e, what joy and you gave of your bly soul, my pure.

Badalia. What pring shawl, your pring shawling shawling f God's own gold!

1! Joy to all, to poorest His own— tide!—" Kit" in pire.

IFE SPENT IN S SERVICE

ng Journal. by the snows of s and face seamed ght by a life of and anxious fore. "people" Father

century a he Indians and th-West, presents seen in the busy f eastern Canada t face lit up by kindliness, agrees one would form of a man who had pale of civilizasage of the gospel o more than word hould be brothers. by the Journal for le on the prairies work he was doing rather doubtful. the East know of istance for his

y of publicity for wever, his interest e half-breeds got d he entered upon scription e has given so In cold print his tame, for the an, with his exd English with a cent, is missing. orking life he has

as born the son of ys, near Montreal.
y life of the habitbec, but wanted to he could. Funds the most primary e was apparently hopes when aid arter.

s through college ishop Bourget he affection as his priesthood. he was ordained. y-two years of age rted for the West

who paid for my

g the Indians and as fifty two years e remarked with a nall village as he ame a passion to half-breed types latter, of whom

efly descendants of ers who a century untry to work for ompany. Most of e neighborhood of vers and Quebec, ned to their home ting and trapping emained, married nto a sort of no-Some Scots from a similar line, but

the pure Indians led down, if such a d to his wandering s life'swork.
he devoted most Crees. Sioux and h much labor he ar with their lan-

WORK.

npile a Cree erwards with the it published. The allowed him \$1,900 his dictionary can libraries of those dy of Indian dia ng the Indians in

nd half breed the y given place to len times life was e of food on the ng for the killing, e happy enough. passed by Father e buffalo on the ians.

he met were from tween the Indian et and the Crees state of hostility d might be mad t by members of at different times the party he was in the thick o s but escaped all was never person-ndians, with whom

st Table

and maintair and

for children. Nutritious omical.

he always got along well and never had any fear of them ill using him. WILD FREE LIFE DESTROYED.

But the wild, free life of the Indian and the half-breed hunter was destroyed by the approach of civilization, car-ried by the tide of immigration flowing westwards. The hunting grounds were taken up, the buffalo disappeared. Father Lacombe was now devoting his Pather Lacombe was now devoting his efforts to work among the half-breeds and became almost hopeless of their future. Left to their old life they were fairly good-living, but they could not stand contact with more advanced civilization. They adopted vices civilization. They adopted vices which were destroying them physically which were destroying them physically and morally, and something had to be done if they were to be preserved. So about ten years ago when they were being badly demoralized Father Lacombe formed a plan to stop the ravages of disease and vice amongst his

He conferred with his fellow-mission aries, but received but scanty encouragement, for they thought he could not succeed. He had faith, however, and travelled east to look for aid. In Ottawa, in his own words, he "found great and good friends, Lord and Lidy Aberdeen," with whom he made many conferences, and who took a most sympathhetic interest in his project. He saw Sir John A. Macdonald and told him that he must do something for the half-breeds, who were like big children when left to do business with the

HIS PLAN ABRANGED.

Father Lacombe proposed to Sir John that a block of land be set aside for them and their clergy be allowed to manage it for them. Their pride in their white forefathers would not allow them to accept or remain on reserves like the Indians, but with land leased as it were and governed by their clergy they would possibly be content. This plan was adopted. A block of land fifteen miles square, situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan, about one hundred miles from Edmon-ton, was given over by the government for twenty five years, and three Roman Catholic bishops of the west, Senator Dandurand, present speaker of the Senate, Judge Oniment and Father combe were named as a corporation administer its affairs. The other directors were only nominal, however, and Father Lacombe was left to manage

the miniature kingdom by himself.

The colony—named Colonie de St.
Paul des Metis—prospered and now has about one hundred families settled upon it. In time Father Lacombe hopes to see a couple of thousand, as it will support that number. The site was carefully chosen and comprised a lake, mountains, rolling prairie. A church was built at a cost of \$5,000, paid for by Mr. Rudolphe Forget, of Montreal. By contributions from other friends a large industrial school was erected, where on hundred half-breed children received instruction from a staff of nine teachers. The from a stail of nine teachers. The scholars, who are remarkably apt to learn, were taught to speak both French and English, and to read and write. Instruction was given in many

different trades as well.

But this trade was rudely interrupted a monthago when the school and all its equipment was burned to the ground. In this fire one life was sacrificed, that of a young girl, who had given the alarm, and after getting safely out had apparently returned for something she had forgotten. The school, of course, was a thing of the past after the fire, and it was largely to secure help for its rebuilding that the venerable missionary came east. Hh has seen Mr. Forget, who told him not to be discouraged, so he returns to his people confident that the school will soon be re built.

belongs to them to a limited extent.

They can use it as long as they wish, can pass it down from father to son, can sell it to one of themselves, but they can pass to can sell it to one of themselves, but they cannot dispose of it to any one but a half breed. They build their own dwellings and do a considerable trade amongst themselves, much of it by amongst themselves, much of it by amongst themselves, for instance, so simple that a little child may know so clear that no one may mistake so clear that no one may mistake horses. He sees a house he would like and trades his horses for it. The former owner gets another block of land from the managers and builds

living more settled lives. They raise live stock and vegetables chiefly on their farms and any work required by the missionaries is done by them. They also get much employment from surveying parties as they are the best of guides. On the land are a saw-mill, shingle mill, planing mill and griss-mill, erected and operated by the half-

All freight and supplies for the settle-All freight and supplies for the settlement have to be brought to Edmonton by the Canadian Pacific railway, and by the Canadian Pacific railway, and Paul in his epistle to the Corinthians. from there brought the remaining hundred miles by waggons. For the C. P. R. Father Lacombe has nothing but feelings of gratitude, for it has transported the supplies for the colony free of charge—a favor which in the the poor financial condition of the

mission was much appreciated.

The Grand Trunk Pacific is expected to pass close by and this will do away with the necessity of the long haul

from Edmonton ANOTHER REASON FOR VISIT.

But in addition to securing aid for the mission Father Lacombe had another reason for coming east. At St. Blbert near Edmonton is a seminary where pupils of all nationalities are received — English, French, German and Galicians being some of the people represented. It is supported by the Roman Catholic Church and the mis sionaries are much interested in it as it is an offshoot of their work. At its Continued and intense application un-hinged his reason, however, and while he never became violently insane his friends saw some time ago that if he were ever to recover it was necessary

that he should at once be placed where he could receive scientific treatment.

The east was the only place where a suitable asylum could be found, and it was decided to at once send him east. This meant that the young missionary had to be accompanied by a fellow-traveller, and the expense was something of science investigations. thing of serious import to the band of missionaries in the west.

FATHER LACOMBE UNDERTOOK. Father Lacombe was approached to see if he would undertake the trip as it was known that he could secure very special rates for travelling. The old man — almost an octogenarian — hesitated. To travel six days and nights with a young man who had gone insane was a proposition to make any man quail, and it seemed to him that it was a hard task to ask a man of his years to per form. But the young priest had always regarded him almost as a father, and even in his madness could be guided to a certain extent by him, and finally he consented to undertake the journey.

A separate compartment in a pullman

was engaged, and for six days Father Lacombe travelled in that narrow room with a man openly insane. The cease less talk and babble, the continual de

however, he instinctively noticed that his patient was not by him, and in dread lest he should have met with an accident commenced to search through the cars for him. It was late at night and every one was sleeping and after searching several cars the Father was forced to the conclusion that his friend had thrown h mself from the train. He was in despair when he walked into the din-ing car and found him talking to the astonished workers there. After that the patient never left his sight until he the patient never left his sight until he stronger in faith, pure in life, holier was safe in Longue Pointe asylum, in service."—Western Watchman. Montreal, and Father Lacombe knew that he would get the best of treatment.

AN EXTENSIVE TRAVELLER. Father Lacombe has been an extensive traveller though always in the interests of his order and people. Five times he journeyed to the United States and three times to Europe, where he and three times to Europe, where he things go wrong, or we meet with opvisited almost every country "in the interests," as he said, "of colonization, my country and my Church." Last April with Archbishop Langevin of St. Boniface he journeyed to the Holy Land to visit Jerusalem, returning in December.

Over the present trouble regarding over the present trouble regarding the educational provisions in the auto-nomy bill Father Lacombe expressed the sincerest sorrow. "For over half a century," he said, in regretful tones, "I have labored in the West, mingling with Catholics and Protestants alike. Never in that time have I met with any rouble. All have got along in harmony together. Now all is changed, and ministers are rising in the pulpits and crying 'fanaticism' and 'bigotry'—ob, it breaks my heart,' and the aged and kindly old priest could talk no

THE HOLY EUCHARIST,

By Archbishop Glennon.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Louis preached his regular monthly sermon last Sunday at the Cathedral Chapel, taking for his subject, "The Holy Eucharist." He said in part:

"It is interesting to note the recrude cence of religion in the modern mind. People are unconsciously turning back from the crude materialism of fifty years ago and are anxiously seeking for light and grace and truth. Any argument however faulty, any place however profane, any prophet however discredited, has The manner of giving out the land is fixed by the government. Each family who applies is given so much, which belongs to them to a limited. productions most accommodatingly set

ual unrest. "To illustrate these conditions we

it, so clear that no one may mistake our teaching. And what is equally commendable for the wording of the definition we have simply to repeat the words of Christ: 'And whilst they were at supper Jesus took bread and blessed Many families are settling there and ving more settled lives. They raise ve stock and vegetables chiefly on body, and taking the chalice He gave body, and taking the chanter he gave thanks and gave to them saying. Drink ye all of this for this is My blood of the New Testament, which shall be shed for many unto remission of sins.' (Matt. xxvi., 28.) And as if to make sure that these are not indeed accidental words, nor the institution itself accidental, we can turn to Mark, and then to Luke

> "So, pursuing the liberal meaning of these words of Christ, and having in mind His own promises, we declare the real true and substantial presence of our blessed Saviour in the Eucharistic species. And so the Catholic Church, from the beginning, has, through her priesthood, perpetuated this great presence on her altars, since this was Christ's command that we do so in com-

emoration of H m. "Around that great presence have been grouped for all these centuries the love, the gratitude and gifts of the following the control of the c lowers of Christ. For their Eucharistic Saviour the churches were builded and Saviour the churches were builded and beautified, and they became in reality His home—the house of God. So, too, were the vestments worn to symbolize the garments of the Christ on the way to sacrifice—and ceremonies followed to give to the sacrifice such dignity as would arrest the thoughtless and impress them.

it is an offshoot of their work. At its head was a very able young priest, a devoted student and excellent teacher. Continued and intense application unset that He would be with us all days,

less talk and babble, the sire to get out among the rest of the passengers on the part of the diseased man added to the want of sleep and continual strain and uncertainty on his guardian, can be better imagined than described.

"The Christ of the Resurrection—of efermity—is the Christ Whose cross is still the Christian a tur, and Whose wo ds of consecration are there, pronounced with all the meaning of the Last Support on Holy Thursday. Peter's words and at the Christian at the Christ Whose cross is still the Christian at the Christ Whose cross is still the Christian at the Christian at the Christ Whose cross is still the Christian at the Chris

Sacrament of the Altar-He draws all sacrament of the Artar-He draws an hearts towards Him in the unity of devotion to Him, Who alone is worthy of adoration and limitless love.

"So you see how majestically this great truth rises up dominating the en

the Church, and all Catholic life.
"We find that Catholic ceremonial is attractive for many; how the Mass is the most popular of Catholic devotion, and the altar, which was the first to be cast out of the churches at the time of the Reformation, is now returning to its old place as the head and center of religious service. And it is this, also, that explains much of the mysticism, the indefinite yearning for soul communion with the divine, that we find in

we must thank God, Whose love is so deep, Whose mercy is so great to His children, that He only becomes incarnate and suffers and dies for us; but even as by a second incarnation He becomes present for all time on the altar as our comfort and consolation, and as

"Then our duty is to tell the world of this, our treasure, and the source of

per on Holy Thursday. Peter's words will bear repitition and at the Christian altar find adequate response: 'To whom shall we go Lord, but to Thee. Thou hast the words of eternal life. And, lastly, by the preciousness of the gift that is ours so should be the purity and nobility of our lives. If Christ, our Lord, condescends to be present with us, we must walk worthy of that pres ence. If the truth is ours to guard, then must we guard well. If the Holy Grail is ours to keep then must we be more than Parsifal or Sir Galahad,

It must not be forgotten that one of the chief foes upon whom patience must wage war is sadness or affliction of spirit: it is principally concerned, says St. Thomas of Aquin, with sadnesses. We are depressed and afflicted when

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

THE

the long run?

INTERNATIONAL

HARVESTING

MACHINES

You have to pay the bills; you should see to it that

you get the best returns for your money and not let

rejudice of any kind blind you to your own best

A man can't very well fool you on a horse or a bull

or a hog. You can "size up" the animal and deter-

mine for yourself how much he is worth, but un-

fortunately it is not always so easy to tell about a

machine. Poor materials covered with paint may

So you have to go farther back than the mere looks

You want to know-first-something about its rep

utation. Has it been doing good work? Have the people who have been using it been entirely satisfied

If it does good work for hundreds and thousands

of farmers working under the same conditions that

ou work under, it is very likely to do good work for

Then you want to know something about the com-

pany that makes it. Are the manufacturers in posi-

tion to secure good materials? Have they facilities

for turning out good work? Are they interested in

making machines that will give them a lasting repu-

tation or do they want "to get rich quick" at your

These are things of first importance to you in buy-

ing farm machinery or implements.

These are things which we ask you to consider

earnestly before you make your purchases for 1905.

with it? Has it proved durable and dependable?

look every whit as well as the best materials.

the external unity of the Church, in the

later forms of religion.
"The Catholic cuty is plain. First,

the food and nourishment of our souls.

We Offer \$1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill. Throat Troubles
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

that Liquozone does kill germs.
And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compoundg drugs, nor is there any alcohol in Its virtues are derived solely from s—largely oxygen gas—by a process quiring immense apparatus and 14 ys' time. This process has, for more an 20 years, been the constant subct of scientific and chemical research. The result is a liquid that does what tygen does. It is a nerve food and od food-the most helpful thing in blood food—the most neighble thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-bilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vege-tables and Liquozone—like an excess of

position, or we suffer injustice. And sadness, we are told by St. Ignatius, in his Spiritual Exercises, is the ordinary instrument employed by the devil to hinder good, especially in men and women of good will. Christian patience, therefore, shakes off sadness, goes directly and fearlessly and constantly against it, does the very opposite of what sadness suggests. When mpted to give up, we become all the nore constant; we pray more, examine nore carefully, do more good, perform even some acts of mortification.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma Abacess—Anæmia Abscess—Anæmi Bronchitis Blood Poison Bright's Disease Bowel Troubles Coughs—Colds Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Colic—Croup
Constipation
Catarrh—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhoea
Dandruff—Dropsy

Hay Fever-Influenza Kidney Diseases Kióney Diseases La Grippo Leucor houbes Leucor houbes Malaria.—Neuralgia Many Heart Troubles Piles—Pacumonia Pieurisy—Quinsy Rheumatism Scrofula.—Sphills Skin Diseases Stomach Troubles

Help your children to grow strong and robust by counteracting anything that causes ill health. One great cause of disease in children is worms. Remove them with Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It nover fails.

Worm Exterminator. It never fails.

Time tries all things, and as Bickle's Anti
Consumptive Syrup has stood the test of year
it now ranks as a leading specific in the treat
ment of all ailments of the throat and lungs.

It will soften and subdue the most stubbor
cough by relieving the irritation, and restor
the effected organs to healthy conditions. Us
will show its value. Try it and be convinced
of its efficacy.

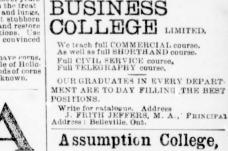
You cannot be happy while you have corns.
Then do not delay in getting a bottle of Hello
way's Corn Cure. It removes all kinds of corns
without pain. Failure with it is unknown.

TILLAGE

SEEDING

IMPLEMENTS

& GASOLINE ENGINES



Gonorrhea-Gleet

All diseases that begin with fivers—all inflate-nation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases— all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Liquezone acts as a vital-er, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you am

order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle, and we will pay the drug-

gist ourselves for it. This is our free

gift made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can

do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

or this offer may not appear again. Fill at the blanks and mail it to the Liquozone ompany, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c, bottle free I will take

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test,

Educational.

BELLEVILLE

Liquozone costs 50c, and \$1

My disease is -

SANDWICH, ONT.
THE STUDIES EMBRACE THE CLASSI CAL and Commercial Courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars as py to
Rev. D. Cushing, C. S. B.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE. BERLIN ONT., CANADA. (G. TIR.) Commercial Course with Business Coflege eatures.

High School or Academic Course — Pre para tion for Professional Studies.
College or Arts Course — Preparation, fo Degrees and Seminaries.
Board and Tuttion per Annum, \$140.00.
For Catalogue Address—
REV. JOHN FEHRENBACH, C. R., Pres.



the largest business college in Western Ontario and best in the Province. Our graduates always secure good positions. Enter at any time, Catalogue free. ELLIOT & MCLACHLAN,

A good investment that pays dividends all through life is a course of training in any of the Departments of the



Owen Sound, Ont.

Four complete courses of study, Best equipped Business College premises in Canada. The only Business College owning its own College building. A large staff of competent and painstaking teachers. Our graduates are most successful. Just ask them. Ful. particulars sent to any address free.

C. A. Fleming. Principal.



Farm Laborers

Farmers desiring help for the coming season, should apply at once to the Government Free Farm Labor Bureau.

WRITE FOR APPLICATION FORM TO

THOS. SOUTHWORTH, Director of Colonization, TORONTO, Out

COWAN'S Good In summer time COCOA and CHOCOLATE

implements of the International Company's manu-When you come to buy harvesting machinesfacture than of all other makes combined-not bereapers, binders, mowers, gasoline engines-or farm cause they have to, but because they want to; they implements of any kind, the one matter to which you have found that the International line gives them bet ought to give first and most important consideration ter service, longer use, greater satisfaction and that their purchase is the best economy for the farmer. What machine or implement will give you the best If the International machines satisfy these discrimservice? What will make the most money for you in inating buyers, they will also satisfy you, The International Company has exceptional facili-It's purely a matter of business with you, and youif you are wise-are looking solely to your own best

ties for producing high-grade machines at a fair and reasonable price. Its new plant at Hamilton, On-tario, is without question one of the most completely equipped manufacturing plants of the kind in the world-a credit not only to Canada, but to the Empire.

Its products are already found, not only in every corner of the Dominion, but are exported throughout the British Empire, to the Russian Empire and other European countries and to South America, giving a new outlet for Canadian labor and industry.

From the time the raw materials used in the manufacture of the International line of harvesting ma chines and other farm implements enter the chemica laboratories, where they are tested to make sure that they are of the highest possible grade, until the finished machine is loaded on a train or steamer for transmission to some distant farm, everything that human skill and ingenuity can devise to prevent mistake and to insure a perfect product is employed.

The right sort of materials, carefully graded and selected, the right sort of workmanship, the most modern up-to-date machinery, the most rigid inspectionthese are the things which have given the International line the quality that makes them known with favor the world over.

Do you think such a reputation could have been built by poorly constructed machines?

Most assuredly not.

We ask you as a careful buyer to consider thes things and then to call upon the nearest Internationa agent and look at the line he represents. He will be glad to give you catalogs, answer questions and go

into details. These machines are manufactured by

More Canadian farmers are using machines and INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, (Limited) Works; Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

The International lines are represented by different dealers. See them for catalogues of

DEERING AND MCCORMICK

Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Corn Binders, Huskers and Shredders, Gasoline Engines, Knife Grinders, Disc Harrows, Smoothing Harrows, Lever Harrows, Spring Tooth Harrows, Hoe Drills, Disc Drills, Cultivator and Seeder, Broad-cast Seeder, Scufflers, Binder Twine. Also selling agents for Chatham and Petrolia Wagons.