

still live. It is Batis (andville) who says an of prayer (the away from me until y for you. And I live. I know that

God always forms very sick; since we I pray a great deal would like to see id) I have been con- s of constantly see- s his conduct edifies

news; that on which h. I have some. I arth produces (potae- c cows or beef (five keep for me some- God (some object ay chaplet. They also are cer-

I still see him whom happiness and give is for him. (This d, with all my heart, is Bates Mayville

FROM A MONTAGNAIS TO HOPE CLUT, O. M. I ose are his words, t man of prayer, t. Cut. I have seen you, think of you. My wife and my chil- a day still in good

men we pray in the s days wanting (that member) it is then I

May God grant I other again. day I remember God write to you I seem to

of the fort of the (baska), where there is, it is there where e, my brother in- e, you remember is dead.

orough the means of our hand. (in dignity), if I saw (photograph) I would

ing (provisions) are rly were. These is winter we is there are no more

ish to make a few u to sent me a pipe (reabum pipe) as well r face (your photo- e the two things I

Send them to me, o you. I have news to give cause your souvenir is my mind. I am going to tell you some- you know that the d religion by their happiness, and that I ll conserve the same them.

I Father, if I ever see e with a contented

me; I pray for you. may prayers may God

and kiss your ring; rress your hand" she ur child Michael es? You remem- not? Suca are his

Atbabala, McKensie, a syllabic character, uais language, trans- sion Bishop Clut. The ontagnais half breed, woods, but who has eaker at Fort Resolu- e)

I am going to write is in a boat, although o me, nevertheless, I Dupire himself how r health is not good, at you do not remain ot live idle. Hence lings against you for

to speak to you about uer, and tell you how uer of living. Our e; all alive. It who will it thus, that is day.

or stimulates the hair e with. It contains all ant to make the hair ant, removes dandruff, is flexible and glossy.

INDISTINCTION.—C. W. ous, N. Y., writes: e gress of Pills. We are rmele's Pills than any e. They have a great ure of Dyspepsia and r Chas. A. Smith, rmele's Pills are an e. My sister has been e headache, but these

Failure. e come feeble and fall in e of the blood, liver, h when prompt use of e, the grand purify- tonic, would quickly y function and restore

are more or less sh such complaints while e period of their lives is mothers should not be e of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's e. This medicine is a e complaints and is highly who have used it. The e will cure any case of complaint.

er of varieties of corns. My wife will remove any e or druggist and get a

(The writer of the following ode to the brother of Madam Geddes, sacred Heart, Covent.)

To Dead December.

BY W. GLEESON, S. J.

That dim gold mist across the cloud is dead December's winding shroud. Which on its bed the burning West, is borne to eternal rest.

Dark, sombre clouds, in say array, Roll through the old year's closing day. And seem as each were mourning wail; Slow winding in its funeral train.

When all was dark and day was gone A myriad stars' torches above, Which lit with silver light the gloom Which hung around December's tomb.

REFLECTION.

How oft we've seen the winter's evening gold, Wane slowly down to silver twilight cold, And silver twilight fade to leaden skies. When morning dawns the watching eyes.

Yet never thought that, life being like the day, The golden bloom of manhood fades away, And silver age, like twilight's closing gale, Is lost to faded days of the grave.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD.

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

BY THE REV. ANEAS M'DONNELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME.

During the absence of Bishop Geddes, Bishop Hay filled his place at Edinburgh; and it was, at the time, no sinecure. The death of the much-regretted Mr. Robert Menzies, who had rendered such signal service to the Highland congregation, and the sickly state of the other priest, laid on the bishop the whole of the parochial duty. It behoved him, also, to attend to the Procuratorship as well as his more special episcopal functions. The portions of country set apart to Bishop Geddes included Glasgow; and, now, Bishop Hay, in place of his coadjutor, made a pastoral visit to that city. He remained there a week, and found the rising mission in a satisfactory condition. There had, indeed, been great progress. The change for the better had taken place, within a few years, was truly remarkable. It remained, as yet, to appoint a permanent incumbent. The Bishop was particularly pleased to find that there was much zeal on the part of the Catholics in contributing towards the support of a priest among them. He, accordingly, held a meeting of the more leading people and laid before them a plan for raising subscriptions. A committee of six was appointed for the management, and he provided them with a proper form of subscription papers.

Before the Bishop's return to Edinburgh, Mr. Menzies had passed away. His death was, like his life, most edifying. "His loss," the Bishop wrote to Mr. Gordon at Aberdeen, "will be severely felt in this place, as I have not one whom I can put in his place, and who has the language of his numerous congregation, without leaving an equal blank elsewhere, which, in our present circumstances, I cannot think of doing." In the same letter it is shown how liberal such a plan for the Poor's House as you mention to be in agitation with you. But here our people who are taken in are no wise molested as to their religion, and are allowed to go to the chapel when they please; and we have free access to them in sickness. As the town of Aberdeen has always been favorable to us in this respect, I hope they will be no less so in the present case; and, if so, I much approve of what you mention, of some poor's money being applied that way, especially, as you are much better provided for that purpose than any other station I know; besides, I think it will be a real advantage in the main."

In a letter which Bishop Hay had occasion to write to Mr. Fryer, the Principal of the English College at Lisbon, concerning some Portuguese medical students, a general charge of whom the coadjutor had assumed, in compliance with the request of Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, he gives, incidentally, a very complete account of the state of the Scotch mission at this time (1791). It was necessary to show, in connection with the charge of the students, the onerous and arduous duties of the Vicar Apostolic. The Bishop, accordingly, writes, "we have been, for many years, and particularly at present, are, in the greatest distress for the want of hands. I have at present no less than eight vacant stations, some of which are very numerous, very extended and very important. By this means we have often the poor souls dying without to hear of the children neglected for want of instruction, and not, unfortunately, people apostatizing for the same reason, and the neighboring missionaries harassed and exhausted with frequent and distant calls. Three years ago, the gentleman (Rev. Andrew Dawson) who had the care of a little seminary I have for preparing boys for being sent abroad, happened to die, I had not another to put in his place, and was obliged to take that charge upon myself; otherwise I must have shut up its doors. And to this day I have not been able to get one, so that on my coming to this place I was forced to leave it to the care of servants, with the eldest of the boys to teach the younger ones their lessons. In this city we have two chapels both having pretty numerous congregations and only one clergyman to each. Bishop Geddes was obliged to assist the more important of the two, and, last Winter, from the illness of both clergymen, had for a considerable time both congregations, and for a still longer time, had one of them entirely on his hands. Although this city is his principal residence yet he is obliged to be out of it for weeks and often for months together several times in the year. He has to visit, from time to time, our missions in Galloway, Perthshire and Angus-shire, which I had allotted to him, having kept those in the North for my own instruction. He had the management of all the temporal affairs of the mission, and endless correspondence, both at home and abroad,

relating to those affairs. He had, in fine, frequently to go to Glasgow to visit a numerous congregation there, who had no other help than from him, and, some times, from another who lives at a much greater distance from them. Such, sir, is, at present, and has been for some time past, our distressed situation, and to complete our distress, since Bishop Geddes left this, one of the two church men, here, in death, which throws one of the two chapels almost entirely upon me."

For the above reasons he was averse to Bishop Geddes burdening himself with the charge of the Portuguese students, and ascribes his doing so to his disposition to do anything that was asked of him when he thought it was for the glory of God. He was also influenced by his esteem and affection for the worthy English Principal, as well as his desire to forward the views of that benevolent prince, the Queen of Portugal. The bishop dwells at some length, on the qualities of the accomplished coadjutor: "He has certainly a most amiable temper, disinterested, obliging and condescending, and so cordially sympathizing that I know it is a torment to him to do anything harsh or severe to any mortal. This, his natural disposition, has been greatly confirmed from the example of the amiable St. Francis of Sales, whom he considers as his great model, and from the wonderful success he has had in many difficult cases by the gentle and engaging manner he treated those engaged in them. And it must be owned that this, his turn of mind, has gained him the love, esteem and regard of every one wherever he has been, and of people of all ranks and stations who have been acquainted with him." It is to be regretted that the excellent prelate could not give a more favorable account of the moral condition of his native town than what we find in the concluding lines of his letter to Principal Fryer: "I was born and educated in this city; and had applied to the study of medicine in my younger days, before I had any knowledge of the Catholic faith. I know what this place was at that time with regard to morals; and I am persuaded by all accounts I can get that it is, beyond any comparison, worse at present, especially in the medical line; inasmuch so that it is my decided opinion that it is next to a miracle if a young man, left in any degree to his own management in this vicious Sodomy, and applying to the study of medicine, can ever be able to escape the contagion." This was long ago. The high reputation of the Edinburgh school of medicine in more recent times would seem to indicate improvement.

In less than a month after the meeting at Glasgow, Bishop McDonald departed this life. His health had been failing for some time, but it would appear that death came at last rather suddenly. He was much regretted by his friends and Highland flock. Their veneration for their ancient patriarch chiefly, no doubt, added to the affection they bore to the deceased bishop, who was a scion of the well known family of clan Ranald. The choice which he made of a coadjutor had been unanimously approved of by the clergy and laity of the Highland district, so that there was no question as to the fitness of Bishop John Chisholm to his successor. There could be no other serious objection than that of Mr. Chisholm himself, who was disinclined to undertake the responsibilities of so great a charge. As soon as the coadjutor crossed the border Bishop Hay was once more the only bishop in Scotland. It fell to him, therefore, to consecrate the new bishop, as Titular of Oris and Vicar Apostolic in the Highlands. On February 13th the solemn rite was performed, two priests assisting, instead of bishops, by special dispensation. At the suppression of the Jesuits Mr. Chisholm passed from the novitiate at Tournay to the Scotch seminary at Douai, where he was ordained priest in 1777. He had labored happily since that time in his native district of the Highlands for more than twenty years.

It would appear that Mr. Cameron, the Principal at Valladolid, still withheld his students from the mission. This was a cause of great displeasure and vexation to Bishop Hay. It was all the more so as seven or eight stations had been vacant for several years past in the Lowland district. Now that Bishop Geddes must be absent for a time not so much as one priest could be spared, even for the seminary. It was necessarily, therefore, placed under the charge of a young man who directed the studies of the rest. The Highland congregation sustained indeed a severe, and at the time, irreparable loss by the death of Mr. Robert Menzies who had labored so long and so unobscuredly. The Highlanders were entirely lost for want of a priest who could speak their own tongue; and it was for some time impossible to secure such a one for the Lowland district. It would appear that the death of the most worthy Mr. Menzies was hastened by pecuniary anxiety. He had taken as a boarder an Irish student of medicine, at the request of the youth's father, and this man unfortunately, never paid any board. The expense and vexation thus caused, together with the liabilities of the good priest for St. Andrew's chapel, preyed upon his mind and brought on ague and jaundice, of which he died.

Bishop Hay, in a letter to the agent at Rome, gives a similarly interesting account of emigration from the Highlands and its results as regarded the destinies of the Glasgow mission. The letter is dated Feb. 13, 1792. "Accounts have been received from our last summer emigrants. They went to Nova Scotia, were kindly relieved, got a year's provisions, and so upon land from Government for each family following them, and we hear that subscriptions are going on for a new emigration this year. There are many, however, of the poorer sort, who, not being able to pay their passage, are left at home in great misery. Would you believe it? A door is likely to be open for them at Glasgow. Manufacturers there are advancing to such a degree that they cannot get hands to supply. Children of seven years of age may make half a crown or three shillings a week, and others more in proportion. Application

has been made to us to supply them from the Highlands, and only objection was the want of the exercise of their religion. This they easily saw into; and are actually this year concerting at present, to obviate that difficulty by providing a chapel, and have begun subscriptions among themselves to execute their plan and provide for a churchman. *Quam mirabilia sunt opera tue Domine!* If this takes place and the emigrations continue for a few years we shall have very few of our people either on the great estates of Clan Ranald or Glengarry. *Domine novit operum suorum absters. Fiat voluntas tua.*"

The mission was interested in the Bank of Scotland, holding a good many shares. It was, therefore, a pleasure to the Bishop to inform his coadjutor that it was in a prosperous condition. He had recently attended a general meeting of the proprietors, at which a plan for doubling the capital was unanimously agreed to, and the bill sent to Mr. Dundas, the governor. He also mentions that, together with Bishop Chisholm and Mr. Robertson, he was at supper, for the first time, with Lord Monboddo, the good friend of Bishop Geddes, whom he desired to be very kindly remembered. In concluding the letter he begged of his coadjutor to thank the Prior of the Carthusians, in his own name and that of Bishop Chisholm, for his steady adherence to the cause of religion and of the mission, in the late negotiations at Paris. Anarchy in unfortunate France advancing every day and becoming more and more desperate, gain by his mission having been secured, Bishop Geddes left Paris for Douai on the 20th of April. From thence he sent to the Cardinal of Propaganda a detailed account of all that he had done at Paris. The Cardinal's reply expressed approval of every step and complimented him on his success. After spending some time at Douai, he proceeded on his journey by Bruges and St. Omer. At the latter place they wished him to ordain students of the English seminary, at the neighboring bishops were all absent. He had an impression, however, that titular bishops, like himself, in *paribus infidelium*, were prohibited from exercising their pontifical functions beyond their own limits, even in the medical line; and he was under the impression Mr. Thomson subsequently confirmed by quoting the Brief that forbids it, a copy of which he sent to Bishop Geddes. War was now fairly begun between France and Austria. The day before the bishop went 10,000 men were marched from Lille to surprise Tournay. The Austrians repulsed them with great loss.

Bishop Hay, desiring to avail himself of the opportunity which his friend's journey afforded, proposed that, on his way home through England, he should recommend to their friends there, a scheme for a new church at Edinburgh. It was also still strongly urged, as formerly, by some members of the congregation. "Who knows," said the bishop, "where a blessing may alight?" The proposed new building was intended to replace St. Margaret's only. St. Andrew's, on the east side of Blackfriars Wynd, being still retained for the Highland congregation, with services, as usual, in the Gaelic language. At the time of Bishop Geddes' return to Scotland, his leading wish was to see his friend Bishop Chisholm bound for £30 a year, to Mr. Alexander McDonnell, together with a free house and all that was necessary for the chapel. It gave great delight to the Catholics here of Glasgow that they were to have a resident priest; and the gentleman who were chiefly instrumental in carrying out the arrangement, were much pleased with Mr. McDonnell. This priest, afterwards so renowned in connection with Canada, had labored liberally in the district of Badenoch and at Fort William. The results of the liberal arrangement were highly satisfactory. It was no sooner heard of in the Highlands than twenty-four families, in all one hundred and thirty-nine individuals, came to Glasgow in a day, and numbers were preparing to follow them.

Bishop Hay was anxious that his colleague of the Highlands should spare a Gaelic speaking priest for Edinburgh. In the meantime Mr. A. McDonald was transferred from Drummond to St. Andrew, Edinburgh.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

Parkhill Review, 20th ult. To the many friends of Rev. P. Corcoran, in this place, it will be a matter of regret that he is now leaving Parkhill, where, as parish priest of the Catholic congregation, he has filled his important trust with marked ability and fidelity during the past fourteen years. For the greater part of that term, until lately, he also discharged the duties of a paragon of the Forest congregation was added to his charge a few years ago. Rev. Father Corcoran goes to La Salle parish, near Tilsonburg, in the County of Norfolk. The esteem in which he is held here is best expressed by the addresses and presentations presented by the Parkhill and Forest congregations to him last Sunday which we publish below.

Thos. O'Brien, Esq. read the following address of the members of the Catholic Church: To the Rev. Father Corcoran, Parish Priest of Parkhill, Feb. 21st 1899.—We, the members of the Parish of Parkhill, having heard with deep regret of your intended departure from this country, and you leaving us without giving some expression to the feelings of sorrow and grief which we all have in our hearts for the loss of our paragon of the Forest congregation was added to his charge a few years ago. Rev. Father Corcoran goes to La Salle parish, near Tilsonburg, in the County of Norfolk. The esteem in which he is held here is best expressed by the addresses and presentations presented by the Parkhill and Forest congregations to him last Sunday which we publish below.

Thos. O'Brien, Esq. read the following address of the members of the Catholic Church: To the Rev. Father Corcoran, Parish Priest of Parkhill, Feb. 21st 1899.—We, the members of the Parish of Parkhill, having heard with deep regret of your intended departure from this country, and you leaving us without giving some expression to the feelings of sorrow and grief which we all have in our hearts for the loss of our paragon of the Forest congregation was added to his charge a few years ago. Rev. Father Corcoran goes to La Salle parish, near Tilsonburg, in the County of Norfolk. The esteem in which he is held here is best expressed by the addresses and presentations presented by the Parkhill and Forest congregations to him last Sunday which we publish below.

TO BE CONTINUED.

which we could take the necessary steps for its retention. Our children will feel that in you they have lost a kind father, who has greatly made us feel the value of the religion. This they easily saw into; and are actually this year concerting at present, to obviate that difficulty by providing a chapel, and have begun subscriptions among themselves to execute their plan and provide for a churchman. *Quam mirabilia sunt opera tue Domine!* If this takes place and the emigrations continue for a few years we shall have very few of our people either on the great estates of Clan Ranald or Glengarry. *Domine novit operum suorum absters. Fiat voluntas tua.*"

The mission was interested in the Bank of Scotland, holding a good many shares. It was, therefore, a pleasure to the Bishop to inform his coadjutor that it was in a prosperous condition. He had recently attended a general meeting of the proprietors, at which a plan for doubling the capital was unanimously agreed to, and the bill sent to Mr. Dundas, the governor. He also mentions that, together with Bishop Chisholm and Mr. Robertson, he was at supper, for the first time, with Lord Monboddo, the good friend of Bishop Geddes, whom he desired to be very kindly remembered. In concluding the letter he begged of his coadjutor to thank the Prior of the Carthusians, in his own name and that of Bishop Chisholm, for his steady adherence to the cause of religion and of the mission, in the late negotiations at Paris. Anarchy in unfortunate France advancing every day and becoming more and more desperate, gain by his mission having been secured, Bishop Geddes left Paris for Douai on the 20th of April. From thence he sent to the Cardinal of Propaganda a detailed account of all that he had done at Paris. The Cardinal's reply expressed approval of every step and complimented him on his success. After spending some time at Douai, he proceeded on his journey by Bruges and St. Omer. At the latter place they wished him to ordain students of the English seminary, at the neighboring bishops were all absent. He had an impression, however, that titular bishops, like himself, in *paribus infidelium*, were prohibited from exercising their pontifical functions beyond their own limits, even in the medical line; and he was under the impression Mr. Thomson subsequently confirmed by quoting the Brief that forbids it, a copy of which he sent to Bishop Geddes. War was now fairly begun between France and Austria. The day before the bishop went 10,000 men were marched from Lille to surprise Tournay. The Austrians repulsed them with great loss.

Bishop Hay, desiring to avail himself of the opportunity which his friend's journey afforded, proposed that, on his way home through England, he should recommend to their friends there, a scheme for a new church at Edinburgh. It was also still strongly urged, as formerly, by some members of the congregation. "Who knows," said the bishop, "where a blessing may alight?" The proposed new building was intended to replace St. Margaret's only. St. Andrew's, on the east side of Blackfriars Wynd, being still retained for the Highland congregation, with services, as usual, in the Gaelic language. At the time of Bishop Geddes' return to Scotland, his leading wish was to see his friend Bishop Chisholm bound for £30 a year, to Mr. Alexander McDonnell, together with a free house and all that was necessary for the chapel. It gave great delight to the Catholics here of Glasgow that they were to have a resident priest; and the gentleman who were chiefly instrumental in carrying out the arrangement, were much pleased with Mr. McDonnell. This priest, afterwards so renowned in connection with Canada, had labored liberally in the district of Badenoch and at Fort William. The results of the liberal arrangement were highly satisfactory. It was no sooner heard of in the Highlands than twenty-four families, in all one hundred and thirty-nine individuals, came to Glasgow in a day, and numbers were preparing to follow them.

Bishop Hay was anxious that his colleague of the Highlands should spare a Gaelic speaking priest for Edinburgh. In the meantime Mr. A. McDonald was transferred from Drummond to St. Andrew, Edinburgh.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS.

Parkhill Review, 20th ult. To the many friends of Rev. P. Corcoran, in this place, it will be a matter of regret that he is now leaving Parkhill, where, as parish priest of the Catholic congregation, he has filled his important trust with marked ability and fidelity during the past fourteen years. For the greater part of that term, until lately, he also discharged the duties of a paragon of the Forest congregation was added to his charge a few years ago. Rev. Father Corcoran goes to La Salle parish, near Tilsonburg, in the County of Norfolk. The esteem in which he is held here is best expressed by the addresses and presentations presented by the Parkhill and Forest congregations to him last Sunday which we publish below.

Thos. O'Brien, Esq. read the following address of the members of the Catholic Church: To the Rev. Father Corcoran, Parish Priest of Parkhill, Feb. 21st 1899.—We, the members of the Parish of Parkhill, having heard with deep regret of your intended departure from this country, and you leaving us without giving some expression to the feelings of sorrow and grief which we all have in our hearts for the loss of our paragon of the Forest congregation was added to his charge a few years ago. Rev. Father Corcoran goes to La Salle parish, near Tilsonburg, in the County of Norfolk. The esteem in which he is held here is best expressed by the addresses and presentations presented by the Parkhill and Forest congregations to him last Sunday which we publish below.

Thos. O'Brien, Esq. read the following address of the members of the Catholic Church: To the Rev. Father Corcoran, Parish Priest of Parkhill, Feb. 21st 1899.—We, the members of the Parish of Parkhill, having heard with deep regret of your intended departure from this country, and you leaving us without giving some expression to the feelings of sorrow and grief which we all have in our hearts for the loss of our paragon of the Forest congregation was added to his charge a few years ago. Rev. Father Corcoran goes to La Salle parish, near Tilsonburg, in the County of Norfolk. The esteem in which he is held here is best expressed by the addresses and presentations presented by the Parkhill and Forest congregations to him last Sunday which we publish below.

TO BE CONTINUED.

MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY. CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great blood purifier, are the only remedies that will cure the most obstinate cases of skin and blood diseases. CUTICURA is a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

KATHERINE'S RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY PAINS AND NEURALGIA SPECIALLY CURED BY CUTICURA AND CUTICURA SOAP. The only medicine that will cure the most obstinate cases of skin and blood diseases. CUTICURA is a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

JOHN SCHWEITZER, M.D., CLERK OF MUNICIPAL COURT, MANITOBA, MINN. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Corcoran, and is now prepared under his direction by the Reverend Father Corcoran, and is now prepared under his direction by the Reverend Father Corcoran, and is now prepared under his direction by the Reverend Father Corcoran.

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 10 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for \$5. Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS. Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private Buildings. Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all. Works: 484 RICHMOND ST. R. LEWIS.

CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE. The best quality of Church and School Furniture, at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of Church and School Furniture, and are prepared to furnish you with the best quality of Church and School Furniture, at the lowest prices.

PIANOS STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND HAINES. ESTEY & CO'S ORGANS. Large Assortment of Reliable Second-Hand PIANOS. Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, 15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. BRANCHES—MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON. JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef. Contains all the Elements, without a single exception, necessary for the formation of FLESH, MUSCLE & BONE.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all Ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

NEW FALL WOOLENS. The Latest Styles in Stripes and Plaid Suitings and Trouserings. Clerical and Dress Suits a Special Feature. HARRY LENOX, Merchant Tailor, Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts. Eyes Tested Free.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & CO. PURE NATIVE WINES. Alter Wine a specialty. Only Native. All wine used and recommended by His Excellency Cardinal Macdonell, Montreal, is produced and bottled by Ernest Girardot & Co. 418 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, - ONT. ERNEST GIRARDOT & CO. PURE NATIVE WINES. Alter Wine a specialty. Only Native. All wine used and recommended by His Excellency Cardinal Macdonell, Montreal, is produced and bottled by Ernest Girardot & Co. 418 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

WATERBURY'S PECTORAL BALSAM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, ETC. "Best cure for colds, coughs, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. Full particulars sent free.

SELLING PRICE \$4.98 WATCH FREE. GENUINE 400Z SILVER CASE. READ CAREFULLY—One Watch Free To All.

PIANOS STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND HAINES. ESTEY & CO'S ORGANS. Large Assortment of Reliable Second-Hand PIANOS. Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, 15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. BRANCHES—MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON. JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef. Contains all the Elements, without a single exception, necessary for the formation of FLESH, MUSCLE & BONE.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all Ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all Ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.