

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD. GROSSE ISLE.

1847.

BY JAMES M. O'LEARY, OF OTTAWA.

"Twas famine's wasting breath,
A grath gal na chroidhe!
That win'd the shaft of death,
A grath gal na chroidhe!
And the landlord, lost to feeling,
Who drove us from our dwelling,
Though we prayed for mercy kneeling,
A grath gal na chroidhe!
But the sleety blast blows chill,
A grath gal na chroidhe!
Let us press thee closer still,
A grath gal na chroidhe!
To this scathed, bleeding heart,
Beloved as thou art;
For too soon—too soon, we part
A grath gal na chroidhe!

"A ghra gal mo chroie. (O bright love of my heart.)

In 1846 Dr. G. M. Douglas, medical superintendent at Grosse Isle, wrote: "From the experience of many years of the causes which produced disease among emigrants, I am persuaded that next season the number of sick will exceed that of any previous year. The partial failure of the potato crop last season caused much sickness. Its almost total failure in Ireland and in Scotland this season will have the effect of pouring upon our shores thousands of debilitated and sickly emigrants."

As early as the 19th February, 1847, Dr. Douglas called the attention of the Canadian Government to the expediency of authorizing the necessary steps to be taken for organizing the quarantine establishment at Grosse Isle for the ensuing season, in order to afford time to make such preparations for the reception of the sick as the expected large emigration might warrant. He also requested authority to advertise for the service of a steamer, and to employ an hospital steward at \$s. and Gd. a day.

In due time the proclamation for the establishment of quarantine was published. As for a steamer, the expenditure for such a purpose was to be incurred "when the absolute necessity thereof should appear."

Tenders were invited for steam service between Quebec and quarantine, one trip a week, and the following were received.

Name.	Steamer.	Trip.	Season.
J. Wilson, Agt.	People's Line	£20 00	or £50 00
J. McKenzia	Lumber Merchant	20 00	50 00
M. Stevenson	St. George	17 00	40 00
L. Chalot	Dorchester		30 00

Mr. Stevenson's tender was accepted. The "St. George" was provided with marine engines. Her accommodations for convalescent emigrants were spacious and commodious, and the tender was the lowest, save the "Dorchester," which was one of the small ferry-boats plying between Quebec and Point Levi, with little or no accommodation, and unfit to encounter the rough weather to be met with on the passage to Grosse Isle.

Authority was also given to employ a small vessel, with its headquarters at Grosse Isle, to perform one trip a week to Quebec, or at shorter times if necessary, the cost not to exceed £50 for the season.

Two causes, which could not have been foreseen, helped to augment beyond all calculation the number of destitute and diseased emigrants. The first was the enactment of a law by the general government of the United States, which, by limiting the number that each passenger vessel should carry, made the cost of a passage so high as actually to exclude all but those having a certain amount of means of their own.

Again, a law previously in existence in the State of New York, which obliged the master or owner of a vessel bringing passengers to give bonds that no emigrant brought out by them became chargeable to the commonwealth for a period of two years after their arrival, was more strictly enforced. The effect of these laws was to turn the stream of the poorest class of emigration to the British provinces.

Another cause of the increase in 1847 was the application to Ireland of a Poor law. To avoid the enormous expense which would attend its execution in some parts of that country where destitution abounded, many landlords gave free passages to those having claims on the land. In selecting these, they abstained from choosing the young, strong, able-bodied laborer, but sought to rid their estates of helpless widows with large families, cripples unable to work, aged persons, the confirmed idle and lazy, and those whose constitutions had been enfeebled by previous sickness and destitution. Such was the character and description of many of the emigrants sent out from Liverpool, Dublin, Cork and Limerick. In fact, all the Cork and Liverpool passengers were half dead from want and starvation before embarking, and the slightest diarrhoea, which was sure to come with change of food, finished them without a struggle.

Again, the debilitated state of the emigrants before leaving and their inability to bear the fatigue of a voyage increased the mortality. In vessels, for example, that had to put back to port, by stress of weather, fever had extensively broken out after the first day or two at sea.

Some landlords gave their tenants £3 each for passage money, and a promise, never fulfilled, in fact never meant to be fulfilled, of their receiving 10s. or 2s. on landing in Quebec.

When spoken to for embarking in such a state of debility and want, the unfortunates would reply that they were starving at home, and were induced to take the step they did by being promised many advantages. For instance, upwards of two thousand persons were shipped by the agents of Lord Palmerston, from his Irish estates, who not only promised them clothing but assured them that his Lordship's agent at Quebec, where there was no such person, had been instructed to pay them from £2 to £5 each family, according to their number. In other cases the landlord gave them £4 to go anywhere.

On the 4th May, 1847, Dr. Douglas, with the hospital nurses, police and boatmen arrived at Grosse Isle from Quebec. Their time was employed in preparing the hospitals for the reception of the sick, in whitewashing the buildings, and getting ready the boats for boarding the passenger vessels. In the various buildings, such as the hospital wards, passenger sheds and fences,

repairs were required, and these were attended to without delay. Fifty new iron bedsteads were ordered, and double the quantity of straw used in former years. A building was commenced immediately, 100 feet long and 25 feet wide, to contain sixty beds.

The Government deemed these preparations sufficient, as the greatest number of sick had, in former years, arrived in the months of July and August. The hospital accommodation, as it then existed, was simply sufficient for two hundred sick, the average of former years never having attained half that number requiring admission at one time.

What was the news from the old land? Dublin answers: "Emigration from all parts of the country proceeds at a rapid pace. The quays of Dublin resemble the halting place of an eastern caravan. Crowds of emigrants, with their separate allotments of baggage, cover every available spot. But many shipped directly from this port. Two vessels sailed last week with a full complement, and two more, in which nearly 1,200 passengers are booked, will sail on Tuesday next. A Dublin agent has gone to Liverpool to charter vessels for the conveyance of 1,300 families from one Irish estate, the expenses to be partly borne by the landlord and tenant."

The Dublin Evening Post of 17th of April, 1847, says: "There is no more extraordinary fact connected with the deplorable condition of this country than the patience with which our poor people endure their suffering. For six months past a desolating famine has been amongst them, and more recently the horrors of pestilence have been superadded. But the people have borne the terrible visitation with meekness and the resignation inspired by religion. They have been taught by their admirable pastors the duty of submission, and they have exhibited to the world an example for which, perhaps, there is no parallel in ancient or modern times. In reply to expressions of commiseration, the starving peasant would exclaim, 'Welcome be the will of God.'"

This is the explanation of the extraordinary tranquility that has prevailed in Ireland, amidst scenes of misery and desolation, in which tens of thousands have been perishing of hunger. Distress in other countries is trifling in comparison with the unprecedented destitution—the wasting famine which has been decimating the peasantry of Ireland.

Let us now accompany these unfortunate sons and daughters of dear old Erin across the Atlantic to Grosse Isle, leaving Stephen E. De Vere to tell the story. He was a nephew of Lord Montagu, and submitted himself to the privations of a steerage passage to Quebec in an emigrant ship for nearly two months, in order to make himself acquainted with the condition of the emigrant from the beginning:

"Before the emigrant has been a week at sea, he is an altered man. How can it be otherwise? Hundreds of poor people, men, women and children of all ages, from the drizzling idiot of ninety to the babe just born, huddled together without light, without air, wallowing in filth, and breathing a fetid atmosphere, sick in body and despair at heart, the fevered patients lying between the sound in sleeping places so narrow as almost to deny them the power of indulging, by a change of position, the natural restlessness of the disease, by their agonized ravings disturbing those around and predisposing them, through the effects of the imagination, to imbibe the contagion; living without food or medicine, except as administered by the hand of casual charity, dying without the voice of spiritual consolation and buried in the deep without the rites of the Church.

"The food is generally unselected and seldom sufficiently cooked, in consequence of the insufficiency and bad construction of the cooking places. The supply of water, hardly enough for cooking and drinking, does not allow washing. In many ships the filthy beds, teeming with all abominations, are never required to be brought on deck and aired. The narrow space between the sleeping berths and the piles of boxes is never washed or scraped, but breathes up a damp and fetid stench, until the day before arrival at quarantine, when all hands are required to "scrub up" and put on a fair face for the doctor and Government Inspector.

"No moral restraint is attempted. The voice of prayer is never heard. Drunkenness, with its consequent train of rufianly debasement, is not discouraged, because it is profitable to the captain, who traffics in the grog.

"There is not water enough for the necessary cooking and the satisfying of the raging thirst of the sick. The supply served out was scanty and false measures were used.

"The medical inspections on board were slight and hasty—hardly any questions were asked—but, as the doctor walked down the file on deck, he selected those for hospital who did not look well, and, after a very slight examination, ordered them ashore. The ill effect of this haste was two fold: some were detained in danger who were not ill, and many were allowed to proceed who were actually in fever."

On the 14th May, 1847, the bark "Syria," which was the only emigrant vessel that had as yet arrived, reached Grosse Isle.

This vessel left Liverpool on the 28th March, having on board two hundred and forty-one passengers recently from Ireland. Many were in a weak state when they embarked, and all were wretched and poor. Fever and dysentery broke out a few days after leaving port, and went on increasing until nine died on the passage and eighty-four were ill when the vessel anchored at Grosse Isle. The sick were landed at once and placed in the hospital, and the seemingly healthy were landed, with their baggage, at the sheds used as "waiting rooms" at the time. As these sheds were put up hurriedly and imperfectly during the cholera of 1832, one can well imagine the little comfort they afforded against the rain, the cold east wind or the burning sun.

In speaking of these sheds, Mr. De Vere says: "They were very miserable, so slightly built as to exclude neither the heat nor the cold. No sufficient care was taken to remove the sick from the sound, or to disinfect and clean the bedding after the removal of the sick to hospitals. The very straw upon which they had lain was often allowed to become a bed for their successor, and I have known many poor families prefer to burrow under heaps of loose stones, which happened to

be piled up near the shore, rather than accept the shelter of the infected sheds."

On the 14th May the "Syria" arrived at Grosse Isle, and on the 15th it was found necessary to send twenty-one of the "seemingly healthy" to the hospitals.

From the 14th to the 21st May the following vessels arrived, many of their passengers in the most wretched state of "ship fever":

Name of Vessel.	From.	No. of Passengers.	Died at sea.	Died on board at Grosse Isle.
Jane Black	Limerick	425	13	31
Perseverance	Dublin	311	9	9
Wandsworth	Dublin	437	51	51
John Francis	Cork	257	16	7
Agnes	Cork	428	29	35
Henry	Cork	297	48	35
Royalist	Liverpool	437	23	35

The passengers by the "Perseverance" and "Wandsworth" were principally tenants from the estate of William Wandsworth, in Kilkenny. The ships were provisioned alike, but the greater mortality on the "Wandsworth" was accounted for by the fact that the captain, although in all respects a steady, careful seaman, was unused to the conveyance of passengers and unacquainted with the necessity of enforcing cleanliness and regularity. The sickness on both vessels was said by the masters to have been caused by the emigrants ravenously devouring the breadstuffs supplied by the vessels, having, previously to their embarkation, suffered from starvation.

From the 21st to the 24th of May seventeen vessels arrived—five from Cork, four from Liverpool, and the balance from Sligo, Limerick, Belfast, Londonderry and New Ross. They left port with 5,607 passengers, of whom 200 died at sea, and upward of 700 were ill on arrival.

On the 25th of May twelve vessels arrived, all more or less sickly. Among them were the "John Bolton" of Liverpool, and the "Ninian" of Limerick. On the former, seventy-two passengers died at sea, and on the latter, twenty.

On the 28th of May the following vessels were anchored at Grosse Isle.

Name of Vessel.	From.	No. of Passengers.	Died at Sea.	Died on board at Grosse Isle.	Died in Quarantine.	Total Deaths.
John Francis	Cork	237	16	7	46	69
Perseverance	Dublin	311	9	9	19	37
Wandsworth	Dublin	437	51	51	190	190
John Francis	Cork	257	16	7	39	62
Agnes	Cork	428	29	35	98	162
Henry	Cork	297	48	35	79	162
Royalist	Liverpool	437	23	35	83	141
Scotland	Cork	564	69	34	72	175
Caradoc	Liverpool	281	18	36	54	108
Lord Seaton	Limerick	179	5	3	4	12
Urania	Cork	178	11	5	20	36
Constitution	Belfast	394	3	14	19	36
Aberdeen	Liverpool	169	9	21	14	44
Achilles	Liverpool	411	42	29	9	81
Beechcroft	Cork	332	27	29	39	165
Blonde	Sligo	324	2	6	8	16
Rankin	Liverpool	573	5	13	33	51
Araucana	Liverpool	412	13	16	21	50
Bryan Abbe	Limerick	179	5	3	4	12
Ninian	Cork	238	20	10	1	31
Cathnessshire	Belfast	313	10	1	16	36
Albion	Galway	211	2	1	16	19
Trilva Avain	Liverpool	182	10	6	16	32
Elyza Caroline	Liverpool	549	16	33	39	79
Voltaire	Sligo	324	2	6	8	16
John Bolton	"	578	72	35	34	141
Lord Seaton	"	179	16	3	4	23
Sisters	"	179	16	3	4	23
Congress	Sligo	217	8	10	6	24
Phoenix	Liverpool	423	4	6	3	13
Albion	Liverpool	211	2	1	16	19
Galimour	Cork	303	19	4	44	72
Tay	Sligo	301	1	1	1	3
Clive	Belfast	324	2	6	8	16
Christiana	Londonderry	479	10	18	15	43
Argo	Liverpool	590	10	22	27	69
Alax	Liverpool	338	39	3	18	60
Total		12,219	777	459	815	2,051

As we have seen, the only accommodation for emigrants at Grosse Isle at this time was the hospital sheds of 1832 and 1834, with the new one erected early in May to contain sixty beds.

It may be said that the possibility of every vessel arriving with fever in 1847 was never contemplated, yet the Government and the people of Ontario and Quebec were advised through the press by the emigrant agent at Quebec of the returns he received by each mail from England, giving the number of vessels and number of passengers sailed for Quebec. The names of each vessel and the number of passengers aboard were published. Thus by the Quebec Mercury the 11th May, 1847, we learn that in the first fortnight of April 10,636 passengers sailed, and in the Mercury of the 22nd May, 1847, that 12,285 sailed from the middle of April to the end of that month.

But there was a political war raging in Canada. Both parties were almost evenly balanced; hence the apathy, the indifference, the culpable neglect of the legislators, until driven by public opinion to act in the matter.

The fever was gaining a firm hold on the land. The "seemingly healthy" passengers who were allowed to leave the island were starting out to spread the fever far and wide. For example, among the first fever patients in the marine and emigrant hospital at Quebec were forty-two passengers of the ill-fated "Wandsworth."

Fear, not Christian charity, forced the Government to act.

There can be no doubt that had the quarantine station been established nearer Quebec, say at Point Levi or Beauport or the Island of Orleans, where the public eye could see and the public ear hear the beginning of the sad condition of affairs, we should not have to record so thrilling, so heart-rending a death-rate, not only among the emigrants but the citizens; nor the want of humanity shown, nor the absence of a system of management at the dismial island. Help would have been nearer. All that was required for the comfort of the sick, the convalescent and the healthy in quarantine could be obtained in a shorter time and with more regularity, and the voice of public opinion—yes, the voice of self-preservation, ringing in trumpet tones from one end of Canada to the other—would have compelled the Government to move to act at the proper time.

Now and again the sad story of what was going on on the island was given by piecemeal. The island was in charge and under the control of officials, and the information served out by them to the public was scanty. The attention of the press of Quebec, with the exception of the Mercury, was chiefly directed to the question whether the Government would stand or fall. As for the Mercury, it was regarded as a terrorist, and its suggestions treated as naught. In fact, the truth, but far from being the whole truth, was only made known long after the year had closed.

Between hatred to our race and religion on one side of the Atlantic, and politics on the other, the poor Irish emigrant fell a victim.

The only means left for meeting the emergency in 1847 was by converting the sheds, intended for the healthy, into hospitals, thus affording room for six hundred. Even then, as the return I have given shows, it was impossible to land any but those who were dangerously ill. The healthy and the sick had to remain on board their ships, where a doctor was supposed to visit them daily, select from among the sick those who were fit for vacancies in the hospitals, and see that the necessary purification of clothing and bedding took place on board.

With a full knowledge of the want of accommodation on the island, on the 24th May the Government ordered that every passenger from on board of vessel infected with fever should be landed; that the healthy should be detained for ten days after their landing; that the vessels be allowed to proceed on their voyage on their giving the necessary guarantee to send a steamer for their passengers, when required by the medical superintendent, previously undergoing such cleansing as might be deemed proper for the disinfecting of their holds; that, to meet the emergency, as large a supply of tents as would be necessary to accommodate the healthy should be procured from the Ordnance department; that all the buildings on the island should be converted into hospitals, and that the steamer be allowed to perform as many trips during the week as might be considered requisite by the medical superintendent.

On the 29th May eight marquees and two hundred and twenty-six bell tents arrived in charge of a Mr. Robert Symes, of Quebec. With him was a member of the Quebec police force accustomed to putting up tents. The military authorities at Quebec, not feeling themselves justified in risking the lives of their men, declined sending a party with the tents. As the staff was overworked in attending on the sick and the dead, some time elapsed before the tents were pitched, as few persons could be found to engage in any work that brought them near the hospitals.

Four large hospital marquees were fitted up with sixty-four beds each, and a large number of the tents were also prepared for the sick, thus making room for four hundred, but more accommodation was needed, for, on the 30th May, 35 vessels were in quarantine, with 12,175 passengers, a great number of whom were falling ill, and dying daily.

As for help it was almost impossible to hire persons to make coffins, dig graves and bury the dead, as all the hospital servants were, as I have said, either ill or exhausted by fatigue.

The detention of so great a number of persons at Grosse Isle involved a question of very great and serious importance as to how and at whose expense they were to be fed.

The ships' stores, as also that provided by the passengers, were necessarily getting low, and the allowance of a pound of biscuit or oatmeal, which the law obliged the master to issue daily to each passenger, was not sufficient for their support. Besides, the greater part of the sickness was attributed to the want of nourishing food.

The Canadian Government communicated with the Commissariat Department with a view to the adoption of such arrangements for supplying the emigrants detained in quarantine with food and other necessities as the situation of the several emigrants might render requisite, the expense thereof to be borne on the public revenue and placed in the estimates until the determination of the Imperial Government, with reference to the question generally of the support of pauper emigrants arriving from Great Britain, was ascertained.

On the 31st May 25 barrels of oatmeal, 2 cwt. each; 20 barrels pork, 200 lbs. each; 20 cwt. of biscuits, and 100 dozen of loaf bread, 6 lbs. each, were sent from Quebec to the island, where they were placed in charge of Mr. Robert Symes, with instructions to furnish those who had the means of purchasing at cost price, and to distribute gratuitously to those whom he was satisfied were in need but destitute of means.

The attention of the Provincial Government was again called to the state of affairs in Grosse Isle by Mr. Robert Christie, then a leading member of Parliament, in the following letter addressed to the Provincial Secretary.

Montreal, 31st May, 1847.

"SIR—I beg respectfully to request the attention of the Government to a consideration of the following observations in connection with the steps it is taking, and the great outlay of public money it must necessarily make at the Grosse Isle quarantine station in the present emergency.

"I am prepared to prove by an enquiry in Parliament, if necessary, that the proper and seasonable precautions which are required and which, consistently with our pre-knowledge of the unusual emigration that would undoubtedly take place, have been inexcusably neglected, and that, owing to this circumstance, the expenses are prodigiously increased, as well as much discomfort and suffering occasioned to the sick emigrants generally, besides the danger to which Quebec, Montreal and other places are exposed.

"That the police force employed at the quarantine station, actually costing the Province more than would an adequate detachment of troops temporarily quartered there for the purpose, has been and is wholly insufficient for the professed object for which employed, and useless to the public, incapable of maintaining anything like order or even of suppressing indecencies, if I am correctly informed, too revolting to be mentioned and little better than a job."

"That the duties of medical superintendent and medical boarding officer, exercised by one and the same person, ought, as they originally were, to be again divided, and not left in the same hands. However zealous, able and indefatigable the superintendent may be (and I willingly concede him all these qualities), he should not, I submit, be allowed to exercise the two functions, nor to have any other interest or concern in the island beyond his office, for which he ought to be liberally paid, and to attend to it only.

The Way of the Cross.

Hark to the Master's voice so sweetly calling,
Come follow Me,
O'er the dim woodland where the dews are falling,
O'er hill and lea,
Forsake for Me the dear, familiar faces,
Thy father's house, thy cherished, shelter'd place;
Out in the stormy night,
Far from the warmth and light,
I have a cross for thee.

Arise, for in the east the dawn is breaking,
And come away;
My burden on thy shoulders meekly taking;
Nor even stay
To kiss once more, thro' blinding tears, thy cheek;
To clasp, with bleeding, breaking heart thy nearest,
Hands must unloose their hold,
Earth's joys grow faint and cold—
I must be all to thee.

Have I not trod life's bitter road before thee,
With bleeding feet,
Bearing alone the cross that shineth o'er thee,
With message sweet?
For thy sake have I wander'd faint and weary
Thro' crowded city ways and deserts dreary;
High on the mountain here,
Thro' the long nights of prayer,
Have I not thought of thee?

When night is darkest, and the way seems long
Press onward still;
Striving, in thickest fight where foes are strong,
To do My will,
Look not behind thee for thy soul's undoing;
Urge on thy footsteps—'faint, yet still pursuing.'

Thou' waves above thee close,
Whisper to Me thy woes—
Am I not near to thee?

Tis but a "little while," and then the dawning,
When I will come,
In the bright sunrise of etern'l morning,
To call these home.

Do thou but follow Me thro' gloom and sadness,
And I will comfort thee with joy and gladness,
When life's dark days are o'er,
There on the shining shore,
Awaits My crown for thee.
—M. Griffin in Ave Maria.

PASSIONTIDE.

Manifold and precious are the graces of the season which the Church devotes to the memory of the sufferings and death of her Divine Spouse. It is the time above all others in which the merits of the Redemption are applied in the blood of the cross to the souls of her children. Lovingly and pressingly does she invite them to go out to meet Him that cometh from Eden with dyed garments from Bosra. She asks tenderly with them: *Why then is thy apparel red, and thy garments like theirs that tread in the wine press?*

Meditation on the Redeemer's passion has been at all times the saints' food of predilection. It has been to them the bread of the strong that confirmed their hate of sin, that lent courage to take up and carry their cross, to ascend the uphill and rugged path that leads to sanctity. Let it be our nourishment during the days set apart for the commemoration of the Passion. Alas, for the world that repels the bread it needs so much, that feels not the hunger which devours it!

Christ in His bitter passion trod the wine press alone. His blood shedding was all-satisfying. His atonement was full, universal, everlasting, yet so as to demand of us for salvation the application of its fruits to our souls by the appointed channels of His grace. Nay He required that we should be associated with Him in His sufferings, that their saving virtue might pass into us.

In His infinite condescension He seemed to leave His sufferings incomplete, that we might have in our power to make up what was wanting to them and take part in the mystery of His cross. Only then shall His atonement avail us when united with our atonement. He has not removed the toil, the anguish, the pain of our fallen condition terminating in death itself, that they may sanctify us by union with His sufferings and open to us the gate of life. The moment of consummation shall be for us as for Him the moment of our triumph. *When this mortal frame hath put on immortality, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy victory? O death, where is thy sting?*

He owed it to His own majesty, to the magnificence of His heaven, to the dignity of our human nature gifted with free will thus to admit us to the mystery of His atonement, to a share in His sufferings; to make our salvation dependent on the union of our merits with His, our everlasting triumph, the fruit of our own efforts, patience and combats, as well as of His passion and death.—*Messenger of the Sacred Heart.*

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs, a pretty good head piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great thing to inherit right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition, who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a despondent and complaining fellow, a timid and care-burdened man, these are all born deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts sometimes do.

L. 2, 1892.

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D. BOUTILLER.

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PHIC
MEDICINE FOR
Sickness, Nysta-
... Nervousness,
... Manicholia, In-
... Sickness, Diz-
... and Spi-
... ness.

Direct action upon
all irritable
flow and power
perfectly harmless
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Back on Nervous
No. 2. Get this
... can also obtain
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... by the Registered
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BALM
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FOR CATARRH
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FOR THE CATH-
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CHILDREN AND DEAF

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