us hope that your child will pass through this fearful crisis." Dotor have you any hope !" asked Mr. Crawford glad to persuade himself that there could be a ray of it in the physician's mind.

"Yes, hope does not cease in life."
Do not deceive me. Could my child yet live? -Look, she seems now to be dying! Oh, my God!"

The Doctor again leaned over Emily Crawrd.
45 She is very low, Mr. Crawford, but I do

not despair. Be calm—let us wait and see. She is in God's hands—His will be done." "His will be done," whispered Mr. Crawford, convulsed with sobbing.
The nurse was near the window. She had

withdrawn from her charge when the Doctor came in. "Will you remain?" asked Mr. Crawford,

in a low whisper.

"Certainly," answered the Doctor, and he seated himself by the bedside. The curtains darkened the windows. The white robe of the sick one, and the white drapery of the bed, were the only lightsome things in the silent chamber. Emily looked like an angel lying at the gate of Paradise, awaiting the moment when it would be opened to her. An hour passed of indescribable anxiety to

the Father, and to the Doctor scarcely less.

A low sigh escaped the invalid. The Doctor sprang up to administer a medicine he had prepared to give her, if the symptoms allowed him to do so. Mr. Crawford supported her head, and the Doctor gave a spoonful of the preparation. She swallowed it with some effort, and a few moments after she opened her eyes and looked around. The Doctor motioned perfect silence, and no demonstratiion must be observed. A second sigh, and then a long breath was heard. The Doctor gave a second spoonful of the mixture, after Emily looked into his face.

"Thank God," said the Doctor, turning away to hide his tears, "our prayers have been answered, I trust."

"You think she is out of danger ?" inquired Mr. Crawford, hardly able to believe it pos-"I can't say more yet than I hope the

crisis is past, and that I believe, by God's will, she is to live." Seizing the Doctor's hand, the poor father

could only press it warmly. He could not "There must be nothing done or said for several days that will cause her the slightest emotion," said the Doctor. "Bad nursing

can easily cause her death at this period of the illness. The patient was sleeping again while they were speaking in a whisper. The Doctor had no time to remain longer. Mr. Crawford

would remain by the bedside till his return in two hours again. Again the good physician was on his way to pay a visit that morning. What need he had of that fountain of charity that increases by its flow. What diviner mission can there be than his in this life of ours? What healing power must be granted to him who has

fuith in God! Again, in the busy street, the Doctor's thoughts turned to Angelina. He pictured her on such a bed of illness as he had just left. No father's heart to grieve and pray for her; no mother's tears would be shed for the orphan girl. She would die with stran-

gers-perhaps, indeed, alone ! "What folly I am guilty of," said the Doctor to himself. "Away with such imaginations! Am I not going to take her to my heart and make her my wife? What a fool leve makes of me ! John, drive faster-I am late," he called to his coachman.

Yes, he was too late. The young man he was hastening to see had died in a fit of raving delirium tremens; the servant announced the sad news at the door.

"I need not go in," said Dr. Fleury. can give no consolation to the widowed mother. God judge the poor wretch mer-cifully."

The next visit was to an hospital. Here the Doctor was an angel of consolation. How when he came into the sick wards. A halo of sanctity lighted the countenances of some of these sufferers that seemed like a strong ray from Paradise. Such patients greeted the Doctor with the affection of children. The resignation of the poor strengthened the Doctor's faith in Divine providence. He always left the hospital in more peace of mind than when he left the homes of the

From the hospital he returned to his house. A simple breaktast was ready at one o'clock for him, of which he partook, and then returned to the hotel to see Miss Crawford.

"No change for the worse," whispered Mr. Crawford, when the Doctor came into the room. The Doctor examined the pulse and the features of the sick one, laid his hand gently upon her forehead, and replied:

"No, but better symptoms. With good care, and God's favor, we shall soon see a gradual improvement. No change of medicine. Now, be of good cheer, my friend. I'll come in again before night; good

When Angelina saw the door closed upon Dr. Fleury, she took up a book from the table near her, to prevent Mrs. Hart from talking and interrupting her thoughts for a few moments. While her fingers turned over the leaves she did not read a word. "What a surprise it was to me to see the good Doctor!"
thought Augelina. "How little he cared about seeing me again! I was more glad than I dared to show to see him. Not that I care more for him than anyone else; but, somehow, I used to think if I ever was in great trouble I would not fear to tell him. I used to think he was so kind-hearted that, though I refused his love, he would be willing to be my friend all the same. I think, now, he does not like even to be my friend any more. Perhaps he thinks I am leading a strange life going about alone. I wonder who he thinks I am, and what must be think has happened to make me such a strange womanno love, no heart for anyone! Oh, I am not so strange as I seem! I would like to love someone sgain, but I am forbidden! A married woman sins, they say, if she loves anyone but her husband. The world says so; and I read in Mrs. Hart's Testament what Ohrist said when the disciples asked Him about a woman divorced. lam not divorced -I am separated only. He said: 'Let no man put asunder what God has joined together in marriage.' If I could love anyone now I could not marry again; and is it not sinful to love another as you love your husband? I can't love anyone and be a good woman while I have a husband; but if I could, it would be Dr. Fleury. But he will never care for me again, and it is so much the better. Ah, me'! poor dear mamma! She used to say: 'God in His sight." spare my child from a fate like mine!' And is not mine worse than hers was? I have not my child with me, as she had. What would Mrs. Hart say if she knew I had a little child lik, I'men? Oh, what a hypocrite Daniel has made of me! Will the time ever come when I can walk in the full day light, like all good women? Must I for ever hide myself in the

out so heartily that the poor old lady, was GLADSTORE'S LATER SPEECH. frightened, and wondered what was the matter, for Angelina seldom gave way to such loud laughter. Seeing Mrs. Hart's surprise, it increased the nervous merriment of the poor sick child. At last she flung her arms around Mrs. Hart's neck and burst into tears.

"Oh, Mrs. Hart, Iam so unhappy—so very miserable! Can you love me! Can anyone love so selfish a creature as I am? I'm al-

"Dear child, you are sick after the long care you have had of Miss Beauvais. It has been too great a strain upon your nerves. Don't mind it, dear; you will be better soon. We will have you here in this quiet place, and love you and take care of you."
"You are so very kind, but no place will

make me better. I can't rest. I want to go-go all the time—somewhere, anywhere, and 1 don't find rest .

"You are sick, my dear. I must send for Dr. Fleury, and you must explain these feel Irish nettle. He is resolved to confer Home ings to him. It is time that you were under Rule on Ireland. All his lieutenants his care. I fear for you a greater sickness if are shivering and quaking, but the grand old you do not let him know all your troubles, darling. I believe you have never been well since you had that shock of your mother's death.'

" No, no, it is not that," she replied. Mrs. Hart persuaded Angelina to lie down, and fortwith she sent for Dr. Fleury. He had returned to his house, after leaving Miss Crawford, when the messenger came

from Mrs. Hart with a note, as fellows : "DEAR DR. FLEURY,-Miss Raymond is not well. Will you please call and see her? She is only suffering from nervousness; but I heard you say such sickness must be attended to in time.—Yours faithfully. " BESSY HART."

The Doctor lost as little time as possible, but it was evening before his more pressing engagements allowed him to answer the note. He found Miss Raymond and Mrs. Hart in the sitting-room; where everything was so bright, he said to himself, if there could be happiness anywhere, it must be here. Captain Hart had just come in, and was ready for his supper—so said the dear old lady, and she added

" Now, Doctor, I will leave you with Miss Raymond. I hope she will tell you her case

truthfully." Mrs. Kart left the room. The fire blazed cheerfully. Angelina's figure was in the bright light, and made a lovely picture, though her face was indescribably sad. She looked down, as if irresolute, and then confidingly into the face of the Doctor with courage. She nervously pulled the corners of her cambric pocket handkerchief, with which she now and then wiped her face, while the Doctor expressed, in the calmest

manner, his regret that she was not well. "Have you suffered long?" inquired Dr. Fleury.

"More than two years." "Difficulty in breathing freely at times?"

" Headache?"

"Sometimes severe." "Occasioned generally by emotion?"

"I think so." "Irregular circulation-cold hands and feet, while your head was hot?"
"Very often."

"Great depression of spirits?"

" Very great."

"You are an orphan?"

"Were your parents long-lived?".

"Of what did they die?"

" I do not know.' "Were you healthy in childhood?" "I never remember a sick day till I had a

great trouble." "Ah, I see, Miss Raymond. I thought I knew the difficulty. No earthly physician can cure mental sickness. The cause must be removed. As well might you try to rid a garden of a poisonous weed by c tting off the top. The roots must be pulled up."

"Then, Doctor, my case is hopeless," replied Angelina, eighing, and wiping the tears "There is no such case," answered Dr. Fleury, drawing his chair nearer to Angelins. There is no sorrow on earth from which a

blessing may not come, provided we use the means God has given for it. Every poisonous evil has its autidote." "Can anything cure a broken heart?"

usked Angelina. "I do not admit that it is incurable." replied the doctor. "If we nurse our sorrows and keep them within our sight all the time, I allow that the poor, weak body yields at last, and from our neglect loses the power to perform its functions, and then follows disease and death. But my dear child, let me know your mental suffering. I ask only as a physician, and as such will you not speak freely to me ?"

Angelina rose and went to a side table. took a glass of water, and returned to her chair and clasped her hands, folding her handkerchief in a tight grasp. She was silent, for she did not know how to begin. The Doctor suspected it, and in the tenderest

"Miss Raymond, have you loved some one who has disappointed you?"

The color came to her face and covered it with a deep blush. Looking up, she met the sympathetic glance of the Doctor that was like that of the kindest father. It gave her courage to go, and then she poured forth the sad story of her marriage without love to the villain De Grasse, and her separation

from him.
"Thank God you were released," exclaimed the Doctor. "Poor innocent child!" He was going to take her hand and make a second avowal of his love, but Angelina drew back, and said:

"Oh, Doctor, that is not all. How can I tell you the rest ?" "Do not fear-keep nothing back."

Angelina knew she ought to obey his advice, and yet how could she? Her tears fell fast upon her lap for a while, and the Doctor did not prevent her from crying. He knew it was nature's relief. At length she told him the story of her real love, and the cause of its change to hatred; of the birth of her child and her departure, and of her promise to conceal the marriage; of her utter desolation of heart all this time since; but she did not mention the name of her husband. The effort she made to get through the sad history nearly exhausted

her.
"What can I say? What can I do, my dear child, for you? I am truly gried. heart aches. I am bewildered. One thought, however, stands boildly out above the debris of this wreck, and it is, God seeth, and will avenge the wrong in his own way in time. But meantime we must do that which is right

Angelina did not know what he meant by we must do right.

"I have tried to do so," she answered. "And will you go back to your husband,

Angelina?"
"How can I?" Because it is right to do so !"

"Xes, I think I am bound to do so."

JAMES O'KELLY THINKS IT SETTLED THE PATE OF THE SALISBURY

GOVERNMENT. Boston, Jan 20. -James O'Kelly cables the Herald the following summary of his views of the Governmental crisis: "The first Democratic Parliament has entered upon active life under conditions threatening its very existence. Three powerful parties confront each other. Intrigue is the order of the day. Combinations and disintegrations are hourly plotted, and all is uncertainty. The great Liberal army is torn by doubts, dissensions, and divisions; impending revolt among the Whigs is openly proclaimed; Moderates and Radicals are hesitating, and only one great man knows his own mind. Amid the chaos Mr. Gladstone has boldly grasped the Irish nettle. He is resolved to confer Home are shivering and quaking, but the grand old man faces the difficulties and dangers with a light heart. The Tory Government is fatally stricken, and it lies like a log on the political sea. The mass of the Liberal party shrink from entering into power. They fear lest the popular passion shall be excited by the Tory cry cf 'The empire in danger, and the Liberal party overwhelmed. This dread keeps Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues silent spectators, while on his single shield he bears the brunt of the fight. It was a splendid sight when the 'Old Man Eloquent' rose from among his cowering lieutenauts to criticise the Queen's speech, and challenged the right of the Government to remain in power. In words of marvellous beauty and power he declared that the Irish difficulty must be promptly faced, and clearly announced his readiness to undertake the great work of pacification. It was an epitaph making speech. The English Liberals remained cold. They were chary of applause, but the volume of

combating every note of dissent. When Mr. Gladstone sat down the fate of Lord Salisbury's government was settled. "It is no longer a secret that Mr. Gladstone has been for some time educating his party on the home rule question, and that among those won over to his views are Lord Spencer and Lord Granville. Mr. Chamberlain, also, has come down off the fence and agreed to support Mr. Gladstone's scheme. On Friday, after Mr. Sexton's magnificent statement of the Irish case, the member for Birmingham advanced up the floor of the House and complimented the Irish orator in an ostentatiously friendly manner. It was a

Irish cheers sustained and excited the oratory.

and roiled through the House, drowning or

significant incident.
"The situation is shortly this: Lord Salisbury is in office, but not in power. His removal from office is only a question of tactics and days. The Tory chief mancuvres to get thrown out of office on the Home Rule question, but his scheme has failed, and he will be thrown out on some minor question. Mr. Gladstone can then come into power, propound a scheme, and secure for it ample discussion before the dissolution which must follow the inevitable refusal of the House of Lords to pass any Home Rule scheme. This refusal and dissolution will probably occur in the autumn."

LANDLORDISM IN AMERICA.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 .- The Tribune devotes four columns to-day to the career of F. M. Scully, at present a resident of London, Eng., who, it is claimed, owns large tracts of American land. The paper says: (Scully is of Celtic birth, but now lives in London. He is one of the chief figures among the alien proprietors of American soil, and has introduced the meanest features of the worst forms of Irish landlordism on his estates in this country.) "It will startle the public to learn that he had acquired in the neighborhood of 90,000 acres of land in Illinois alone at merely a nominal figure—fifty cents to one Irish landlord was a history of oppression and extortion that was appropriately finished by a bloody encounter with his tenants. He was tried and acquitted on a charge of double murder, but became so unpopular that in 1850 he sold most of his Irish property, and has since devoted himself to building up the landlord system in Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and other states. He made entries of the public domain through the medium of land warrants issued to Mexican soldiers, which he purchased at the rate of fifty cents per acre. In Logan county, Illinois, alone, he has 40,000 to 45,000 acres. It is the almost universal restimony that Scully's rule in that county has reduced 250 tenants and their

A CONDITION APPROACHING SERFDOM. Furthermore, Scully pays no taxes, the tenants signing ironclad agreements to assume the same, but they are required to pay to Scully's agents the taxes at the same time as the rentals, on the 1st of January of each year, whereas the agent need not turn over the taxes to the county treasurer until about June 10 following. It is also shown that a great deal of this alien's land entirely escapes taxation, thus increasing the burden on other property holders, that he takes the most extraordinary precautions to secure his rent, executing a castiron lease, with provisions that mortgage the tenants, and making it compulsory for small grain to be sold immediately after harvest, no matter what may be the condition of the market; that grain dealers are notified not to buy of the tenants until Scully's rent is paid; in short, that Soully has founded a land system so exacting that it is only paralleled in Ireland, and rules his tenantry so despotically that few can be induced to tell the story of their wrongs, fearing that it would involve them in ruin."

WESTPORT BAZAAR.

The Rev. Father Stanton desires to return his sincere and grateful thanks to those ladies and gentlemen, Protestants as well as Catholics, who by presentation of prizes, the disposal and purchase of tickets, have given such kind and generous assistance to his bazaar just concluded and which has proved to be a grand success. By the liberal aid received from so many places in the United States as well as in Canada the proceeds of the bazaar have realized a handsome sum. The praiseworthy and pious object for which the bazaar has been held, and which has elicited such a splendid response, has indeed been attained in a measure exceeding the expecta-tions of Father Stanton and his people, in behalf of whom he begs also to thank the numerous friends outside of Westport and in its vicinity, to whom so much of the success of the bazuar is certainly due. The following are the numbers of the winning tickets at the drawing of prizes held at the

olose of the bazanr:—

M 617, B B 312, D D 655, F F 249, N 492,
R 459, No O, E 273; M 618, T 110, C 578,
I 264, C 911, Q 132, E E 330, T 541, G G 11,

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED.

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE TERRIBLE CONFESSION OF A PHYSICIAN.

cently from the Rochester, N. Y., Democra;

and Chronicle, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows: Dr. J. B. Herion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed

necessary.
With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence, on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred : "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain!"

"Everyone of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; fel: dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant any thing serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of "kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments.

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one half the leaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doc-

tor ?" "Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to-day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydra headed monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple ymptoms at first ?" "Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible

danger also.' Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street, spoke very

earnestly :-'It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from 70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked, and I attribute this to the general use of my remedy."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it ?" "A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class ogect of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said : Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?" "Yes, I have both read and heard of it." "It is very wonderful, is it not?" "No more so than a great many others

that have come under my notice as having been cured by the same means."
"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured ?" "I know it can. I know it from my own

and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends.

"You speak of your own experience; what

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor?" was asked Dr. S. A. Lattimore, one of the analysts of the state board of health."

" Yes, sir." " What did this analysis show you?" "A serious disease of the kidneys." "Do you think Mr. Warner could re

cover ?' "No, sir. I did not think it yossible." "Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless.

Dr. Henion was cured five years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day in this city. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangereus of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

An experienced vocalist has, it is said, dur ig !ourteen years, oured any number of cases of obstinate cough by prescribing the free use

AMERICA'S FIRST SAINT.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA-THE TER-CENTENARY OF HER BIRTH TO BE CELEBRATED IN The story published in these columns re-

The thirtieth of April next will be the ter-Centenary of the birth of that most sin-

spiritual co-operation the honors and devotion that it is proposed to celed rate in that and bishops of the United States-well saying that the signal merits of this Saint are "not circumscribed by the boundaries of Peru, -privileged birth-place of so illustrious a heroine, -but their glo tes belong to the whole of America." His Grace of Luna adds that he has counted it a duty of his Episcopal office to secure for this ter-Centendue by the faithful, and for the spiritual advantage of souls, "but, also, for the promotion of the sentiments of an enlightened Americanism:" "sino hasta los sentimientos ue un bien entendido Americanismo.

In marked contrast with most frequent in vitations from some other regions, to celebrations of a like kind, there is signally the mark of the Spanish hidalgo in the rendezof contributions, to be carried by those who go; or to be sent by those who cannot go It is assumed that the money part of the work proposed in honor of the chosen Rosa de Santa Maria, will be arrogated by the faith- heid ful whose cherished privilege it is to call her Saint Rose of Lima, Lima, and the people of Peru, have been most terribly acourged, in the years and months just passed, by the ravages of war. But Spanish self-sacrifice and grandeur of soul, remain even amidat ruins, -in the hearts of true Spanish clares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from Cathelies.

His Grace of Lima writes to each of the Bisnops of the American Continent, that he has not failed of preparation to make pleasant, to each and every Prelate that can honor this celebration with his presence, his stay in Lima.

The letter of invitation of the grand and aged Metropolitan of Lima, kindly communicated to us on the eve of publication, raises a crowd of thoughts. Through all regions the testimony of my customers, who has a derived where the Gospel of the Christ has been proclaimed,—it is, in fact, that most often the action of the Catholic Church has preceded acivil or political action. The latter for a civil or political action. The latter, for a time, has seemed to obliterate the former. But it is not so, in the long unn: After some time for reflection and consultation with those wiser than we,--we propose publishic &, in full, the letter of His Grace of Lima, and offering some suggestions.

His Grace, the Archbishon of Lima, apart from his spiritual effice, is no common man. Learned in the dogmatic teachings of the Catholic Church, and expert in Canon law, he is, at the same time, a man of deep observation, and of keen perception, of matters related to civil and political life. In the closing sentence of his letter to the Bishops of all America, he speaks of the coming celebration in honor of Saint Rose of the Blessed Virgin Mary, as "a consolation for the last years of his life." He has passed, by more than a year, the common limit set by the Royal Prophet for even the stronger of men, Acoust States of the state of Lima,—the city of St. Rosa. Over thirty years ago he was made Archbishop of Lima, Metropolitan of Peru. His courage is not abated; in his eighty-second year of age, his intellectual vision is clear. He sees the grandeur that the state of the state would follow an entente cordiale of all Ameri can States, -South and North !

Political sagacity, -- if it existed, -- would see the same. We stop, here, for the mo-ment.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

JOINED THE JESUITS.

It was a surprise to the people of Guelph when they learned that J. C. Coffee, of the law firm of Cotfee, Field & Cotfee, had left that city for Montreal, whither he had gene to enter the Jesuit novitiate with the intention of becoming a priest. Although still young, Mr. Coffee had become a prominent sitizen, taking an active interest in public matters. His genial, off-hand manner rendered him a favorite with his friends. His professional attainments were of a high order; and had he pursued the practice of the law, he would un-doubtedly become a distinguished member of the Bar. He was active, intelligent, honorable. His prospects were bright—he was one of the leading spirits of a happy circle. He never allowed the genuine piety which was within him, nor the fervor which filled his heart, to become ostentations. He concealed rather than vaunted the pious life which he

Up to the day of his departure for the novitiate Mr. Coffee was the same jovial, rol licking young man that he always was; yet all this time the inspiration of Divine grace was working in his soul. While apparently enjoying the world immensely, his heart was soaring far beyond its allurements; and, filled with that holy zeal which only a true vocation for a religious life can inspire, he suddenly broke away from father and mother, sisters, brothers, home and friends. He gave up his practice, sacrificed bright prospects of a successful career in his profession, severed every tie which bound him to a worldly life in order to become an humble Jesuit pricat. Oh can anyone say that such a sacrifice is lightly made? Is every tie which binds one to the fascinations of the world—to home—to the companionship of life long associations, so easily cut asunder ?

Preparation for the Priesthood, especially in the Jesuit Order, involves many years of hard study; and the life of a Jesuit Priest is a continued period of hard labor and selfabnegation, without any earthly compensation beyond what is sufficient for food and clothing. The example of a young lawyer giving up the world to embrace such a life is worthy of the highest admiration, and should tend to strengthen our faith in the old religion. That Mr. Coffee may persevere and become a bright ornament in the Church, reflecting credit upon the family and race from which he sprung, and upon the city which he has lately left, is our fervent wish. In the novitiate to which he has gone he will meet with Senjamin Hazelton, who is devotedly pursuing his vocation for the Priesthood. Mr. Hazelton is also from Guelph, and the "Royal City" will have no reason to feel as named of these two young gentlemen.

women! Must I for ever-hide myself in the darkness with, which. Daniel covered me as soon as I married him! Oh, how I hate him bound to do so."

1264, O 911, O 132, E E 330, T 541, O G 11, of raw oysters as a diet. The remedy is easily tried.

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1264, O 912, O 132, O 132

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una-

wares. Many persons have pains about the ches and sides, and sometimes in the back. They ter-Centenary of the birth of that most singularly favored virgin, and spouse of Christ, Rosa de Santa Maria, the glory of Lima and of Peru.

The aged and venerable Archbishop of Lima, Monaignor Francisco Orueta y Castrillation, Monaignor Francisco Orueta y Castrillation, Monaignor Francisco Orueta y Castrillation, and the pit of the stomach which food does not at the pit of the stomach which food does not actively actively. ion, -has issued a general invitation to all satisfy The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet the Prelates of South and Central America and of Mexico to gather at that date at Lima—to enhance by their presence and it is attended with a grounds coloured expectoration. The afflicted one field tired all the while. it is attended with a greenish coloured expectora-tion. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After tion that it is proposed to celel rate in that lately afflicted capital for the great saint. The Archbishop of Lima has gone farther. He has written to Archbishop Corrigan, and has sent his invitation to all the archbishops tive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urins is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste: this is fro-quently attended with adpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration ary the greatest possible splender of solem-nity not only for the worship and veneration turn present. It is thought that nearly one-thir of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) rous asked by the Venerable Archoish p of all of these organs partake of this disease and Lima. There is not the remotest suggestion require a remody that will act upon all at the same time. Segel's Curative Syrup acts like a tharm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

> Dear Sir .- I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he differed from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and de-

me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White,

A. J. Whate, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

Montreal | For sale by all denggists, and by A. J. White limited), 67 St. James street city.

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :-- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf-fering from liver or stomach complaints, having

testified to its being what you represent it, J. S. Metcalfe 55, Highgate, Kendal:—Thave always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for Place never kie with a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have

sold many grosses. Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:-1 have always taken a areat interest in your medi-zines and I have recommended them, as I have ound numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chepman, West Auckland :- I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darrell, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are

pleased, and recommend it
Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge :--The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Fur ness:--It is needless for me to say that you valuable medicines have great sale in this district

-greater than any other I know of, giving satisfaction.
Robt. Laine, Melksham: -- I can well recom-

very satisfactory results of the famed Symp and Pills. Most patent medicaes die out with me but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and a still in as a great de mand as when I first began to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general

debility A certain minister in my neighborhood says : is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow. A near friend of mine, who is very much addicted to costiveness, or constipation, finds that Mother Seigels Pills are the only pills which suit his compl'aint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Seigel's Pills do not leave a bad after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering humanity Mother Seigel's medicines, which are If this letter is of any service you

no sham. If this ic. can publish it. Yours very truly. William S. Glas (Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist. A J. White, Esq.

A writer in the Journal of Medical Science gives the results of a series of experiments to determine the comparative action of coffee and alcohol. He finds that while alcohol increases the production of heat, it really lowers the bodily temperature by virtue of exaggerated radiation. The casicine in cosee, however, preserves the heat, and thus, if given in conjunction with alcohol, restrains the tendency of the latter to lower the temperature.

BURPLE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1886, advertised elsewhere, is a very handsome and complete catalogue of garden, farm and flower seeds, bulbs, plants, thoroughbred live stock and fancy poultry. It contains 128 pages, two colored plates, hundreds of illustrations, and is beautifully bound in an illuminated cover. It contains much information of value to every farmer and gardener, and will be sent free, on application to W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the well-known seedsmen of Philadelphia, Pa,

We have received from W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the well-known seedsmen of Phila-delphia, a copy of Burper's FARM ANNUAL FOR 1886. Unlike any other catalogue published, this book of 128 pages, in addition to seeds, bulbs and plants, fully describes and illustrates the leading breeds of swine, sheep, Scotch Collie dogs, and fancy poultry. It contains much valuable information, two beautiful colored plates, and hundreds of illustrations of all varieties of vegetables and flowers, including novelties of striking merit. Those of our readers who are interested in seeds or thoroughbred stock, can obtain Burpee's Farm Annual, free, by addressing the publishers at Philadelphia, Pa. W. Atlee Burpee & Co. enjoy a wide reputation for the fine quality of the seeds grown and sold by them.

A Waterbury paper mentions a citizen who

the feet Parisonant Mer legislands meaning hesting for bor states asset is so than the interior of the interio Phenock duried Mr. Laubtons and the long and freedom, then the people will be von Calda. Land orner could exact an formal Mr. Laubton and freedom, then the people will be von Calda. I would exact an formal distribution of the first of a formal decision, then the people will be von Calda. I would exact an formal distribution of the first of t