POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

POPE LEO

DEFINES CATHOLIC DOCTRINE — HE WARNS CATHOLICS AGAINST POSSIBLE SOURCE OF ERROR—CHURCH CANNOT MAKE CONCESSION TO NEW OPINION.

BALTIMORE, Md, Feb 23—The full text of the letter on Americanism written by Pope Leo XIII. to Cardinal Gibbons was published here this morning.

It is addressed to "Our Beloved Son, James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore."

To the ordinary layman who has not closely followed the varying phases of the ecclesiastical controversy that has been going on in the United States for last 10 years it will be a difficult task to understand the whole tenor of the letter, or to see how much is to be found between the lines.

After a complimentary reference to the American people, and the progress of the Catholic Church here, the pope begins his epistle by a reference to the book "The Life of Father Hecker," and in explaining why he writes indicates that his exposition of the Apostolic office of the church goes beyond this to that more important letting down of the bars which found its best example in the presence of the then Bishop Keane at the Chicago "Congress of Religions," and the advocacy of the ideas of which such action was the outcome. The pope says:—

It is known to you, beloved son, that the life of Isaac Thomas Hecker, especially as interpreted and translated in a foreign language, has excited not a little controversy, because therein have been voiced certain opinions concerning the way of leading Christian life.

WHY THE POPE WROTE.

We, therefore, on account of our Apostolic office, having to guard the integrity of the faith and the security of the faithful, are desirous of writing to you more at length concerning the whole matter.

The underlying principle of these new opinions is that, in order to more easily attract those who differ from her, the church should shape her teachings more in accord with the spirit of the age and relax some of her ancient severity and make some concessions to new opinions. Many think that these concessions should be made not only in regard to ways of living, but even in regard to doctrines which belong to the deposit of the faith. They contend that it would be opportune, in order to gain those who differ from us, to omit certain points of her teaching which are of lesser importance, and to tone down the meaning which the church has always attached to them. It does not need many words, beloved son, to prove the falsity of these ideas if the nature and origin of the doctrine which the church proposes are recalled to mind. The Vatican Council says concerning this point: "For the doctrine of faith which God has revealed has not been proposed, like a philosophical invention, to be perfected by human ingenuity, but has been delivered as a divine deposit to the spouse of Christ to be faithfully kept and infallibly declared. Hence that meaning of the sacred dogmas is perpetually to be retained which our holy mother, the church, has once declared, nor is that meaning ever to be departed from under the pretence or pretext of a deeper comprehension of them"—Constitution de Fida Catholica, chapter iv.

Let it be far from any one's mind to suppress for any reason any doctrine that has been handed down. Such a policy would tend rather to separate Catholics from the church than to bring in those who differ. There is nothing closer to our heart than to have those who are separated from the fold of Christ return to it, but in no other way than the way pointed out by Christ.

The rule of life laid down for Catholics is not of such a nature that it cannot accommodate itself to the exigencies of various times and places. The church has, guided by her Divine Master, a kind and merciful spirit, for which reason from the very beginning she has been what St. Paul said of himself: "I became all things to all men that I might save all."

It is alleged that now, the vatican decree concerning the infallible teaching authority of the Roman pontiff having been proclaimed, nothing farther on that score can give any solitude, and accordingly, since that has been safeguarded and put beyond question a wider and freer field both for thought and action lies open to each one, but such reasoning is evidently faulty, since, if we are to come to any conclusion from the infallible teaching authority of the church, it should rather be that no one should wish to depart from it, and moreover that, the minds of all being leavened and directed thereby, greater security from private error would be enjoyed by all.

These dangers—viz, the confounding of license with liberty, the passion for discussing and pouring contempt upon any possible subject, the assumed right to hold whatever opinions one pleases upon any subject and to set them forth in print to the world—have so wrapped minds in darkness that there is now a greater need of the church's teaching office than ever before, lest people become unmindful both of conscience and of duty.

We, indeed, have no thought of rejecting everything that modern industry and study have produced; so far from it that we welcome to the patrimony of truth and to an ever widening scope of public well being whatsoever helps to ward the progress of learning and virtue. Yet all this, to be of any solid benefit:—nay, to have a real existence and growth—can be on the condition of recognizing the wisdom and authority of the church.

NEO-PELAGIANISM.

One of the accusations brought against Father Hecker by his French critics is that he was a Neo-Pelagian. This serves to furnish the pope with an opportunity to discuss that fruitful source of theological strife for centuries, the necessity and efficacy of grace and the differences between the natural and supernatural virtues. Father Hecker's friends claim that only a mistranslation or deliberate falsification of his whole life could lay him open to this charge. On this subject the pope says:—

GUIDANCE OF THE CHURCH.

Nor can we leave out of consideration the truth that those who are striving after perfection, since by that fact they walk in no beaten or well known path, are the most liable to stray, and hence have greater need than others of a teacher and guide. Such guidance has ever obtained in the church; it has been the universal teaching of those who throughout the ages have been eminent for wisdom and sanctity—and hence to reject it would be to commit one's self to a belief at once rash and dangerous.

A thorough consideration of this point, in the supposition that no exterior guide is granted such souls, will make us see the difficulty of locating or determining the direction and application of that more abundant influx of the Holy Spirit so greatly extolled by innovators. To practise virtue there is absolute need of the assistance of the Holy Spirit, yet we find those who are fond of novelty giving an unwarranted importance to the natural virtues, as though they better responded to the customs and necessities of the times, and that having these as his outfit man becomes more ready to act and more strenuous in action. It is not easy to understand how persons possessed of Christian wisdom can either prefer natural to supernatural virtues or attribute to them a greater efficacy and fruitfulness. Can it be that nature conjoined with grace is weaker than when left to herself?

From the discussion of the necessity of the evangelical virtues, the kindred topic of the higher religious is touched on. In this connection Father Hecker is charged—erroneously, say his friends—with holding that the day of the religious orders, especially those of contemplative rule, has passed. But Archbishop Ireland has been accused of holding somewhat similar views, and a famous sermon delivered in Washington by Archbishop Keane at one of the great functions of the university is also recalled. It raised a considerable disturbance at the time, for in it he compared the work and usefulness of the parochial and the regular clergy, not at all to the advantage of the former. The pope fails to endorse this new idea, for he says:—

RESULT OF THE ERRORS.

From disregard of the evangelical virtues, erroneously styled passive, the step was a short one to a contempt of the religious life which has in some degree taken hold of minds. That such a value is generally held by the upholders of new views, we infer from certain statements concerning the vows which religious orders take. They say vows are alien to the spirit of our times, in that they limit the bounds of human liberty; that they are more suitable to weak than to strong minds; that so far from making for human perfection and the good of human organization they are hurtful to both, but that this is as false as possible from the practice and the doctrine of the church is clear, since she has always given the very highest approval to the religious method of life; nor without good cause, for those who under the divine call have freely embraced that state of life did not content themselves with the observance of precepts, but, going forward to the evangelical counsels, showed themselves ready and valiant soldiers of Christ. Shall we judge this to be a characteristic of weak minds, or shall we say that it is useless or hurtful to a more perfect state of life?

Those who so blind themselves by the vows of religion, far from having suffered a loss of liberty, enjoy that fuller and freer kind—that liberty, namely, by which Christ hath made us free. And this farther view of theirs—namely, that the religious life is either entirely useless or of little service to the church—besides being injurious to the religious orders, cannot be the opinion of any one who has read the annals of the church. Did not your country, the United States, derive the beginnings both of faith and of culture from the children of these religious families—is one of whom but very lately, a thing greatly to your praise, you have decreed that a statute be publicly erected? And even at the present time, wherever the religious families are found, how speedy and yet how fruitful a harvest of good works do they not bring forth! How very many leave home and seek strange lands to impart the truth of the Gospel and to widen the bounds of civilization; and this they do with the greatest cheerfulness amid manifold dangers! Out of their number, not less, indeed, than from the rest of the clergy, the Christian world finds the preachers of God's Word, the directors of consciences, the teachers of youth and church itself the examples of all sanctity.

ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT VOWS.

But if there be those who prefer to form one body without the obligation of the vows, let them pursue such a course. It is not new in the church nor in any wise censurable. Let them be careful, however, not to set forth such a state above that of religious orders. But rather, since mankind are more disposed at the present time to indulge themselves in pleasures, let those be held in greater esteem, "who, having left all things, have followed Christ."

Finally, not to delay too long, it is stated that the way and method hitherto in use among Catholics for bringing back those who have fallen away from the church should be left aside and another one chosen, in which matter it will suffice to note that it is not the part of prudence to neglect that which antiquity in its long experience has approved and which is also taught by apostolic authority. The Scriptures teach us that it is the duty of all to be solicitous for the salvation of one's neighbor, according to the power and position of each. The faithful do this by religiously discharging the duties of their state of life, by the uprightness of their conduct, by their works of Christian charity and by earnest and continuous prayer to God. On the other hand, those who belong to the clergy should do this by an enlightened fulfilment of their preaching ministry, by the pomp and splendor of ceremonies especially, by setting forth that sound form of doctrine which St. Paul inculcated upon Titus and Timothy. But if, among the different ways of preaching the word of God, that one sometimes seems to be preferable which is directed to non-Catholics, not in churches, but in some suitable place, in such wise that controversy is not sought, but friendly conference, such a method is certainly without fault. But let those who undertake such ministry be set apart by the authority of the bishops, and let them be men whose science and virtue have been previously ascertained. For we think that there are many in your country who are separated from Catholic truth more by ignorance than by ill will, who might, perchance, more easily be drawn to the one fold of Christ if this truth be set forth to them in a friendly and familiar way.

"AMERICANISM" NOT APPROVED

From the foregoing it is manifest, beloved son, that we are not able to give approval to those views which, in their collective sense, are called by some "Americanism." But if by this name are to be understood certain endowments of mind which belong to the American people, just as other characteristics belong to various other nations, and if, moreover, by it is designated your political condition and the laws and customs by which you are governed, there is no reason to take exception to the name. But if this is to be so understood that the doctrines which have been adverted to above are not only indicated but exsited, there can be no manner of doubt that our venerable brethren, the bishops of America, would be the first to repudiate and condemn it as being most injurious to themselves and to their country. For it would give rise to the suspicion that there are among you some who conceive and would have the church in America to be different from what it is in the rest of the world.

But the true church is one, as by unity of doctrine, so by unity of government, and she is catholic also. Since God has placed the centre and foundation of unity in the chair of Blessed Peter, she is rightly called the Roman Church, for "where Peter is, there is the church." Wherefore, if anybody wishes to be considered a real Catholic, he ought to be able to say from his heart the selfsame words which Jerome addressed to Pope Damasus: "I, acknowledging no other leader than Christ, am bound in fellowship with Your Holiness—that is, with the chair of Peter. I know that the church was built upon him as its rock, and that whosoever gathereth not with you, scattereth."

CURVES TO FIT

IRON-LIKE WEAR

S. H. & M. BIAS BRUSH EDGE

OUTWEARS all other bindings four times over—the brush edge is practically everlasting and indestructible. So dressy, so elegant, so soft, so rich, so handsome, and fits the rounded skirt as though a part of it. Do not buy a ready-made skirt unless it is bound with it, for the skirts that wear are bound with the binding that wears.

S. H. & M. is stamped on every yard. If your dealer will not supply you, we will.

The S. H. & M. Co., 24 Front St. West, TORONTO, Ont.

THE DEATH BADGE

Is Spared to Many a Home, Because Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Never Fails to Cure Heart Disease—Relief in 30 Minutes.

The pall of death has hovered over many a diseased heart, looking for the last flicker of the candle, and Dr Agnew's Cure for the Heart has stepped between the patient and the grim hand, and nursed the sufferer back to perfect and permanent health. Thos Petrie, of Aylmer, Que, had heart disease for five years, was unable to work. The doctors gave him up to die many a time. Dr Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave him relief in thirty minutes, and four bottles cured him.

Sold by H J Dick, Geo W Hoben, E Clinton Brown and all druggists.

Money for Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Feb 22—Acting Secretary Allen has prepared for submission to congress a deficiency item amounting to $750,000 for machinery for the machine shops at the New York Navy yard to replace those destroyed by fire, and an item of $325,000 for buildings to shelter the plant.

The man who is blown up by a hidden mine of explosives may have seen things that should have aroused his suspicions, but heedlessly put them aside as of no moment. It is the same with the sickness that ends in death. Insidious disorders of the digestion and bilious spells are passed by as of no moment. In themselves these complaints may not be dangerous, but if neglected their cumulative effect is terrible.

The man who neglects the little disorders that are the signs of approaching ill-health is walking over a hidden mine that may cause his death. The explosion will come in the guise of consumption or some other deadly disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all disorders of the stomach and liver. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood, lingering cough, nasal catarrh and diseases of the air passages. It acts directly on the diseased tissues, driving out all impurities and disease-germs. It is the great flesh-builder, blood-maker and nerve-tonic. There is nothing in the medicine store "just as good."

"Have been in poor health for about seven years," writes Mrs. I. Albert Eakins, of No. 148 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. "Every summer I'd have a bilious attack lasting two weeks, besides headaches all my life, general debility and an inactive liver. I suffered with my bladder and kidneys for five years at least. I could not stand on my feet long at a time until I commenced your treatment. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' They have helped me wonderfully. I had a disagreeable drain and irregular periods. I thought I should go insane sometime. I worried about everything: had the blues all the time and did not care to live. Now I am well."

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds a big one. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.

THE VICTORY.

HON. A. S. WHITE ENTERTAINS A HOST OF FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS AT THE DEPOT HOUSE.

(Sussex Record.)

The supper given by Hon A S White to his friends and supporters at the Depot House Wednesday evening, was attended by a large number. Mine Host Pugsley made preparations for a large attendance, but the capacity of his kitchen was taxed to its utmost. Over 150 plates were set. The following was the toast list:—

The Queen.
God Save the Queen.
The Local Government.
Col Domville, M P.
Our Comrades in the Fight.
Our Agricultural and Mercantile Interests.
The Professions.
Our Visiting Brethren.
The Ladies.

The toast to The Queen was responded to by the entire assembly rising and singing the national anthem. The health of the Local Government, proposed by Hugh P McMonagle, was responded to by Hon A S White, after which the guests sang "For They are Jolly Good Fellows."

The health of the Dominion Government, proposed by Hon A S White, brought Colonel Domville to his feet, and he made an excellent reply. It pleased him to see so many stalwart present. It pleased him also to see Kings in line with the rest of the province, but on looking at the faces before him, he could not see how the county could go any other way. Kings was a fighting county and the opposition had put up a good fight and had got a good beating. The young men were coming to the fore as leaders in the battle, and he was pleased that it was so, as the party having the young men with it must surely be the victors. Col. Domville then referred briefly to dominion matters. It was particularly gratifying to him as a representative in parliament, and as a Canadian to note the advancement this country was making. The boom is on and Canada should thank the Liberal party for it. When in England attending the jubilee he had had his eyes opened. The mother country was just getting her eyes opened to the resources of the dominion and Canada' growing time was now at hand. In closing his remarks Colonel Domville expressed his satisfaction at the victory for the Emmerson government and was loudly applauded.

A song by Fred Nichols, A Soldier and a Man, was well received. Our Comrades in the Fight was the next toast, and coupled with it were the names of Jas P Byrne, Geo Coggan, Jas T Kirk, J H Mace, H H Dryden and H B Price. Messrs Byrne, Kirk, Dryden and Price responded in short speeches, expressing their satisfaction at the outcome of the battle. Dr Jasper Daly next rendered a banjo solo in his usual good style.

Our Agricultural and Mercantile Interests was coupled with the names of Hugh R McMonagle, E O McIntyre, Orrin Hayes, Harvey Mitchell and J R McLean. Mr McMonagle made one of the speeches of the evening in response to this toast. There was much to criticize and much to admire, he said, in the actions of the local government. He thought their agricultural policy was a godsend to the farmers, and the tillers of the soil in Kings had much to be thankful for. Right in their midst the government had built and was maintaining a model butter-making plant which was unsurpassed for equipment in all of Canada. He could say in all fairness that this was the most progressive government the province had ever had, and if they continued on in these lines their success in future elections would be assured. Mr Hayes, on rising remarked that he thought the present victory was a Liberal victory. He had always been a Liberal and had always supported the present government. Their agricultural policy should win them the support of all progressive farmers. J R McLean and Harvey Mitchell spoke briefly, the latter referring to the immense strides the dairy industry was making under government supervision.

The toast, Our Visiting Brethren, had coupled with it the names of Geo Robertson, D W Murray, Jas McManus, Samuel Ellison, Geo W Stockton, J W Menzie, Capt R Earle and Thos Gilliland. Messrs Menzie and Gilliland responded in a happy manner, the guests singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," when the latter gentleman rose to his feet. Mr LeBlanc, of Westmorland county, who was present at the festive board, was called upon and in a few remarks aroused considerable enthusiasm. He was an I C R employe, he said, and the Conservatives had told him he would lose his position when their party again came in power should he now work for the local government. In spite of this threat he took off his coat and went in to help his party, because, said he, "when the Conservatives again get in I will be an old man and wont want the job anyway."

The toast of "the Ladies" was spoken to by James P Byrne, R C Sherwood and R H Arnold. The gathering broke up with God Save the Queen. Excellent music was furnished during the evening by an orchestra of four pieces, composed of Samuel Chapman, A E Howes, Harly Brown and Wm Morrison.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Lady Was a Native of Prince Edward Island.

MIDDLEBORO, Feb 25—The golden wedding of Mr and Mrs Andrew J Lincoln was celebrated Thursday at their home, 13 Southwick street. The reception was largely attended, relatives and friends of the couple filling the spacious parlors of the old homestead during the entire day.

Andrew Jackson Lincoln was born in 1821 in the Luther Lincoln house, which house is situated one half in the city of Taunton and one half in the town of Norton. Mr Lincoln claims that he is a native of Taunton, and takes great pride in his native city.

He was educated in the Norton public schools, and when 14 removed to Raynham, where he learned shoemaking in the factory of Alpheus Pratt. In those days every apprentice was expected to serve five years at least, and when his trade was completed he would take the hide and cut and make the shoe ready for the market.

For several years Mr Lincoln conducted the business of sole leather cutting in Raynham, which he relinquished in 1870 to accept a position as foreman in the shoe factory of Leonard & Barrowe in this town, where he has since resided. Until within five years Mr Lincoln has attended strictly to his duties at the factory, and although unable to engage in manual labor has general good health.

Mrs Lincoln is nine years younger than her husband and was born in Prince Edward Island. When she was seven years old her parents moved to the States and settled in Taunton. She is the oldest of a family of ten children, all of whom are living. When the news representative referred to her youthful appearance she jovially said that she came of a "Gay" family—that previous to her marriage she was Priscilla A Gay, and with a merry twinkle in her eyes started to tell of her marriage.

WON HIS CASE.

Doctors Say He Must Die, But He Rallied Under South American Kidney Cure, and Diabetes Was Absolutely Cured.

A prominent legal light in a Canadian Western town treated and dieted for years for what the doctors diagnosed an incurable case of diabetes. He became so bad that he had to quit his practice, other complications setting in, and his sufferings were most intense. Almost as a last resort he tried South American Kidney Cure, and, to his own surprise, immediately began to improve. This is over a year ago. He continued taking this greatest of kidney specifics, and today he is a well man.

Sold by H J Dick, Geo W Hoben, E Clinton Brown and all druggists.

Orange Industry Ruined.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 24—The amount of damage done by the late cold wave proves to be far greater than was at first imagined. The investigation conducted has shown that the orange industry of Louisiana is completely annihilated. Both old trees and young have been absolutely killed by the freeze and will never bear again. The orange groves of Plaquemine parish, which produced about $750,000 worth of oranges a year ago, represent an investment of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. A very large number of young trees had been planted this year. Wether the planters will plant again is doubtful. The crop, which was cultivated without loss for a hundred years, has met with two heavy blows in the past nine years, and is to-day totally annihilated.

MISERY IN A HOSPITAL.

Rheumatism Made Life a Burden—South American Rheumatic Cure Lifted It—A Permanent Cure.

The life of John E. Smith, of Amasa Wood Hospital, St. Thomas, was one long round of misery, he was so afflicted with rheumatism. He tried all manner of cures without much benefit. After having taken half a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure he found great relief, and four bottles cured him permanently.

Sold by H J Dick, Geo W Hoben, E Clinton Brown, and all druggists.

SCHOONER ERIE ARRIVES.

She Has Been Towed Into Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass, Feb 22—Schooner Erie, Captain Brown, bound here from St John, N B, with a cargo of lumber and which was reported Tuesday, Feb 4th, as lost on Nantucket Shoal, after being in collision with the schooner Emma, arrived here this morning in tow of tug Henry Sisson. During the storm the vessel was blown across the shoals, making her way through Muskegat channel to the other side of Marthas Vineyard. She managed to make her way to Dutch Island harbor, where she arrived in a leaky condition. She was towed from there to Newport.

PRINTERS' DINNER.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION HELD DRIVE AND DINNER SATURDAY.

The annual dinner of the St John Typographical Union was held at the Clairmont House, Torryburn, on Saturday evening.

A large sleigh, containing some 40 members of the union and guests, started from the head of King street at 5 45 p m and arrived at Newcomb's at 7. A sumptuous repast had been prepared, and as the drive out had sharpened everybodys appetite, no time was lost in seating the crowd.

Mr Wm Coates, in the absence of the president, was in the chair, and on his right was seated Mr E Codner, of the Globe, while on his left was Mr James McGirr, president of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union.

After the good things had been partaken of the chairman gave the usual toasts:—The Queen was honored in a hearty fashion.

Mr James McGirr, in response to Our Guest, said it gave him great pleasure to again address the members of the St. John Typographical Union; he was a thorough union man himself, and had always tried to do that which would strengthen unionism and union interests in St John. The Masons' Union, of which he had the honor to be president, had on several occasions to stand for their rights, and any trouble that had occurred, he was thankful to say, had been peacefully settled. Mr McGirr, on conclusion of his speech, was given hearty applause.

Mr Geo Petch, deputy organizer of the district, in replying to the toast "The I. T. Union," said that as yet the St John Union had taken no action in regard to having the union label placed on printing done in union shops. Every member knew the necessity of the label, which showed that when a person got printing with the union label on it they were sure that an honest wage had been paid for the work. Mr Petch said that the union had spent $25,000 a year on the Childs-Drextrel Home, which was a home for incapacitated printers. Some thought that the advent of the machine would greatly weaken the ranks of the International Union, but it was shown that only 247 members had been lost through this cause. Mr Petch, on conclusion of a very eloquent speech, received hearty applause.

Mr. Codner, in response to Our ex-Members, said nothing gave him greater pleasure than being called upon to address such an intelligent body of men. He complimented the printers, all of whom, he said, formed an intelligent body of Men. Printers had quite a responsible position in regard to the issuing of a newspaper, and in order to assume this responsibility the printer had to be a thoroughly educated and capable man. Mr. Codner concluded by drawing attention to the great men who had risen from the case, and said it was within the bounds of possibility that some of the young men before him would rise to positions of honor and trust.

Mr Thos Rutter in response to "The Ladies," made a very neat speech.

Speeches were also given by Mr Kennedy, Mr Knodell, Mr Johnston, Mr Thomas, Mr Leo Kelly, Mr McHugh, Mr P Gordon of the Sun and others.

An interesting programme of songs, etc, was also carried out during the evening.

The sleigh was boarded again for the return to the city, which was reached at 12 o'clock. All agree that the drive was one of the most successful held by the Typographical Union and would tend to unite all city printers by a bond of friendship and good will.

Birthday of Washington.

CINCINNATI, O, Feb 22—Cincinnati's celebration of the birthday of Washington consisted mainly in doing honor to Captain Robley D Evans. He came with Congressman Bromwell to attend the banquet of the Stamina League Club banquet tonight. At noon he was brought to the floor of the Chamber of Commerce, where a great assemblage cheered him.

SKIN LIKE BABY'S

Skin diseases from the merest pimples to the most obstinate eczema, salt rheum, running sores, are quickly, pleasantly and permanently cured by Dr. Agnew's Ointment—35 cents.

Who does not envy a baby its soft velvety skin? How many suffer from distressing skin diseases—Do you suffer? Have you tetter—salt rheum—scald head—ring worm—eczema—ulcers—blotches on the skin—chronic erysipelas—liver spots and what not else of these distasteful and aggravating disorders which disfigure and discourage? Dr. Agnew's Ointment allays the distressing itching, burning, stinging sensations which are part and parcel of such troubles, and in a thousand cases where internal treatments have failed to heal and eradicate them it has worked wonderful and permanent cures—and no skin disease, no matter of how long standing, has baffled its curative qualities. In cases of chronic eczema it has proved its great worth, and cases are on record where this dread affection has been the birthright of its patient and constant companion until past middle life, and Dr. Agnew's Ointment has cured speedily and permanently. It is a boon to mothers because it is a boon to babyland—scald head and its irritations, which are accompaniments to the teething period, are quickly driven off and restlessness passes away—and where torture reigned with baby this balm brought rest and a cure—it affords instant relief from the itching distress. . . .

Do you suffer from piles—itching, blind, bleeding or ulcerated?—No remedy has brought so quick relief, spared painful surgical operations as Dr. Agnew's Ointment—it has proved itself an absolute cure for piles in all forms and at all stages—one application will relieve the itching, irritating sensations in an instant—and long standing cases disappear after from three to five nights' treatment—the pain and soreness quit you and the tumors vanish.

A lady living in a northern County town writes that for seventeen years she was troubled with salt rheum. She took doctors' treatments and used many lotions without any permanent relief. Reading of the cures made by Dr. Agnew's Ointment, she decided to try it. The first application allayed the irritation and she continued using it—the disease rapidly disappeared and now for two years there has been no sign of a return of it.

The baby of another lady living on Pacific Ave. in Toronto, was terribly afflicted with scald-head and eczema—she tried washes prescribed by her physician, and soaps advertised for such purposes, but the disease remained—Dr. Agnew's Ointment was her good friend; half a box cured the baby and cured herself of troublesome piles which had been the bane of her life since baby's birth.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART—Cures palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath and all heart disorders—relief in 30 minutes.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER—Has cured cases of catarrh of 50 years' standing—relieves cold in the head in 10 minutes.

DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS—Stop sick headache—cure constipation, biliousness and liver troubles—pleasant little doses—40 in a box—20 cents.

E. CLINTON BROWN, Druggist, Cor. Union and Sydney Streets.