Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

Gure

calp

SES

16:4

JRA IES.

ORMS OF with loss of re speedily, urad by the other reme-

e, and Cuti-Beautifier, I Cuticura fier, intern-i blood dis-

AP, 85c; RESCL.

ANTI PAIN
30c.

ICTURE

Y PARTY

work ever ecuted by ntreal.

COPY.

OY,

REET,

GENCY

ces of this are: the whole-has comle leading enable it the lowest profits or or manu

them, and of my ex-

al different rate trades only one he prompt Besides, or freight

or reight

ork, who
see selling
such goods
ency.
stitutions
gency are
unt.
of buying
attention
, will be
ded to by
t as your
anything,

AN.

ow York.

HROAT

ng. nasal d the ad-

days. Postoffice,

COY

Dealers 🛎

PERS

EET.

NORKS.

s, Pub-

the prices

ID St.

ugs

minion. NewsdealBY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II. Mr. Hay highly appreciated the importance of good preaching; and he applied with great judgment and industry to the work of acquiring the art of extemporaneous preaching, which he believed to be the most effective. His studies were not in vain ; and we have it on the authority of his best biographers that as a preacher he became very popular. Protestants even took delight in hearing him. It is related that on occasion of one of his journeys through Buchan he stayed over a Sunday and preached at a place called Bythe. There were many Protestants among his hearers; and it was observed that they were ers; and it was observed that they were moved to tears, and were heard to say to one another as they came out: "If he preached here always, we would never go anywhere else," Such impressions could not be too often produced, especially in such times as those in which the lot of Mr. Hay and his brethren was cast. Soon after the death of Bishop Smith, at the advanced age of eighty-four, in the year 1767, Mr. Hay was appointed procurator for the mission of Scotland; and was, in consequence, obliged to leave his

was, in consequence, obliged to leave his congregation at Preshome, in whose cause he had labored so well and so succause he had labored so well and so successfully, and take up his residence at Edinburgh, his native city. He was succeeded in his pastoral charge of Rathven by Mr. John Geddes, who, such was the importance of this mission, was recalled from the presidency of Salan, and replaced there by a priest recently ordained at Rome, and who had been for a short time prefect of studies at Douai. Mr. Hay, notwithstanding the laborious nature of notwithstanding the laborious nature of his new charge, which he owed to his great ability and experience in business, was not exempt from missionary duty, for which there was a large field at Edin-

burgh.

Another year, and another, and greater dignity fell to the share of Mr. Hav. It is not to be wondered at that Bishop Grant, now Vicar Apostolic, who had been so often and so severely tried by illness, should seek the aid of a coadjutor. With the consent of both the Wichland hishops and of the whole cleriillness, should seek the aid of a coadjutor. With the consent of both the
Highland bishops and of the whole clerical body in the Lowlands, he proposed
Mr. Hay. The proposal stonce received
the sanction of the Holy See. No voice
was raised against the appointment, except that of Mr. Hay himself. His
unwillingness to accept the dignity and
his dread of its responsibilities may be
learned from his letters, on the occasion,
to Abbate Grant and Cardinal Castelli.
The consecration could not well take tearned from his letters, on the occasion, to Abbate Grant and Cardinal Castelli. The consecration could not well take place till summer, when travelling is less difficult. Darger of publicity must also be avoided, such was still the state of feeling in the country regarding Catholics. Edinburgh could not be thought of, nor could Preshome, where anything concerning Mr. Hay would spread with all the rapidly of rumor. Scalan, therefore, was determined on, as being so much more retired than any other place. Thither, accordingly, the bishops proceeded, and on Trinity Sunday, May 21st, 1769, Mr. Hay was consecrated, under the title of Bishop of Daulis, by Bishop Grant of the Lowland Vicariate, who was assisted by the venerable Bishop Hugh Macdonald, of the Highlands, and his cosdjutor, Bishop John Macdonald.

The same year the Rev. John Godsman was called from his earthly labors. His best eulogium is the universal mourning which his death occasioned, and the opinion, unanimously expressed, that a real saint had passed from earth to heaven.

that a real saint had passed from earth

to heaven.
At the time of Bishop Hay's accession to the coacjutorship the Scotch mission appears to have been in a state of great destitution. There was a great want everywhere, and even at Edinburgh, of suitable vestments and decen-altar furniture. Even cheap books of instruction, that were so necesquate means of subsistence, but were obliged to change from house to house, as circumstances might direct. An appeal for aid to the Catholics of England, through Mr. Constable, of Evring ham, a warm friend of religion, was thought of; and Bishop Hay engaged the good services of the Dowager Countess of Traquair to induce Mr. Constable to law the case of the mission before the lay the case of the mission before the Catholics of England, Lady Traquair requested the Bishop to prepare a memorial, representing in plain terms the manifold wants of the mission. This the manifold wants of the mission. This was done, and both the Dowsger Countess and Mr. Constable were highly pleased with the Bishop's statement. They reresolved to lay it before Bishop Challoner; and, relying on his good will in the matter, asked him to give his opinion whether application should be made to the English Catholics generally, or that there should only be solicitation among private friends. It fell to Bishop Hay, the immediate departure of Lady Traquair and Mr. Constable not admitting of time to consult the other bishops, to present the memorial to Bishop Challoner, in the name of his colleagues, stating, at the same time, the difficulty, or rather the impossibility, at the time, of obtaining any sid from Rome, and suggesting that Divine Providence had, perhaps, reserved it for the English nation and for Bishop Challoner in particular, as the was done, and both the Downger Countess Bishop Challoner in particular, as the crown of his former good offices, to be the happy instrument of bestowing so great a benefit on the Catholics of Scotland. the happy instrument of bestowing so great a benefit on the Catholics of Scotland. The reply to this appeal was very friendly, but, owing to circumstances, not calculated to aftord any immediate encouragement. There were two public collections in progress at the time. "As to particular contributions," said Bishop Challoner, "I doubt not but some, if properly applied to, might be willing to assist you. I shall make some trial among my friends." This was an auspicious commencement. There was some ediplomatic delay; and this, to an inexperienced immediately to quit the Island. This was more than the heartless Laird had calculated on. Dreading the loss which seem the language of the country and to make calculated on. Dreading the loss which seem to of the highest stand-calculated on. Dreading the loss which are not of the highest stand-calculated on. Dreading the loss which are not of the highest stand-calculated on. Dreading the loss which are not of the highest stand-calculated on. Dreading the loss which are not of the highest stand-calculated on. Dreading the loss which are not of the highest stand-calculated on. Dreading the loss which are not of the highest stand-calculated on. Dreading the loss which he would sustain in consequence of his lends remaining for a long time tenant less, he renewed the leases uncondition-ally for another year. He had no sooner in his power, than he renewed his cruel done so, and had the tenants once more in his power, than he renewed his cruel done so, and had the tenants once more in his power, than he renewed his cruel done so, and had the tenants on the climate, was an auspicious or starve rather than submit to such conditions. Accordingly they prepared immediately to quit the Island. This was an auspicious or starve rather than submit to such clearly to quit the Island. This was an observed immediately to quit the Island. This was an observed immediately to quit the Island. This was an observed immediately to quit the leases uncondition.

We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of great a benefit on the Catholics of Scot-land. The reply to this appeal was very friendly, but, owing to circumstances, not calculated to attord any immediate

particulars, he received another letter, in which Bishop Challoner writes, with evident pleasure: "Honored sir, admire and adore the goodness of God. Since I wrote to you, I was visited by a person of great honor and virtue, to whom I showed your memorial, upon the perusal of which he proposed to me the giving you for the necessities of your mission the sum of £1,000, with an eye to your present reliet, and the procuring the prayers of your missionaries for the repose of the soul of his kinsman deceased, for whom he had destined the money." Reference to the current directory and Ordo for Scotland shows that Mass is still celebrated by all the clergy for this generous benefactor. (Pro Roberto Jacobo). Bishop Grant addressed a letter of thanks to the friendly English bishop for his goodness. He replied in writing to Bishop Hay: "My best thanks to that worthy gentleman. His prayers I thankfully accept of; but, as to the rest, the benefit you lately received is owing to a particular providence of our merciful Lord. To Him alone he all the glore."

fully accept of; but, as to the rest, the benefit you lately received is owing to a particular providence of our merciful Lord. To Him alone be all the glory."

Bishop Hay, in addition to his episcopal functions and duties as a missionary pastor, was much occupied in providing for the security of the mission funds and, at the same time, with the settlement of the late Bishop Smith's affairs. He was also busy as a publisher. He contemplated printing ten or twelve thousand copies of a catechism. It would appear that the failure of the Catholic bookseller, Mr. Meighan, of London, interfered with this undertaking; for the Bishop complains that it caused great confusion and stagnation of trade among Catholic booksellers. The Rev. John Geddes, now at Preshome, made similar efforts; and even expressed to the Bishop his conviction that he ought to use some of the public money in printing books for the common people, such great importance did he attach to the gratuitous distribution of shorter catechisms and manuals of devotion. tribution of shorter catechisms and man-

tribution of shorter catechisms and manuals of devotion.

Bishop Hay added to his other employments that of preparing ecclesiastical students for ordination. He taught a promising youth whom, in his correspondence, he calls Johnny Paterson, how to read Theology and, in que course, had him ordained priest, and then set over the seminary and congregation at Scalan.

Scalan.

Considering that the spirit of persecution, although somewhat quiescent, was far from dead, it was fortunate that any kind of seminary could be maintained in Scotland. In however humble a condition, the House of Scalan had been held for many years, and still showed no appearance of decay. It is not a little astonishing that in so Catho lic a country as Spain, the same good fortune could not be obtained. About a hundred years before Bishop Hay's time a Scotch gentleman, Colonel Semple, who had been long in the service of Spain, bequeathed a sum of money to be employed in founding a seminary at Madrid for the training of Ecclesiastics destined for the mission of Scotland. Scalan. destined for the mission of Scotland. The deed of foundation and endowment bears that "when the students, who must be Scotchmen by birth, of good family and character, shall be skilled in these be Scotchmen by birth, of good family and character, shall be skilled in these sciences (the sciences proper to their state), they must return to the said kingdom of Scotland to preach the gos pel, etc." The chief support of the seminary was to be derived from certain houses in Madrid, which belonged to the founder. The Fathers of the Society of Jesuits were placed in charge; and the right to appoint a rector was vested in the Provincial at Toledo. Great things were expected. But it so happened that, for a long time, owing, perhaps, to the teaching and impressions imparted by the rev. fathers of the society, students were formed who joined them, but not one who became a priest for the poor missions of Scotland. Later on the seminary acquired so high a reputation as an educational establishment that it became as school for the children of Spanish Grandees. On occasion of the expulsion of the Jesuit Fathers from Spain, the seminary property fell into the hands of the Spanish Government. sary for the people, could not be It was now, as a few words will show, procured; and the clergy had no adequate means of subsistence, but were will of the founder, through the action will of the founder, through the action of the State, than when under the power of churchmen, who always claimed to be

of churchmen, who always claimed to be zealous champions of the Faith. The Grandees of Catholic Spain were not insensible to the evils that weighed so heavily on the robbed and sillicted Catholics of Scotland. The Bishops, being aware of this state of feeling, hoped that redress might be obtained by making application to the Spanish Government. The English Catholic agent at Madrid did all that lay in his power to assist in the matter. But it could not be hoped that a final and favorable decision could be come to until the Bishops were represented at the Spanish capital. At first, it was proposed that Bishop Hay should be the delegate. But he declined, as he could not afford, at the time, to represent, as became a Rishop amount. But he declined, as he could not afford, at the time, to represent, as became a Bishop, among the Grandees of the Spanish Court. The Rev. John Geddes was then chosen. He regretted leaving his flock at Preshome, and dreaded his want of diplomatic experience. This was a groundless fear. His great ability and knowledge of the world fully qualified him for the office laid upon him. He hesitated not to obey, and at once proceeded on his journey. On reaching London he was introduced to the Spanish Ambassador, who received him kindly, volunteered to defray the expenses of his mission to Madrid, and gave him introductions to his friends at the him introductions to his friends at the Spanish court. This was an auspicious commencement. There was some diplo

once commenced. Thus was the be-nevolent and pious purpose of Colonel Semple at last effectually realized. Mr. Geddes, when writing home, says in a spirit of moderation which well became his character: "I do believe Father Clarke and his brethren meant no harm to their country. They was have me Clarke and his brethren meant no harm to their country. They may have met with difficulties that we are strangers to; and they may have seen things in another light than we do. However, I think I may safely say that, in all probability, things would have been on a better footing in Scotland than they are had even twelve students of the secular clergy heen constantly maintained in had even twelve students of the secular clergy been constantly maintained in Spain these hundred and thirty years, according to the founder's intention," Mr. Geddes remained at Valladolid over ten years, as rector of the restored college. This institution, so valuable to missions of Scotland, has continued till the present time, with no other serious interruption than that which occurred during the wars of Napoleon. Those wars at an end. of Napoleon. Those wars at an end, the professors and students returned to the college, and studies were resumed

with the usual efficiency and success.

Although the missionary priests of Scotland were at this time very few in number, their labors were not without fruit. It would have been worthy or all their pairs if their hed call Scotland were at this time.

Scotland were at this time.

number, their labors were not without fruit. It would have been worthy of all their pains if they had only supported and encouraged to perseverance their Catholic brethren who had remained steadfast. But they did more than this; like truly good shepherds, they brought back the erring to the fold. At the hamlet of Aucheuhalrig the Rev. Alex. Geddes reconciled to the Church, during the short time he was in charge there, the short time he was in charge there, the short time he was favored, besides, the short time he was favored that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution of his cruel measures; a Geddes reconciled to the Church, during the short time he was in charge there, no fewer than twenty-seven persons who had fallen away, and was favored, besides, to receive several converts. The un wholesome breath of persecution which still filled the air could not prevent conversions, and they occurred occasionally in all classes of society. During a short stay at Aberdeen, in 1770, Bishop Hay received into the Church and confirmed a lady of some consequence, Mrs. Barclay, whom it cost him very little trouble to instruct, as she had already studied Gother.

studied Gother.
Bishop Hay was too well aware of the Bishop Hay was too well aware of the great advantages of a good ecclesiastical education to lose an opportunity of imparting it, or causing it to be imparted, to youths of good promise. To this en lightened zeal the mission was indebted for several worthy priests. At this time, 1770, the Bishop does not appear to have had a high idea of the competency of Scalan as a seminary. Two hows who have had a high idea of the competency of Scalan as a seminary. Two boys, who had run away from that place, he received into his own House, and taught them, together with one Ranald Mac Donald, whom he had picked up at Inverness, till places opened for them in the foreign seminaries of the mission. The two first, Thomas Robertson and Robert Menzies, became very efficient missionary priests, while Ranald MacDonald, in due time, rose to Episcopal dignity, and was long known as the honored Vicar Apostolic of the Highland district.

Speaking of the Catholics of last century, it comes to be our painful duty to record a severe trial to which a considerable number of them were subject. siderable number of them were subject ed—a trial which, whilst it caused great hardship to many worthy families, and inflicted lasting disgrace on its cruel author, led to events which are of no slight importance in the history of Canada and the Canadian Church. Mr. MacDonald, of Boisdale, who had been educated as a Catholic, but who, in his maturer years, renounced the Faith, with all the blind zeal of an apostate, resolved to force his numerous tenants, who were Catholics, to conform to the resolved to force his numerous tenants, who were Catholics, to conform to the Presbyterian worship The Island of Mist, the largest of the outer Hebrides, was almost all inhabited by Catholics. Boisdale and his cousin German, the chief of the Clanranald branch of the MacDonals, were the proprietors. Boisdale, in addition to his own estate, held extensive lands of his cousin; so that his tenants, all Catholics, amounted to two hundred families. He, at first, in order to alienate the people from their religion, insidiously invited them to send their children to attend, gratuitously, the in children to attend, gratuitously, the in-structions of a Presbyterian tutor who taught his own children. The unsuspect ing people, anxious to have their children educated, availed themselves of an opportunity which appeared so favorable.
It was not long, however, till the real intention of the Laird became manifest.
Abuse of the Catholic religion was mingled with the teacher's daily lessons. mingled with the teacher's daily lessons. Scurrilous and even immoral sentences were given to be copied by those who were learning to write; and when Lent came round, flesh meat was forced into the mouths of the children. When the people noticed these iniquitous pro-ceedings, they, with the concurrence of

the missionary of the place, F. Wynne, O. S. D., withdrew the children from Boisdale's school. The latter now raged against the priest, threatening to apprehend him as a criminal. nend him as a criminal, if he dared to perform, any more, any of the offices of his religion, or even to remain in the Island. He went so far as to say that if he met the priest, he would twist his head from his shoulders. F. Wynne withdrew to Ireland, his native country, and was succeeded by Mr. Alexander macDonell, a secular priest. Boisdale now got up a paper, in the Gaelic lan-guage, which he summoned his tenants to hear read at the term of Whit Sunday, 1770. This paper, which contained a formal renunciation of the Catholic reli-

gion and a promise, under oath, never to hold communication with a priest, the people were required to sign, or leave their houses and farms in the Island. On this the tenants unani

and legal advice, they could have no redress. In addition to all this, the cruel apostate used his monopoly of the trade of the Island to impoverish his tenants and reduce them to the lowest servitude. It became thus impossible for them to escape from his tyranny by leaving the Island. And so, in the meantime, the barbarous Laird added insult to oppression, using the grossest abuse, apparently with impunity. But the day of deliverance and retribution was not far distant. The oppressed people of Mist were not without powerful friends. The aged Bishop Hugh MacDonald, on hearing of such cruelty, was greatly moved. He lost no time in laying the whole case before his Peath and the such cruelty. fore his Brother Bishops. The friendly Bishop Caalloner was also duly informed, as was also Cardinal Costelli. A plan as was also Cardinal Costelli. A plan for emigration to the American colony of St. John's Island (now Prince Edward's), suggested by Mr. MacDonald of Glenaladale, was highly approved of by Bishop Hay, whilst his friend, the Rev. John Geddes, was opposed to it on the ground that it was calculated to drain the Highlands of the Catholic population. It was not intended to be carried to such an extent. Bishop Hay carried to such an extent, Bishop Hay showed, as to have this result, but would be sufficient to show the tyrant of Mist his cruel measures; and Bishop Hay became convinced that the persecution was at an end. It was so, however, only in appearance. Boisdale had not as yet reformed. But he was not destined to hold out much longer. Emigration was beginning to tell, both as regarded him and other hard landlords. No fewer than 400 people had sailed from Skye to Carolina, with some of the gentlemen of that large Island at their head. Many of Glenaladale's neighbors were selling. of Glenaladale's neighbors were selling off their stock in order to go with him in the spring.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Some Anecdotes of Bartley Campbell.

A Pittsburg correspondent of the New York Sun says: Bartley Campbell was born and raised in Pittsburg. Those who knew him when he worked in a who knew him when he worked in a brickyard describe him as a tall, gaunt, lumbering boy, with enormously long arms and legs, and a shock of curly unmanageable bair. He received six dollars a week. He and many others filled small, box like moulds with plastic clay, smoothed off the top, and inverted them upon a drying board. One day a couple of Englishmen, of the "bloody." them upon a drying board. One day a couple of Englishmen, of the "bloody," "blawsted" variety, strolled in, and finally stopped near the board where Bartley was slapping out bricks.

"Well, me good man," said one of them, patronizingly, "you seem to be rawther busy."

"Ya as," replied Campbell, scraping off the mould, "you see we have an order for 10,000 for the Orange parade to morrow."

to-morrow."

"The Orange parade! Why, what do they want with bricks?"

"They don't want 'em at all," said Bartley, "ii's the Irish societies that gave the order. 'Make 'em small,' they said 'and easy to throw.'"

"Well, blawst my eyes!" ejaculated the visitor. "Now what do you think of that? What a bloody, murderous country, anyhow! I guess we'd better get out of town to night, Harry."

After Bartley left the yard and became

his Bohemian friends, suggested that all railroad meetings were more or less alike, and he could just as well write up the report at long range, as it were. Accordingly he dashed off an imaginary and very spicy account, and sent it up to the office. Next day he was sum moned into the presence of the manag-ing editor, and found that dignitary chuckling with laughter, and holding a copy of the rival morning journal in his

"Look here, Campbell," he exclaimed, "they have evidently manufactured their report of that railroad conference; there isn't a word corresponds with your account. Did you see their reporter at

account. Did you see their reporter at the meeting l'"
"I didn't lay eyes on him," answered Bartley, with perfect truth, "he must have been guzzling beer somewhere instead of tending to business."

About a week afterward, when by mere accident the meneging editor dis-

mere accident the managing editor dis-covered the facts of the case, he said he would give Campbell exactly two years in which to get hanged, and immediately bounced him.

If you don't want to disgust every body with your offensive breath, cure your Catarrh upon which it depends. \$500 reward is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. It is sold by druggists; 50 cents.

DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, if troubled Don't Despair of Relief, if troubled with Chronic Dyspepsia or Constipation. These ailments, as well as Biliousness, Kidney infirmities, and feminine troubles, are eradicisted by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, an alternative of long tried and clearly-proven efficacy. It is a fine bloo i depurent as well as corrective, and contains no ingredients which are not of the highest standard of purity.

UNCOVERED We will print your name and address in American Agents' NATIONAL

Colonization Lottery. Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap 36, for the benefit of the
Diocesan Societies of Colonization of
the Province of Quebec.
Class D.—The 16th monthly drawing will
take place on

Wednesday, Oct. 17, '88, at 2 p.m.

PRIZES VALUE - 850,000.
PRINCIPAL LOT:
One Real Estate worth - 85,000. LIST OF PRIZES.

| 1.14T OF PRIZES | 1 Real Estate worth | \$5.00 | \$5.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.00 | \$1.0

C. B. LANCTOT 1664 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, P. Q.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

ALTAR WINES OF ALL KINDS SILKS, MERINOS, BLACK SAYS AND LINENS

Largest assortment of Brouges, Vest ments, chalices and Ciboriums at the lowest market prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

833 RICHMOND STREET. - LONDON ONT

WILL TO

TO EDUCATORS.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR CATHOLIC CHILDREN, Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Speller Com-

plete Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First Reader

Pete Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First Reader — Part I Sadlier's Dominion Catholic First Reader — Part II Sadlier's First Reader — Part II Sadlier's First Reader — parts I and 2 bound together Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Second Reader Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Fourth Reader Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Fourth Reader Sadlier's Dominion Catholic Fourth Reader Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History—Old Testament—Part II Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History—New Testament—Part II Sadlier's Outlines of Canadian History Sadlier's Outlines of English History Sadlier's Catechism Sacred History—Large Edition
Büler's Catechism Sacred History—Butler's Catechism
Bille History (Schuster) Illustrated

Buble History (Schuster) Illustrated
Sadlier's Ancient and Modern History—
with illustrations and maps
Sadlier's (P D & S) Copy Books—A and B,
with tracing

Sadher's (P D & S) Copy Books—A and B, with tracing
Sadher's (P D & S) Copy Books—Nos. 1 to
5 primary short course
Sadher's (P D & S) Copy Books—Nos. 1 to
12. advanced course
Sadlier's Patent Cover and Biotter for
Primary Short course
Sadlier's Patent Cover and Blotter for
advanced course advanced course Sadlier's Dominion Language Tablets—12

Sadiler's Dominion Arithmetical and Sadiler's Dominion Arithmetical and Sadiler's Dominion Arithmetical and Sadiler's Edition Points of Etiquette
Sadiler's Edition Points of Etiquette
Sadiler's Edition Points of Etiquette
Sadiler's French and English, English and French Dictionary with pronunciation
Sadiler's Educational Works and Sadiler's Educational Works and Sadiler's Education Sadiler's Education Sadiler's Education Sadiler's Education Sadiler's Education Points of Education Sadiler's Education Sadiler's Education Points of Education P

tion to the Educational Works and School Stationary send for the complete SCHOOL BOOK CATALOGUE.

JAMES A. SADLIER,

115 Church St. 1669 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with references to BENZIGER BROS., 36 and 33 Barclay St., New York.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

STRUTHERS, ANDERSON & CO

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishment to keep up the system, should take Barkness' Heef, iron and Wine. We are safe in saying there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles sat 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

SMALL WARES, STATIONERY, JEWELRY, ETC. HARKNESS & Co., Druggists

STEINWAY, CHICKERING,

AND HAINES.

ESTEY & CO'Y ORGANS.

Large Assertment of Reliable Second-Hand PIANOS. Liberal Terms. Inspection selicited.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER.

HNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Is the most perfect form of Concentrated Food.

T IS PALATABLE, EASILY DIGESTED. AND QUICKLY STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KINNEYS AND BOWFLS.
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the sged they are priceless Companies to Females of sil ages. For Uniforen and the sged they are priceless

THE O INTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Loss, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It has
famous for Gout and Recumatism. For discreters of the Chest It has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Discasses it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOW AV'S Establishmen 78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.
And are sold at is. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1is., 22s., and 33s, each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

"BELL" UPRIGHT CABINET PIANOS ORGANS

Are the Leading Canadian Instruments, unsurpassed in Tone, Design and Durability. Recommended by all Leading Musicians and the Trade Generally.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. BELL & CO'Y.

Head Offices and Factories: GUELPH, CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES AT TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. THOMAS AND WINNIPEG;

RS ont. TO.