# YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

TOMMY'S SCHOOL.

"Geography's a nuisance, and arithmetic's a bore!"
Said Tommy, with a frown upon his face.
I hate the sight of grammars, and my Latin

makes me roar;

It's always sure to get me in disgrace.

When I'm a man," he added, as he threw his school-books down,

"I'll have a school that boys will think is

They need not know an adjective or adverb from an noun, Nor whether Casar bridged the Po, or Rhine. "I don't care if they think George the Third was King of Spain,
When those old fogies lived so long ago,
Or if they all should answer that the Volga is in
Maine,
What difference would it make, I'd like to

know? But instead of useless things, I'll teach 'em how

to const and skate;
They all shall learn to row and sail a boat.
And how to fire a pistol and shoot a rifle straight,
And how to swim, and how to dive and float.

🛼 " We'll play at tennis and at cricket all livelong And then there's polo, and—on, yes, football;
And baseball they shall every single one learn
how to play,
For that's the most important thing of all.
I tell you," inished Thomas, "I'll have one of
just that kind;
Then all the boys, you see, will want to go.
They will not run away and say my school's an
"away gride".

\* awful grind," Or call the lessons dull and hard, I know." -Gertrude Morton, in May St. Nicholas.

#### Playing Brownie.

It was a very dismal, rainy Saturday; and a very dismal little girl, with something that looked like a rain-drop running over each cheek, stood at the sitting room windows, drumming drearily on the pane, through which there was nothing to be seen but a rubber-coated grocery boy with a basket on his arm. "What a horrid, horrid day!" pouted Alice Kent.
"What a little Miss Grumblekin!"

exclaimed busy Aunt Julia, as she hurriel through the room, clad in her gossamer water-proof, en route for the mar-

"But, auntie, I haven't anybody to play with."
Aunt Julia stopped a moment. "I

know a game you can play all by your-

self."
"What is it ?" asked Alice. "Play you are a good brownie," replied her aunt. "Your mother has a great deal to attend to this morning." "What do good brownies do, Aunt Julia?" asked Alice.

"Things to help people when nobody sees," was the reply, "Surprises, you know." Then she was gone.

Alice stood and watched the umbrella

turn the corner, then her face brightened, and she ran upstairs as fast as her feet

could carry her. As the family sat at the cosy tea-table that evening, mamma remarked, " I believe there has been a good fairy around today. Somebody dusted my room and put my work-baskets to rights, and ar-

"Why, that is strange, Ellen," said grandma; "I had a similar experience. Somebody found my spectacles and saved me the trouble of coming down after the morning paper."

"I wish you would notice that hall closet," interjected Aunt Julia. "You know it's a catch-all for the family."
"Yes," sighed mamma; "when every-

thing else is in order, that closet rises up

before me like a nightmare. I must straighten it out soon.'

"But it looks very nice to-night," continued Aunt Julia. "Shawls all folded on the shieves; hoods and gloves and hat and rubbers in their proper places, I could hardly believe my eyes."
"There is a certain little girl," said

papa, "who often forgets to put my gown and slippers by the fire, but the fairy must have done it to-night. Have you had a dull day, Puss?"

"The pleasantest Saturday I can remember," replied Alice. No one would have thought her to be the child who pouted at the rain that

#### morning. Etiquette at the Table.

There are a few little questions about the etiquette of the table that some girl wants to know, and these I am going to tell her. She must hold her knife by its handle, and never let her fingers reach up to its blade. Whenever it is possible, a fork must be used in place of a spoon, and that same spoon, by the by. must never be left in a coffee or ten cup, but laid to rest politely and securely in the saucer. Glasses with handles are held by them. A goblet should be caught by the stem, the fingers not around the bowl part. Don't butter a large piece of bread and take bites from its instead, break your beauty. it; instead, break your bread in small pieces, one at a time, and butter it, that is, if you are eating butter, and convey it to your mouth by your fingers. Olives, celery, radishes, strawberries with stems, and asparagus are all eaten from the fingers. The old method of eathing cheese with a knife has been given up, a fork being used in its place. The use of many small dishes for vegetables is not in good taste; indeed, many vegetables should not be served at one time.

## Famous Country Boys.

Nearly three-fourths of the men of the United Statee who have become famous were the sons of farmers and spent a portion of their lives on a farm. For example, Lincoln, Grant, Gariield, Hamlin, Greeley, Tilden, Cleveland, Harrison, Hayes, Blaine and many others almost equally conspicuous in current events or living memory. W. H. Vanderbilt was born in a small New Jersey town. Russell Sage was born in a New York village. Jay Gould spent his early years on his father's farm in New York State. Whittier and Lowell spent their youth with the control of the control in villages, the former spending his in a most excellent manner.

Major Atkinson, after

#### "THE NATIONAL SONGS OF IRELAND."

A Collection of Rare Merit.

(From the Catholic Union and Times.) M. J. Murphy's superb volume of Irish songs, entitled "National Songs of Ireland," has been received from the John

Church Publishing Company of Cincin-

graver's art. The cover is embellished with a handsome picture of the editor, surrounded by the national instruments of Ireland, and the inside title-page gives the name of the book artistically entwined with shamrocks.

Tne songs contained in the book are The songs contained in the book are worthy of the editor, a patriot, a literateur, a matchless exponent of Erin's music. All the fearless and stirring lyrics of Davis, Barry, Casey, Duffy and Ingram, the inspiring war sloyans that fired the very souls of the men of '48 and '67 much the pages of Murphy's book a '67, make the pages of Murphy's book a blaze of genuis. Who, with Irsel blood in his veins and Celtic fire in that blood, is not thrilled by the ringing tones of "The West's Asleep," "Clare's Dragoons" or the deliant cry of 'Ingram's "Memory of the Dead?"

# "Who fears to speak of '18? Who blushes at the name?."

and the heart must be dead, indeed. that feels not the force of the patriot Orr's poem "The Irishman;" a poem that will live while there are men worthy of its name.

There is a wail in the " Lament for the Milesians' and "The Penal Days" of Davis, and a deep pathos in "Mo Cre-evin Eevin," of Edward Walsh, that must reach every heart, while the dark shadows of the melancholy Keegan are brightened by the sparkling gems of Samuel Lover, Charles Lever, A. P. Graves and

The old favorities have not been forgotten, for mixed in with the more pagotten, for inteen with the indepartrictic of Moore's Irish Meledies are "Savourneen Dheelish," "Wearin' of the Green," "O'Donnell Aboo," "Oh! for a Steed," "Battle Eve of the Brigade" and other old friends which are just as wel-

come as the new ones.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Murphy's book, which is certainly one of the most remarkable Irish literary works of the age. It not only gives us a rare collection of the finest national lyrics of Ireland's brightest writers, but ilso the magnificent airs to which they are set, with appropriate accompaniments for the piano or organ. All the songs are arranged in keys which will admit of their performance by ordinary voices, so there is no longer any excuse for not having Irish music in our national social gatherings.

The from the city, and the other 250 are French Canadians.

We have already had occasion several

Irish music should be a national care, as through it most of the traditions of our race are preserved, and it is a monument to the musical culture, refinement and learning of our ancestors, to which every Celt can point with pride.

No country on earth is richer in national music and poetry than Ireland, and we have only curselyes to blame that the world is not more familiar with it 'The National Songs of Ireland" is a step in the right direction and a large sale may be sately predicted for it, not only in this country, but in Europe as well.

The price of the book is only one dof-lar bound in paper, or two dollars bound in cloth and gold. It may be ordered through any music dealer or from the editor Mr. M. J. Murphy, Bay City, Michigan.

# ST. LOUIS CADETS.

THEIR APPEARANCE A CREDIT TO THE CITY.

Major-General Herbert's Opinion as to their Ability - Wednesday's Review-A Luncheon at the Institute in the Evening.

On Wednesday afternoon the cadets of the Mount Saint Louis Institute were inspected by Major-General Herbert.

At ten minutes to three in the afternoon the cadets were to be seen turning from St. Denis street on to Craig, and shortly afterwards to lively strains of music they marched into the Drill Hall under the leadership of their drill in-structor, Major Atkinson. At exactly three o'clock, Major-General Herbert, accompanied by Mrs. Herbert and Capt. Streatfield, A.D.C., arrived and proceeded immediately to inspect them.

After the inspection the instructor put the battalion through the regular manual, firing exercises and battalion drill, which were executed in a manner deserving of the highest praise. The next item was "physical drill to music" by the youngest scholars of the college. This drill was the feature of the day, inasmuch as the youngsters performed the several movements without a leader, but with the aid of the piano. The bar-bell exercise," performed by the second division, showed how well they had been trained, as every motion was gone through with precision and in time to the music. The "bayonet exercises" by the third division deserves especial mention. These boys have only been taught this very important drill during the present term, and have been constantly changing, which made it pretty hard for the instructor to keep them always in uniformity of drill; but not withstanding these great drawbacks, the young gentlemen went through this very difficult drill or exercise in manner which says a great deal for Major Atkinson, and shows that they possess a very good memory. Too much cannot be said of the next feature on the program, the

Major Atkinson, after forming the cadets in battalion order, again drew them up in front of the platform, on which were Major-General Herbert, Mrs. Herbert, Capt. Streatfield, A.D.C., Mayor McShane, M. P. Ryan, Esq., J. K. Foran, editor of the True Witness, several members of the clergy and a number of

The Major-General congratulated the cadets on their soldierly-hearing and on as 5,000 of all sizes. In the Ivan tower the excilent manner in which the various alone there are 34, one of which, in the exercises had been gone through. He first story above the chapel, weighs more

songs. No type is used in any part of in a fit condition the protect the country | clear and startling manner. Two others the book; the entire work being printed in case of war. Particular stress was beautifully engraved plates. The title pages are exquisite specimens of the energular soldiers or only cadets, these were the principal and most useful to them. He said that the drilling and exercises assisted them in a great manner to fix their mind on what they are doing, a thing which is a great necessity both in the life of a soldier or of a private citizen. The Major-General also addressed the cadets in French, and after finishing heartily shook the hand of Brother Ste-

> ficiency of his students.
>
> A word of praise needs to be given to the band under Mr. Leroux. It is composed of 34 pieces, and has only been or-

phen, the director of the college, congra-

tulating him on the high state and ef-

ganized about a year. They were six companies of forty each, making 240 men, with the following officers; No. 1 company, Thomas Chapperton, captain; H. Filion, 1st lieutenant; H. Valliere, 2nd lieutenant. No. 2 company, E. Debaras, captain; Mr. Mackay 1st lieutenant. No. 3 company, R. Valade, captain; J. McCrory, 1st Lieutenant; B. Fuller, 2nd lieutenant. No. 1 company, C. McGee, captain; P. Ryan, 1st lieutenant; H. Hudson, 2nd lieutenant. No. 5 company, F. Balton, captain; M. Jeffrey, 1st lieutenant; R. M irphy, 2nd lieutemant. No. 6 company, J. Lynch, captain; F. Vanasse, 1st lieutenaut; A. Lionais, 2nd lieutenaut.

At 7.30 p.m. the officers and band sat

The institution occupies a very picturesque site on the elevation known as Mount St. Louis, and the location enjoys excellent sanitary advantages. building is commodious, all improvements tending to promote the health and comfort of the students. The ample grounds attached to the institute ifford every opportunity for physical development.

Attached to this college are 40 Christian brothers under the directorship of Brother Stephen; 26 of these brothers are teachers, the others being employed various ways.

There are at present about 500 students in the college; 280 boarders, the balance being day scholars. About 50 of those are Americans, 50 from the provinces and about 120 English speaking

test of the practical system of training youth adopted by that establishment could be had than in the grand display made by the cadets on Wednesday. They were a credit to themselves, to the Brothers, to the Superior, to their In-structor and to Montreal.

#### BELLS AND THEIR HISTORY.

Some of the World's Largest Bells-One Heard Sixty Miles Away.

As in Old England, so in New England, is the curfew still heard. In Boston the 9 o'clock bell was rung from time immemorial up to within a very few years. So, also, at 8 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the atternoon. Many Bostonians regretfully miss this good old custom; old, as is witnessed by Joseph Josselyn, who visited Boston in 1763, and in his description says: "On the south there is a small but pleasant common, where the gallants a little before sunset, walk with their marmalet madams, as we do in Moorstield, etc., till the 9 o'clock bell rings then home to their res pective habitations, when presently the constables walk their rounds to see good order kept and take up loose people.'

In many of our towns the curfew still rings out o'er hill and dale. In South tonque de la queda—and after it was rung, at 10 o'clock, the use of the streets was forbidden by municipal ordinances to the inhabitants of Quito and other Pernyian towns.

The Angelus is a prayer to the Virgin introduced by Pope Urdan II. in 1095, as an intercession for the absent crusaders It begins with the words, Angelus Domini, nuntiavit Maria-the angle of the Lord announced unto Mary. Then follows the salutation of Gabriel, Ave Maria, etc.

The prayer contains three verses, and each verse ends with the salutation, Ave Maria; and it is recited three times a day, at the ringing of the Angelus bell, so named from the first word in the prayer. After the crusades, the custom languished until, in 1327, Pope John XXIII. ordered all the faithful to recite an Ave Maria at each ringing of the bell. He announced an indulgence for each recitation. Other names are "Ave Marie Bell," and the "Vesper Bell;" the latter is the name given by Byron in his paraphrase of a passage in Dante's Pur-

Soft hour, which wakes the wish and melt-Or fills with love the pilgrim on his way, As the far bell of vesper makes him star Seeming to weep the dying day's decay

These relgigious customs are peculiar ly beautiful in the lands in which they are practised, and as the melody of sweet-toned bell vibrates on the air, call forth the most tender sentiments of love and adoration.

Most large bells are old bells. Although England has so many bells and chimes that it has been called "The Ringing Island," and Belgium's bells have caused her to be named " classic land of bells;" yet Russia, perhaps, exceeds all other nations in its fondness for bells, having an immense number of them, and many very large ones,

The "king of bells," the largest one in the world, is in Moscow. It was east first in 1651 and recast in 1734. It remained in the pit where it was cast until 1836, when Nicholas I, caused it to be raised and placed upon a stone pedestal near the Tower of Ivan, in the Kremlin, where it now stands.

Moscow is said to have had at one time over 1,700 large bells and as many nati.

The work is octavo in size and contains the words and music of seventy-three and that major Atkinson should be than 60 tons; it swings freely, is easily congratulated for his able instruction, rung, and if one smites it with the palm and that in a short time they would be of the hand it responds in a wonderfully

are of solid silver, with very soft, pure tones

It has been consecrated as a chapel, the door being an aperture six feet high by seven wide at the base, made by the piece weighing 11 tons which broke and fell out during the fire of 1737, when water came in contact with the heated metal. This bell is 21 feet high, 21 feet 6 inches in diameter. 24 inches thick, and weighs 432,000 pounds, or something over 200 tons. Some authorities give the weight as 444,000 pounds or 220 tons. It has bas-reliefs of the Emperor and Empress, the Savior, the Virgin Mary and the evangelists. Another bell about half as large required 24 men to ring it, and

this was done by pulling the clapper.

Spain has some famous bells. The great one at Saragossa is said to ring spontaneously before the death of a sover-eign. The bellmaster in the Giralda at Seville, which is 360 feet high, is blind, as are other bell-ringers of Spain. Of all the bells in Spain, that belonging to the cathedral of Toledo is most celebrated for its size and the stories connected with it. In a volume by Hans Christian Anderson, "In Spain," we are told that 15 shoemakers could sit under it and draw out their cobbler's thread without touching. The weight is said to be 17 tons. There is another story about this bell.

A rich count of Toledo had a son, who having killed a man in a duel, sought refuge in the cathedral while his father down to a very nice dinner, which was heartily enjoyed after the arduous duties of the day.

went to Madrid to petition the king for his pardon. "No," said the king, "he of the day.

Who has killed a man must die!" The count continued to petition, and the king to refuse, till at length the king said, wishing to get rid of him; "When you can make a bell at Toledo that I can hear at Madrid I will pardon the young man." Now Toledo is nearly 60 miles from Madrid. The count went home, and some time after, as the king was sitting in his palace, at the open window, he heard a distant roll, "God help me!" he cried, "thet's the bell of Toledo!" and so the young count obtain-

ed his pardon.

The largest bell in America is that of Notre Dame Cathedial, Montreal, which hangs in the south tower. It is 6 feet high, 8 feet 7 inches in diameter and weighs 24,780 pounds. It is ornamented with images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist, together with emblems of agriculture, commerce and industry. It was east in London and bears this inscription in Latin: "I was cast in times to refer to the good work being done by the Christian Brothers in the Mount St. Louis Institute and no better the first of Pius IX's pontificate and the 10th of the reign of Victoria, Queen of England. I am the gift of the merchants the farmers and the mechanics of "Ville

> In the opposite tower hangs a chime of 10 bells, the smallest weighing 8:67 pounds, the largest 6,011; total, 21,606

> The largest bell in the United States is the alarm bell on City Hall, New York, which was east by Blake of Boston. It is 6 feet high, six feet 8 inches in diameter. and weighs 25,600 pounds.—E. H. Goss in New England Majazine.

## Your Blood

Undoubtedly needs a thorough cleansing this senson to expel inpurities, keep up the healthy tone and prevent disease. You should take Hood's Sarsaparllia, the best blood purifier and system tonic. It is unequalited in positive medicinal merit.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, effective, but do not cause pain or gripe. Be sure toget Hood's.

Some of the actresses do not draw, but most of them paint.

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT. A Good Suggestion.

etc. It is a serious complaint and ought not to be neglected under any circumstances, as it leads to impure blood, headache, debility, fevers, etc. A uniformly successful remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, which, if faithfully tried, never fails to effect a prompt and lasting cure even in the worst cases. The following extract from a letter from Mr. Jas. M. Carson, Bantf, N. W. T., will speak for itself:-I have been troubled with constipation and general debility and was induced to use your B. B. B. through secing your advertisement. I now take great pleasure in recommending it to all my friends, as it completely cured me."

"Does Giblets move in the best society " "Yes, he has to move. He never pays his rent."

# SANDWICH.

Sirs,—For five years I have suffered from lumbago and could get no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and must say I find no better remedy for it. JOHN DESHERDAN, Sandwich, Ont.

It is a fortunate man who only has his will contested after death.

# CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physleim, retirred from practice, and placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronehitis, Cataerth, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debillity and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and destring for effeve human suffering. I will send free or charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French r English, with full directions for preparing and using sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, \$20 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y. (12-15-e o w)

A tumble-down affair-A wrestling match.

To revive the natural color and appearance of the hair, no matter from what cause it may arise, use "Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer" as a tollet dressing. It removes dandruff, cools the scalp, and imparts a beautiful perfume to the h-ad. It is put up in large sized bottles and sold at 50 cents each. Can be had at all chemists.

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EMEDY FOR PAIN Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Swellings. THE CHARLES A. VOCELER COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: TORONTO, ONT.

#### SLAVE HUNTING.

EXPERIENCE OF CATHOLIC MIS-SIONARIES IN AFRICA.

Startling Information Gathered from the Diarles of Resident Priests-How the Unfortunates Are Tortured.

We spoke last week of the heroic exertions in the cause of faith, that our Catholic Missionaries have exhibited in ages and in every clime. In the sub-joined extracts from the diaries of African Catholic Missionary Priests our readers will find some startling revelations and the details of terrib'e experienees. In the "League of the Cross these extracts were first published and hey are worthy of reproduction :-

Some startling statements have been made at a meeting of the African Society at Cologne, by Canon Kepses, who tool his information from the diaries of several resident missionaries, on the sub ject of slave hunting in the neighborhood of Lake Tanganyika. The following are extracts from the diaries:—" Nov. 19, 1890. We have learnt that Makutubu as just arrived with about 5,000 bound slaves at Kirando, two days' journey to the south of Karema, in the German sphere of iblinence. Father Dromaux will set out at once for Kirando, in order, if possible to save some of these from their unhappy fate. Nov. 28. Father Dromaux has just returned. He succeeded in liberating or buying sixty-one prisoners.

A great number of their unfortunate companions have died of hunger at Ki rando, and a great many more will prob ably soon follow them. The missionary received—partly from the slaves whom he had freed, and partly from people of the expedition—frightful details of the cruelties inflicted by Mankutubu's wild hordes.

During the maranding expeditions in Maranju and Kizabi innumerable natives were kiil-d. When Mankutubu set out on his march back be wished to get rid of all those who might have impeded the march; and at Lusuko, therefore, he had a great number of captives, old women and little children, drowned. The caravan was now to advance with greater haste, but a large number of captives who were completely exhausted formed a fresh hindrance.

Massacres, of which one can form no idea in Europe, followed. A Mgwana who belonged to the expedition assured us that daily ten, twenty, thirty and even fifty were killed. In spite of this about 2,000 captured slaves arrived at Kirando, 13th December, A barge has arrived from Kirando bringing forty children whom Father Dromaux ransomed. They are a medley of all sorts of human misery; even these who appear to be healthy have burns on their arms and thighs which they received as a punishment for some trivial offense. Our orphanage is turned into an hospi-By constipation is meant irregular action of the bowels, often called costiveness, and commonly caused by dyspepsia, neglect, excess in eating or drinking. western shore of Tanganyika, whence a missionary writes on the 8th Sept., 1890; Three days' journey from here on the frontier of tribes who recognize the rule of Captain Joubert, is the camp of a Mestizo who makes a desert of the coun-

The native chief who called him into his country became his first victim; and was taken prisoner. He succeeded in escaping, and took refuge with us, but his wives and children are in the hands of the Mestizo. The slave-hunter who is aided by brigands from the neighborhood of Kerema, has caught this year between 1,500 and 2,000 slaves. Sept. 23: Capt. Jonbert sent for fifty of our people to support him in the defence of his station against Arabian slave-hunters. They caught hundreds of slaves, and have killed a very great number, and burnt their villages. This description is again confirmed by a letter from Father Josset, dated Jan. 9, from Karema, who states that a notorious slave-hunter named Makatubo in Kirando had brought from his last expedition no less than 2,000 slaves of every age and sex. They were chained together in groups of twenty to twenty-five, and looked like living skele-

As there was a great scarcity of food in Kirando, they were forced to dig up and eat wild roots which wild animals refused to touch. Wasted away by hunger, fever and dysentery, they were shel-tered in huts which afforded no protection whatever against the weather. Father Dromaux told the writer that he had seen prisoners in a roofless lint, whilst next to it their master's roats had a roof over their heads. Every morning corpses were dragged out of each but and thrown to the hyenas. During the long march through Marungu when a slave was too exhausted to follow the caravan they killed him with cudgels. The poor children rescued were placed ins pecial wards. "As soon as I enter," says Father Joset, "they stretch out their thin little arms towards me and say, 'good Father, we have suffered much hunger.' Fifteen of them have died already in spite of the great care bestowed on them in nursing."

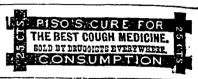
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have passed by and we can now consider the best protection against disease. There s unrestricted reciprocity of sentiment between all people in Canada in pro-nouncing Burdock Blood Bitters the very best blood purifier, dyspepsia and headache remedy, and general tonic re-novating medicine before the public. ...

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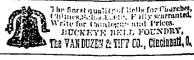
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