions of acres available by the Dominion Government. Why not raise money for our present purpose by the issue of "Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal Bonds," guaranteed by the Federal Government and redeemable by land grants in the North West.

Let the Federal Government set aside, say 10 million acres, for this purpose. Capitalists will be found to take the matter up; a wholesome antagonism to, and check upon, the C. P. R. monoply will be created, and the farmers of the North-West will ultimately be insured fair rates to the East, a disideratum entirely beyond their reach, so long as the railroads remain masters of the situation. NORTH-WEST.

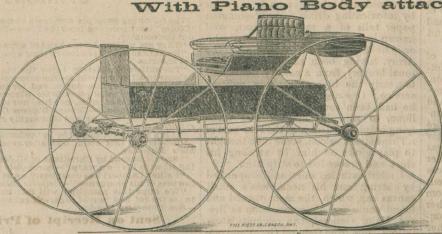
THE SCHOOL BOOK MONOPOLY.

My Dear RECORD:—School teachers, booksellers, and parents who are forced to send their children to common Schools in Ontario have much cause, and justly so, to complain of the present monopoly in the publication of school books, which are sold to the people at a price altogether out of proportion to the work and material used in them. This is a repetition of an old trick in trade which was begun about a quarter of a century ago by Mr. Sangster when he reprinted Thomson's Arithmetic of the Irish national series in small type and worse paper and called it his own, got it and a few other reprints and col-lections fathered to himself authorized and made a little fortune by the trick. Another scheme of our school book speculators is to cut into two or three parts a lators is to cut into two or three parts a subject which properly should be printed in one volume, and charge as much for one part as the whole should sell at. Let any one look at Gage's series at present used, say that those that purchase them get value for their money by this plan of splitting up a subject and selling the parts at exorbitant prices, and the worst feature of the subject is that in many cases technicalities and hair splitting rules are so multiplied that the minds of scholars so multiplied that the minds of scholars are overloaded with useless lumber. Take grammar, for instance, which, twenty years ago, was short, comprehensive and practical, from which any child of ordinary intelligence could learn the rules without much labor, and cost twenty cents; nowise have the grammar, at about double that price and a separate book on false syntax that should not cost more than ten cents, but sells at twentyfive. In the old grammar the exercise on false syntax formed an appendix to the grammar. Fancy a little book on statics that you can put in your vest pocket, for which you must pay twenty-five cents, or two hundred per cent. more than the thing should cost. Such scandalous speculation must be stopped, for speculation it is, under the wing of government patronage and official pets by which thousands of dollars are lost annually to the parents and booksellers of our province. The choice of books is left partly to school teachers, but since they are not required to purchase them, the price at which they are put on the market does not concern them. More attention is given to cramming and hairsplitting rules than formerly and unfortunately common school teachers, who are mostly young, ambitious and talented, approve of the present style of school books by which the minds of children are overloaded with matter that will be comparatively useless in after life. I have not had time to examine our present authorized series, but from seeing three small volumes that sell for two dollars, but should cost about fifty cents, one is forced to conclude that the printing of school books is a precious business indeed, and that somebody is making a nice little pile out of it at the public expense. If matters continue in this style, we must go back to the old board of education.

Yours respectfully, M. McQ. EVICTION NEAR TIPPERARY.

On Thursday the sheriff, with his usual osse comitatus of bailiffs and police, visited the townland of Ballynulty, about four miles from Tipperary, for the purpose of executing the death sentence of exiction on a respectable tenant-farmer named Richard Merrick, who, with his wife and nine young children, were cast houseless and homeless on the world, because he failed to pay an impossible rent. The landlord in the case is a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Pennefather, Kiltennel Vicarage, Borris, county Carlow. He was present himself at the eviction, and was met by the Rev. Matthew Ryan, monstrated with him on the harshness of his proceedings, but in vain. The Merricks held the farm for the last three or four generations, and when the present rev. proprietor came in over them as landlord, on the expiration of a middleman's lease not many years ago, the rent of the farm was £2 5s. an acre. Their lease having expired with the middleman's, Mr. Pennefather's first act as landlord over them was to raise the rent to £3 an acre. Subsequently he raised the rent to the enormous figure of £3 10s. an acre, he paying half poor rates and half county cess, but latterly he had fixed the rent at £3 an acre, the tenant to pay all poor rates and taxes, and he got him to sign a document every year, whereby the place was let to him from year to year for graz-ing only. The tenant appealed to the Land Court, but this document was protested it was extorted from him by

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J. H. MORAN London, Ont.

can pay for any land and live on it, and also to pay all the arrears at that rent, which offer was renewed again on Thursday, in presence of the sheriff's representday, in presence of the sheriff's representative by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, but was rejected. They then offered to leave the fixing of a fair rent to Mr. Cooper Chadwick and Mr. Heuston, two respectable Protestant neighboring gentlemen of the landlord class, or to any two arbitrators appointed in the usual way, but these offers were also refused. Finding then they could no longer pay the exorbitant rent put on them by their rev. landlord, they had nothing to do but to submit to the inevitable; and from this brief history of the case the public will be able to judge of the case the public will be able to judge of the treatment they have received at his hands. This is, indeed, a hard case, and furnishes a striking illustration of how the Land Act may be evaded, and

MARKET REPORT.

how insufficient it is to protect tenants

against oppressive rents and arbitrary evic-

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LONDON.

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175 to 182; Treadwell, 175 to 182; Clawson, 155 to 184; Red, 169 to 185. Oats, 115 to 117, Corn, 140 to 300. Barley, 110 to 120. Peas, 130 to 150. Rye, 110 to 115. Beans, perbush, 150 to 200. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 300 to 325 Family, 275 to 300. Oatmeal Fine, 240 to 260; Granulated, 260 to 275. Cornmeal, 200 to 250. Shorts, ton, 16 00 to 200. Bran, 1200 to 1400. Hay, 800 to 1000. Straw, per load, 200 to 300. Butter—pound rolls, 16, to 18c; crock, 14 to 16c; tubs, 12 to 15c. Eggs retail, 15 to 15c. Cheese, 1b. 14 to 15c. Lard, 12to 14c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 10 to 200. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 70 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 90 to 110. Apples, per bag, 75 to 125. Omions, per bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 850 to 900. Beef, per cwt, 800 to 10 00. Monthe 11 to 12c. Lamb, per 1b, 11 to 12c. Hops, per 100 lbs, 00 to 00c. Wood, per cord, 500 to 550.

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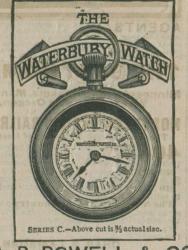
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