

### Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. BISHOP DOWLING'S VISIT TO ARTHUR.

On Friday last, His Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Peterborough, attended at Arthur for the purpose of blessing the convent just completed. Several masses were said during the morning by Fathers Keough of Hamilton, Feeny of Priceville, Bourke of Arthur, and Doherty, the parish priest, and at 10 o'clock the Bishop officiated and gave the benediction, after which some twenty gentlemen of the congregation advanced within the altar rails, when Mr. J. J. Landy, Solicitor, read the following address:

To the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—The Catholics of this parish avail themselves of the opportunity presented by your Lordship's visit here to offer to you their respectful homage and regard, and congratulating you on your deserved elevation to the Episcopacy, which you are so fitted to adorn, pray that you may be long spared to add lustre to and dignify the sacred office. The occasion that brings your Lordship here is one of unfeigned pleasure to the people of this parish, the blessing of the convent and having ardently longed for the time when a suitable structure would be commenced and watched with solicitude the rearing of the edifice, now on its completion, return thanks to God who guided and directed all concerned in promoting, aiding and encouraging the undertaking. For years the good Sisters of St. Joseph pursued their labors here with almost phenomenal success, earning for their school the foremost place at the entrance examinations in the county, contending with the disadvantage of a miserable school building insufficiently equipped and living meanwhile in an humble tenement. With God's help and the energy displayed by our zealous and devoted pastor, these disadvantages have mostly disappeared, a good and substantial school building, complete in all its appointments, has replaced the former structure, and a home befitting ladies of pure and hallowed lives has risen, as if by magic, for their future habitation.

As the world acknowledges the obligation it is under to the learned bishops, priests and monks of the middle ages, when barbarism and darkness pervaded Europe, for preserving to it the classic treasures of antiquity and much of the learning and science of to-day, for founding and fostering the great universities of England and the continent, which still exist and flourish, for those great inventions, printing, musical notes, instruments for keeping time, the mariner's compass, gunpowder, for those great and astonishing discoveries, America, Australia and India, whose simple development has enriched mankind, for exacting from despotism the liberties we still enjoy, cling to, and cherish, so we of this age thank, extol and revere those noble ladies, who, forsaking parents, home and kindred, the world and its attractions and allurements and dedicating themselves to the service of their Maker and of humanity, go forth on missions of charity, benevolence and mercy, actuated by the noble ambition of ministering to the cares, wants and sorrows of the poor and lowly, or of imparting to our children secular knowledge and religious truth, looking for no compensation beyond the grand results that follow the conscientious discharge of their duties and the reward in the Heavenly mansions for the attainment of which every sacrifice is borne and their lives cheerfully offered up. Wherever established, their schools are flourishing and occupy a large space in the popular regard, and there is little doubt that diplomas from them will at no distant day be the best introduction young men and women can take into the world with them, as they will be considered badges and guarantees of the morality, honesty and worth of the bearers. To these good ladies Arthur is much indebted, an indebtedness readily acknowledged but which cannot be repaid. This parish has been blessed with good and devoted priests, who have faithfully attended to the spiritual wants of the people committed to their care, and in this regard our present respected pastor, Father Doherty, while equaling his predecessors far surpasses them in the originality and boldness of his conceptions and the energy with which he carries them through. He possesses the faculty of inspiring his parishioners with the ardent enthusiasm that animates himself in all religious and secular affairs, and under this inspiration obstacles apparently insurmountable have been readily overcome. Within six years, the period of his pastorate, a debt of \$6,000 has been liquidated, a new and elegant altar purchased and placed, the church renovated and adorned and the splendid school and stately convent projected and completed, that for long years will stand as ornaments of the town and monuments of his untiring zeal and energy. The C. M. B. A. and altar societies, and other sodalities, confraternities and societies have been established by him or through his aid, encouragement and co-operation, and are all working harmoniously and well, and are on a sound and firm basis.

It will always be a source of pleasure to welcome your Lordship here, and we trust you will find time occasionally to visit us, and wishing you continued health and happiness we request for ourselves and families your benediction.

J. J. Landy B. J. O'Callaghan  
J. A. Devlin, M. D. Jas. Brown, V. S.  
J. Donnell, P. M. Kirby  
J. McCarthy, P. McCaul,  
Joseph Halley, Maurice Halley,  
P. Fitzpatrick, D. Driscoll,  
D. McIntosh, Thomas Harcourt,  
M. C. O'Donnell, Timothy Riordan,  
and forty others.

Arthur 12th October, 1888.  
His Lordship in response replied as is his wont, in a most eloquent manner, in the course of which he said that being here for a particular purpose at the solicitation of their pastor and at the instance of the administrator of the diocese, the address just read and presented took him quite by surprise, that being a priest of the diocese of Hamilton for nearly twenty-five years he felt at home any place in it, that he was

aware of the hearty good feeling and willing co-operation of pastor and people in every good work in all parts of it and that the progress and improvements made during the last few years here manifested to Catholics and out-siders the zeal and energy of the pastor and the active support and sympathy of the whole of his parishioners, and he earnestly congratulated all on the progress made and the many good works completed. His Lordship then gave an earnest and impassioned discourse on the aim, object and advantage of education, coupled with religion, as distinguished from intellectual culture merely, and which made a deep and lasting impression on the large congregation, amongst whom were many Protestants from the village and surrounding country.

The choir led by Miss Appleton, and assisted by Miss Kate Strong, of Mount Forest, rendered Peters' Mass finely, Miss Strong rendering Millard's Ave Marie at the offertory magnificently. After benediction His Lordship, with the attendant clergy and congregation, repaired to the convent building, which was blessed with appropriate ceremony. The building is a commodious and beautiful structure, furnace heated, costing \$5,000, and in which there is said to be ample accommodation for thirty boarders.

### Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FEAST OF ST. TERESA AT LORETO ABBEY.

It has often been our pleasure to witness entertainments at Loreto Abbey and we have ever found them particularly choice and recherche, yet the one the young pupils under the guidance of their able teachers gave in honor of St. Teresa, by far excelled any previous effort of the kind.

The spacious and well-lit hall looked most beautiful and artistic, pictures of merit ornamented the tinted walls, the pillars were festooned with wreaths of brilliant autumn leaves, and here and there stood pedestals on which rested copies of some of the most famous classical busts.

The programme was as follows:

Hark! 'tis now the Festal Hour  
Thou Sublime Evening Star, (2 pianos) Liszt  
Recitation, Home of the Muses  
Violin Solo, Air Hongrois, Ernest  
The Winds that Waft my Signs to Thee,  
Recitation, Part I. Cross and Crescent  
Heaven Hath Shed a Tear (violin  
obligato), Kucken  
Dance Antique (tempo de Louis XIV)  
Cross and Crescent, Part II  
Violin Solo, Ronde des Sauts, Bazzini  
Spanish Fandango  
Recitation, Painter of Seville  
Piano Study, Henselt  
Famine Scene From Hiawatha  
Grand Finale, Hymn to St. Teresa.

The performances and performers were so perfect it would be truly invidious to particularize, yet it is simply just to say that the musical selections were classical and beautiful, and both senior and junior pupils gave evidence of careful training and patient supervision of their practising. The richness of the musical treat was enhanced by the blending of harp, piano and violin. The young vocalists surpassed anything we ever heard in a drawing room, and it was impossible not to endorse the verdict of several of our friends in the audience, that at no concert had they ever more enjoyed the beauty and power of the human voice.

By the programme it can be seen how very choice the elocutionary selection was, but only those who had the pleasure of being present and seeing each piece presented in character can form an idea of the perfection with which they were rendered. The young ladies were not only talented, but bore evidence of remarkable training, training such as is seldom granted but to those who are studying professionally.

The difficult Court minuet danced by two very young ladies formed a feature of the entertainment which delighted all. As it was considered the test of grace and courtly training in the days of Louis Inatorza, so in our own times it is still the model upheld to all who aim at being perfectly graceful. Not many have had the opportunity of seeing it danced, because very few now attempt learning it, and fewer still excel, as did these two young performers. Their costumes and those of the bevy of children and young ladies who danced one of the Spanish national dances were picturesque in the extreme, the latter accompanied themselves with song and castanet.

On the whole we could not fail to admire, not only the skill, talent and refinement that pervaded the halls of Loreto, but also the patience and thought evidently always expended in making each entertainment perfect of its kind, and as the strains of the national anthem filled the apartment and the favored guests wended their way out, we think they one and all felt that never would they forget the feast-day of the great Saint Teresa, or the manner in which honor was paid to her at Loreto Abbey, Toronto.

### The Millionaire's Secret.

"The secret of success," said the prince of American millionaires, "is very simple. Keep out of debt, keep your head cool and your bowels open." Thus in twelve words of wisdom was summed up the policy which turned a poor boy into a hundred-millionaire. Success often hinges upon as small a matter as the state of the bowels. So, you see that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are not only the royal road to health, but to wealth and happiness as well.

### An Open Letter.

Messrs T. Milburn & Co.  
Nov. 25th, 1888.  
"I wish I had used B. B. B. sooner, which would have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B. B. B. which soon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me." Mrs. Edward Romney, Eastern Passage, Halifax, N. S.

In his Vegetable Pills, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses, the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

### Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. LETTER FROM ALMONTE.

FATHER MATHEW'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED BY A CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL BY THE F. M. T. ASSOCIATION.

The ever-recurring anniversary of Father Mathew, the greatest temperance reformer the world has ever known, was duly celebrated by a concert in the town hall on Wednesday evening, October 10th, by the local society. Long before the time for the commencement of the entertainment the people began to assemble, and at a few minutes past eight o'clock, when the chair was taken, a large and appreciative audience filled the hall. The onerous duties of chairman were discharged by Rev. Father Foley, P. P., in his usual graceful manner. In his opening remarks the rev. gentleman extended a warm and sincere welcome to all and thanked them on behalf of the association for their kind attendance and assistance on this as well as on many previous occasions. He offered warm words of encouragement to the members of the association in the work being done by them, and expressed the hope that their numbers would increase in the future as in the past and that the usefulness of the society would grow in strength with each returning anniversary of their patron. Father Foley reviewed the life and works of Father Mathew, paying eloquent tributes to the memory of that great and zealous priest, who was not only an ornament to the Church, but whose voice in the cause of temperance and various works of charity resounded from public platforms on both sides of the Atlantic. He recalled many interesting features of the career of that great and saintly priest and held up his life as a model of virtue, patience, perseverance, and as an example for all men to follow.

He then reverted to matters of local interest, singling out our schools as institutions worthy of special praise. The rev. gentleman noted the fact that nature had been, if anything, partial to Almonte in providing us with facilities which rendered it an easy task for those endowed with ordinary gifts to engage in various branches of study. The poet need not be at a loss for a theme, nor the painter for a subject, as the scenery abounding in and around Almonte furnished unlimited scope for their talents.

His address was warmly received and the rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.

The musical programme was varied and attractive and rendered in a manner that seemed to please everybody. The chorus, "Come where the Wild Flowers Bloom," by Mr. J. O'Hare and members of St. Mary's choir, assisted by Mr. R. McCogherty, served well for the opening selection, and was followed by a violin solo by Mr. M. Fay. Mr. T. Walton sang "The Anchor" and "Safe in My Father's Home," in an acceptable manner, and Miss Annie McDonald rendered a pretty solo (from the Spanish) entitled "Junonia." After this a dramatic sketch entitled, "The Tables Turned or Boist with His Own Petard" was admirably played by Messrs. J. M. E. Lavallee, M. Fay, T. W. McGarry and others. In the role of a high court judge, Mr. Lavallee proved a decided success, his dignified air and gentlemanly bearing, which was not at all unbecoming to him giving him the appearance of a real instead of an imaginary judge. He was ably assisted by Mr. T. W. McGarry, who assumed the role of a barrister and the manner in which he disposed of an interesting breach of promise case won the favor and warm sympathy of the audience.

The juvenile pupils of the Catholic school sang a couple of choruses entitled "The Cobbler" and "The Farmer," which was perhaps the most pleasing feature of the concert. The voices of the little ones blended in the most pleasing harmony, and their efforts to entertain found a ready response in the heart of every person in the hall. They were vociferously encouraged, but marched off the platform to the air of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the boys are Marching," and of course did not reappear. Miss O'Keefe sang "Tyrol's lovely dell" in a pleasing manner and Mr. P. C. McGregory gave a reading which was well received. "Killarney," by Master J. Gibb, subjected him to a recall, to which he cheerfully responded. Mr. M. J. Welsh appeared in his usual humorous role and his reading and recitation elicited rounds of applause. Messrs. T. W. McGarry, M. J. Welsh, J. M. E. Lavallee, J. Raleigh and M. Fay then played a laughable dramatic piece entitled "The Two Lecturers," in which the two first named brought down the house with their clever witticisms. Mr. P. J. Dowdall's address added much to the success of the entertainment, delivered as it was in that pleasing and eloquent style which is a characteristic of the popular young speaker. In the course of his remarks he reviewed the temperance career of Father Mathew and the work done by the F. M. T. A. of Almonte. He spoke of the temperance movements which had been progressing slowly for eight or ten years previous to Father Mathew's espousing the cause, and described the complicating emotions undergone by the afterwards great temperance apostle before he decided to take the temperance platform in 1837. On the one hand Father Mathew reflected that to advocate teetotalism would be to injure, perhaps ruin, financially, many who had generously assisted him in his works of charity, and even some of his own relatives were largely interested in the liquor traffic.

He wondered whether he should enjoin total abstinence upon many of his friends who had always used liquor in moderation and had neglected none of their duties on account of its use. These and many other local considerations vanished forever when Father Mathew seriously recalled the experience of his past life as a priest, as a visitor of poor houses, work houses, asylums for the insane and inebriate, and jails. Thus Father Mathew commenced his career as a temperance orator after long and serious thought and many earnest solicitations from William Martin, the Quaker, and others. The temperance work of Father Mathew was reviewed, showing that over 30,000 had taken the pledge from his hands in a single day, and those of all persuasions. The great apostle's life was held up as an example

of what could be done to blend all nations and creeds in the advocacy of humanity in general. Many other interesting points in the life of Father Mathew were brought out in Mr. Dowdall's address, which was listened to throughout with close attention and warmly applauded at the finish.

### For the CATHOLIC RECORD. EARLY MISSION WORK.

Extract from the Journal of Monseigneur Piessis, Bishop of Quebec, giving an account of his voyage in 1816 to the Catholic settlements of Upper Canada, and a part of the United States.

The Bishop left Quebec on the 6th of May, 1816, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Kelly, cure of St. Denis, the Abbe Gauvreau, His Lordship's secretary, and Joseph Roi, servant. Passing through Ontario, halting at Cornwall, Toronto, Chippawa, Lincoln, Waterloo, His Lordship came to Fort Erie, Buffalo, Detroit, thence to Amherstburg, Riviere aux Dindes, Sandwich, Navarre, Malden, and thence to Riviere la Tranche, which he tells us has been named Thames by the English.

30th June, 1816.  
The hospitable house was that of an Acadian named Pitre, where we arrived at sunset, in the midst of millions of mosquitoes that kept guard over the avenues as well as the centre of the place. Such is the lot of those who live on the borders of the water in a country that is low and swampy beyond description. The land still suffers from the rise of the water in the preceding year, which was higher than any that has been known for twenty or thirty years. It is now falling, but is still higher than in ordinary seasons, and the farms which were covered are soaked, so that cultivation is extremely difficult, especially near the borders of the lake, and of the rivers which flow into it, such as Riviere aux Puces, the Riviere-a-Peck, the Riviere Roskam and the Riviere-a-la-Tranche, where we went. It was towards this river named Thames, or Tamise, by the English, that Major-General Proctor retreated in 1813. We have seen above that he was a Lieutenant of General J. Brock at the time of the taking of the town of Detroit by the English forces. He was sent from there to Fort Miami, where his successes were such as to give him a considerable reputation. But returning to Amherstburg, seeing Detroit retaken by the Americans, learning of the loss of the English squadron on Lake Erie, and dreading an assault upon the post which he occupied, he only consulted his own fears, and took the course of flying before an army that perhaps had no intention of attacking him. On the 26th September he unexpectedly sounded the retreat, gained Sandwich and then Riviere la Tranche, where he arrived the following day, but did not halt, always keeping far ahead of his troops, who were greatly impeded in their march by their own baggage, as well as by his, with which they were hampered. A band of Indians, who had joined the fugitive army, made havoc along the route, not considering the fact that the habitants, whose cattle they killed for pleasure, and whose horses they carried off, were faithful subjects of the King of England, who had done nothing to merit such treatment.

A flight so precipitate as that effected by Major-General Proctor, invited the pursuit of the Americans, who, armed with a superior force, caught up to the flying army on the sixth or seventh day of their march, and gave battle. In this engagement there perished many good officers on both sides, among others the British lost the brave Tecumseh, an Indian as remarkable for his attachment to the Government of England, as for his influence over all the savage tribes of the southern and western part of upper Canada. All our army surrendered as prisoners of war, except the commandant, who was sufficiently in advance not to be involved in the last battle. At the news of such cowardice, the world cried out against the poor general. A court martial was established in 1814 to exact from him on account of his conduct. The absence of some distant witnesses caused it to be deferred until the month of January, 1815, when it was held at Montreal, Major-General de Rottenburg presiding. The report of this court martial was transmitted to England to the commander-in-chief of the army, who finding it much too favorable to the accused, published his disapprobation in the general orders and condemned Major-General Proctor to a disgraceful suspension from his appointments and covered him with blame, from which it is feared that he will never succeed in freeing himself.

### OXFORD AND LONDON.

The Riviere la-Tranche has not more than forty leagues of a course from the North East to the South West. The land near it is good, and the number of houses there is multiplying. It waters two projected towns, distant six or seven leagues one from the other—Oxford and London. Its source is not far from that of the Grand River, which discharges itself into the north of Lake Erie. The few Canadians who are established on the Riviere-la-Tranche have chosen the farms the least advantageous, those which border the river in the vicinity of Lake St. Claire. These farms are so low and so marshy, that there are seasons during which the colonists in their houses can have no communication with their fields and still less with their woods, except by passing through water up to their waists for a distance of several acres. Animals sink in the mud and sometimes perish. Serpents swarm there.

The chapel, placed under the invocation of St. Pierre, is this year two leagues from the lake, last year it was scarcely half a league. All this part of the country is subject to the caprices of the water, which is sometimes rising, sometimes falling.

We arrived on Monday, the 1st July, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, having left Pitre's house at break of day, as we had agreed upon the preceding evening. The weather being calm and warm, navigation could not fail to be very tedious. The evening was

more so, because of the continued heat, and the increased multitude of mosquitoes, that scarcely permitted one to close one's eyes during the night.

This was a bad preparation for a day that promised to be full of hard work, very few parishioners having been to confession the preceding evening. However there was not a crowd.

These people, badly instructed, by reason of their distance from a priest, are of the order of those who occupy themselves more with vanity and pleasure than with religion. There were in all thirty-seven confirmed, and the Bishop was obliged to interrupt the ceremony in order to give the women who presented themselves time to cover their throats, which they displayed in a shocking manner.

At eleven o'clock all the masses were said, and nobody coming to confession, so we thought of nothing but to get away from a place where the temporal inconveniences were not atoned for by any spiritual consolation. Many Catholics of this parish have taken Protestant wives, who would not be far from a return to the Church if there were some one who had leisure to follow them up, and to instruct them in English. This was one of the motives which inspired the Bishop of Quebec to give a priest to Sandwich from this year.

The presbytery of St. Pierre is sufficiently spacious, and well situated. The chapel, smaller still, than that of Malden, would already need to be double the size it is, in order to contain the inhabitants, although there were only about a hundred and sixty communicants. It is provided with vestments, linen, sacred vessels, etc., and in this respect does honor to the zeal and the piety of Mr. Marchand, to which these two chapels, as well as their cemetery and presbytery, owe their existence.

About a mile above the chapel the banks of the river begin to rise, and the land is drier, and more easily worked, yielding a better return to the farmers than that through which we had passed. Unfortunately these farmers are not Canadians nor Catholics, but people of every other sect and every other nation, even Moravian Brothers, who have cleared a part of this land, and have excellent farms thereon. The Riviere la-Tranche is the most westerly point from the Episcopal town to which a Bishop of Quebec has yet penetrated. He who visits it this year has not forgotten that the year preceding he was at the same date in another part of his diocese, distant from this at least eighteen hundred miles. There! one may say, is an immense space, yes—but to make the tour of this interminable diocese, one must still go fifteen hundred miles towards the west, and towards the north.

May Providence allow, either the same Bishop, or some one of his successors more zealous than he, to fulfil an undertaking that is as yet only roughly sketched out, happy if from his tedious and laborious excursions there may result some fruit of salvation to those souls with which he is charged and who in the meantime are being lost in great numbers.

It was noon when we re-entered the boat. The little wind that there was was against us: happily it did not increase, but all the same it was not possible to carry sail. The entire voyage was made with oars, and did not take less than fourteen hours, for it was two o'clock in the morning, and the day was breaking, when we disembarked at the presbytery of Sandwich. Happily the night, although without moonlight, was extremely fine. Praying, talking, singing, sleeping, were the exercises by which we beguiled the tediousness of this voyage that would have doubtless been shorter if the zeal of the oarsmen had been sufficient to make up for the lack of a current.

The above account of the first visit ever paid by a Catholic bishop to the present site of London, has never before been given to the public. This translation is from a manuscript copy of the original journal which is in the private library of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec.

A. M. P.

### Have You Neuralgia?

If you are suffering the agonies of neuralgia, and have failed to get a remedy that will afford relief, we want you to try Polson's Nerviline. No remedy in the market has given anything like the same degree of satisfaction. Its action on nerve pain is simply marvellous, and as it is put up in 10 cent sample bottles no great expense is involved in giving it a trial. Polson's Nerviline is the most pleasant, powerful, and certain pain remedy in the world. Sold by all dealers in medicine, 10 and 25 cents a bottle.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for nine or ten years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

### For Frost Bites.

There is no better remedy for frost bites, chilblains and similar troubles, than Hag-Yard's Yellow Oil. It also cures rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, deafness, and lameness and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, etc., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises."

NEVER ALLOW the bowels to remain constipated lest serious evil ensue. National Pills are unsurpassed as a remedy for constipation.

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WORMS CAUSE MUCH SICKNESS among children. Freeman's Worm Powders prevent this, and make the child bright and healthy.

VICTORIA CARBOLIC SALVE is a wonderful healing compound for cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, boils, pimples, etc.

## It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

## A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin St., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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## TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Stilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Bishop and Prefect of Studies of the Diocese of Montreal. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

## CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we find it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—**BENNETT FURNISHING CO'Y**  
LONDON, ONT., CANADA.  
References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lemmon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Corrigan, Parkhill; Twyn, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

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