eal Presence, and inoints touched upon by the early Church was e Ritualists ; and as a e it follows that the s identical with the of the present day, itualists have adopted iews. So true is this Weekly, commenting 's work, though unause of the Ritualists. he Canon revels in the e fathers, familiar lars, which show how lotal view established hurch. They simply daizing party, against Christianity and religed with his whole soul. r hand after his death.

ual liberty." rious admission. It y the pretences which illy circulated and be-Protestants, that the es which they set aside n century are innovan date. They are now have been taught by th one accord, but we that it required a later ructed age to underteaching of the Holy ese points.

ired a later and better

o understand Christ's

orne in mind that some n question received the Apostles themselves, as Ignatius, and others e next generation, sterous to say that generation sixteen or uries later to interpret of what the Apostles assertion is a poor com-Church, which is called tle, "the pillar and th," and which Christ ed He built upon a rock, ates of hell should not st it. hurch believed univers-

econd, third and fourth d be nothing else than ght and established by emselves. Knox-Little goes even

this. He maintains not doctrines assailed by the deacon are the doctrines hristian Church, but that actual doctrines of the gland. So well has he showing this that the kly admits that when Farrar "endeavors to reasonable faith is synthe Anglican system, he elf into the hands of d opponent.

Canon Knox-Little) has the system he advocates aim to be considered the nism, he is a very long rom proving it to be in with primitive Christianmmon sense."

nd that it is conceded tha sm is the innovation upon testantism, instead of the ne other way, as the Low ave been so fond of main-

other point on which the ly is evidently groping in n writing the above it fact that it concedes that as proved that Primitive condemns the stand taken on Farrar, and teaches Catholic Church of to day rather inconsistent to inthat Primitive Christianity different from this. It is the writer of the comments ate of great perplexity in rs to prove Catholic docvelty.

tian Cynosure, a Methodist shed in Chicago, is opposed secret societies as being Christ and Christianity, ent article it pokes fun at Branch of the Freemasons tly held a convention at he Cynosure does not want in America. It savors too rkish barbarism. It says: m branch of Freemasonry ek in Denver. So large a "imperial" officers were there is a decided flavor of onfucianism about it all. us system is as good as anen who worship the gods of Shrine. Mr. Luce of this go) was chosen "Imperial and A. B. McGuffey of Imperial High Priest and Let such prophets be the fate of Balaam and of the son of Chenanah.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In the suit brought by the "Junior Order of United American Mechanics, one of the societies which are organ ized on A. P. A. principles, against the Sisters who are teaching in the Public schools of Ebensburg, Pennsyl vania, a decision has been rendered by Judge Barker in favor of the Sisters on all points arged by the so-called Mechanics, except one, namely, that the Sisters are not to be allowed to teach the Catholic catechism in the schools. As the catechism may be taught outside of regular school hours, the decision will not bear hardly on the religious teachers. The "Mechanics" objected to the teaching of Sisters at all, and also to the dress they wore, and to their being addressed by pupils under their religious names; but on these points the decision is in their favor. The settlement where the suit took place is almost exclusively Catholic, and the children are nearly all Catholics; and if the decision had been against the Sisters, the Catholics of the locality were resolved to establish parochial schools as the only means left to them of giving their children

a Christian education.

Mr. STEAD, in his vigorous book entitled "If Christ came to Chicago," a very irreverent title, tells some interesting truths, notwithstanding the flippant way in which he treats of things sacred. In regard to Church attendance in that city he says that "in the one hundred Catholic churches from as early as four in the morning, twice as many citizens of Chicago as attend all the other churches of all the other denominations put together assist at Mass.' He cannot help admiring theis devotion, but he belittles it as much as possible by describing it as "weekly manœuvores on the ecclesiastical parade ground." Yet it would be difficult for him to deny that earnest ness in religion is a security for the truly Christian spirit which actuates those whose faith is so practical. The same story which Mr. Stead tells of Chicago comes from every part of the United States where any attempt has been made to count the number of church-goers. Not half of those who are supposed to be Christians go to any church, if the Catholics are omitted in the estimate

Pope has called, or is about to call, a meeting of Cardinals and Oriental patriarchs to consider whether any means can be adopted towards bringing about a reunion of the Western and Eastern Churches. As the Holy Father has had this purpose at heart for many years, it is quite probable that the despatch is correct; and the announcement made a few days ago in the New York World, that Cardinal Gibbons has been invited to Rome would appear to be a confirmation of the report. the glorious Pontificate of Leo XIII. if this reunion could be brought about by him; and there was person a better property for our property as the lads came running in, "Boys, here are some turkey's eggs, but no egg cups; however, you had better scoop a piece out of the loaf and put It would be the crowning triumph of never a better prospect for such your egg in it; that will do as well! a reunion than the present time, when the relations are cordial between the Holy See and those sovereigns in whose dominions the Oriental schismatics are predominant or numerous. Russia would be, of course, the principal power with which an agreement would be necessary; but as the Oriental churches in the various countries are all quite distinct from each other, a great step would be taken if even some of these independent organizations would come to terms. Considering that the faith of the Orientals is almost identical with that of the Catholic Church, there ought to be no very serious obstacle in the way of bringing about a consummation so much to be desired, even if Russia should hold aloof from negotiations on the subject.

### A BOGUS NUN ARRESTED. Kate Arnold Had been Collecting as

New York, August 31.-Detectives Dale and Delaney arrested a woman Wednesday in the garb of a Sister of

Charity who proved to be an imposter. When arrested she broke down and confessed. She said she was Kate Arnold, thirty six years old, of No. 46 Sackett street, Brooklyn, a widow with one child, a girl of five, dependent She said she was out of employment, had no money and had adopted this disguise in order to obtain a living.

It was learned that the woman had been collecting money as a Sister of Charity for nearly a year, and no less than fifteen complaints came forward. They were greatly surprised that the 'Little Sister," as she was known, should prove an imposter.

In Yorkville Court Justice Meade committed her on a charge of getting

money by trick and device.

The police subsequently ascertained that the address in Sackett street, given by the woman as her home, is that of a

"FATHER O'FLYNN."

A Song that Brought Merited Fame to BY M. J. MURPHY.

Of priests we can offer a charmin' variety. Far renowned for larnin' and piety. Still I'd advance ve widout impropriety. Father O'Flynn as the flower of them all.

CHORUS. Here's a health to you, Father O'Flynn, Slainte, and slainte, and slainte agin; Powerfullest preacher, and Tinderest teacher, and Kindliest creature in ould Donegal.

Don't talk of your Provost and Fellows

Trinity.

Famous forever at Greek and Latinity.
Dad and the divils and all at Divinity.

Father O'Flynn 'd make hares of them all,
Come, I vinture to give ye my word
Niver the likes of his logic was heard,
Down from mythology
Into thavology.

Troth! and conchology if he'd the call.

HORUS-Here's a health, etc.

Och! Father O'Flynn, you've a wonderful way wid you. All ould sinners are wishful to pray wid you, All the young children are wild for to play wid

you.
You've such a way wid you. Father avic!/
Still for all, you've so gentle a soul.
'Gad, you've your flock in the grandest control;
Checkin' the crazy ones. Conxin' onaisy ones. Liftin' the lazy ones on wid the stick.

CHORUS-Here's a health, etc.

And though quite avoidin' all f-olish frivolity. Still at all seasons of innocent jollity Where was the play boy could claim an equal-ity At the state of th

CHORUS.

Here's a health to you, Father O'Flynn, Slainte, and slainte, and slainte agin; Powerfullest preacher, and Tinderest teacher, and Kindliest creature in ould Donegal.

The gifted author of "Father O'Flynn," Alfred Perceval Graves, is better known in the United States than almost any other Irish writer of the present. This one song has brought him greater fame than most poets achieve with volumes; it has been sung wherever the English language is spoken, and its popularity increases from day to day. Its jingle catches the popular ear and the scholar is captured by the unique and clever rhyming, which is as good as any ever written by Gilbert, who is considered one of the masters of ingenious versi-fication. Miss Mary Balloc tells us, in the English Magazine, that "Father O'Flymn" first appeared in the Spectator, to which Mr. Graves had been a contributor.

The popular song was written in the year 1873 or 1874, and was composed while the author was walking one morning across two or three parks to the Home Office, where he was then acting as Private Secretary to the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Winterbotham. "The Top of Cork Road," a lively tune to which he had often danced a jig as a boy, was filling his ear and mind, when suddenly the A RECENT despatch says that the words of "Father O'Flynn" glided into being and were written down immediately on his reaching the office.

> Many Irish priests are credited with having been the original of "Father OFlynn," but to a certain Rev. Michael Walsh, parish priest of Kil-Michael Walsh, parish priest of Kil-chrohane, Kerry, is due the honor of having inspired the original ballad. Father Walsh, and Mr. Graves' father afterward Bishop of Limerick, were very intimate and the latter's sons passed many happy hours in the com-pany of the old priest. He was ex-ceedingly charitable, and good, so ceedingly charitable and good, much so that his menage was of the scantist, and often he would cry out, keeping well abreast of the times;

thus all through our great civil war the parlor of his humble presbytery was covered with maps on which he marked from day to day the various advances of the troops. When the Catholic priest was dying he sent for the Bishop of Limerick, but only to shake hands with him.
Mr. Graves, although he admits that

his father's old friend was the prototype of "Father O'Flynn," wished in his verses to give a picture of a type rather than of an individual; and to many who know Dublin the last verse of the ballad somewhat suggests the witty type of Irish priests of whom Father Healy might be mentioned as the supreme representative. This famous priest who is supposed to be the most brilliant wit whom Ireland possesses at the present moment, is a host in himself and innumerable are the good stories told about him. But, as it is true of the most famous raconteurs, it is perhaps more the way the thing is said than the actual words which give point to his jest. The story goes that on one occasion he was sitting next to Professor Huxley at a British Associa-tion dinner, when the latter began telling him a long story of how a cer-tain Catholic priest cross examined tain Catholic priest cross examined him as to whether there was the slight est glimmer of religious intelligence in monkeys. The Professor somewhat heckled Father Healy as to what position the Catholic Church would take on such a matter. "Now, why do you suppose this priest asked me these

"Bedad," replied his companion slyly, "depend on it, he was hoping to find a cheap curate among them."

On another occasion Dean Quirke began asking why he was not a more active Nationalist. "It is all very which have the prettiest and sweetest well for you young men," replied he, rhythm imaginable. Here is one:

with a twinkle in his eye, "but one night with my double-barreled gun in a damp ditch would be the death of

A long time passed by after the early morning when "Father O'-Flynn" first sprung into being, and no particular notice was taken of what was going to be one of the most popu-lar songs ever written. Mr. Graves, however, always counted the ballad among his own favorite efforts at the same time that he was quietly adding to his stock of lyries, and when Dr. Charles Villiers Stanford heaving hear researchers.

Stanford, having been requested by Messrs. Bourke & Co., to edit a collection of writers, wrote to him, asking if he would mind contributing the words to the ballad, that he was able to send

his best seventy songs, including 'Father O'Flynn,' almost by return of post. But Dr. Stanford, although he approved of the others, considered 'Father O'Flynn' too humorous for its collection, and it was only after. his collection, and it was only after some persuasion that he finally agreed to include it. Somewhat later a concert was given at which several of these songs were to be sung in order to advertise the collection. As the singers were looking over and select ing what they should sing, Charles Stanley, the famous baritone, put his hand on "Father O'Flynn" and said: "That is my song!" Even on this the first occasion that it was sung in public, it made a great success, the verses being encored three times. During the last twenty years the song has been closely identified with Mr. Stanley and the eminent singer has even been car icatured as "Father O'Flynn." Such is the story of the song.

Alfred Perceval Graves was born in the city of Dublin on July 22nd, 1846, sent to school at Windermere, and finally to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B. A. 1871. He inherited his musical and poetic talents from his parents; for few are aware of his knowledge of music which inspired his best lyrics. His mother was an accomplished musician and an excellent performer on both the piano and harp, and the Bishop of Limerick was prominent as a musician in his youth, his "Hermione," composed to words by Barry Cornwall, having been popular some fifty years ago. Dr. Graves was one of the founders of the University of Dublin Choral Society and was one of the "Fellows of Trinity" referred to in "Father O'Flynn." He was also an active member of the Society of the Preservation of the Ancient Music

of Ireland, which produced the wellknown Petrie collection, from which Dr. Stanford and Mr. Graves have drawn their chief inspirations. Mendelssohn and Jenny Lind were per-sonal friends of Dr. and Mrs. Graves, at whose home in Dublin, and later at whose home in Donni, an latest in Limerick, the best music was always to be heard. The Bishop and his family passed their summers at Parknasilla, their place in Kerry, and the place in Kerry, and the place in Kerry, and the place of this second the second in the second in the place of this second in the place of the second in the seco t was there that the subject of this sketch gained that intimate acquaintance with Irish peasant life which is

reflected in his poems.

Mr. Graves' lyrics have been, as a Mr. Graves' lyrics have been, as a rule, inspired directly by old Irish airs, and their original Celtic or Anglo-Irish titles. This was specially the case with "The Little Red Lark," "When She Answered Me Her Voice
Was Low," "Last Night I Dreamed of
My Own True Love," and "The Rose
Tree in Full Bearing." There is none
of the Irish writers of the present day who is possessed of as much clean, wholesome wit and humor as Mr. here are some turkey's eggs, but no egg cups; however, you had better scoop a piece out of the loaf and put your egg in it; that will do as well!"
He was a good musician and supplied Dr. Petrie with some of his best Irish airs. He had been educated at Douay, and had much continental culture Lover, he was eternally apologizing for being Irish. Not so with Mr. Graves: he is proud of his nationality, loyal to the traditions of his race, and has the manhood to declare his sentiments. Many of his poems bear the ments. Many of his poems bear the imprint of a Nationalist pen; his "Lament for Owen Roe," "The Flight of the Earls," "A Lament for Sarsfield," "The Return from Fingal," "Awake, Fianna," and the "March of the Maguire," being of great strength and vigor. How many hearts in this "Greater Ireland" will echo in this "Greater Ireland" will echo the sentiments expressed in his

Shamrock Leaves : Oh: if for every tear
That from our exiled eyes
Has fallen, Erin dear,
A shamrock could arise,
We'd weave a garland green,
Should stretch the ocean through,
All, all the way between
Our aching hearts and you.

His work is not confined to sonnets songs of the present; he ranges over the entire category of Irish history and romance, giving us a bit of ancient Ireland in "Emer's Farewell to Cuchullan," and a wild, fierce slogan of long ago in "An Ancient

Above the thunder crashes.
Around, the lightning slashes;
Our heads are heaped with ashes;
But Thou! God, art sigh.
Thou launchest forth the levin,
The storm by Thee is driven.
Give heed, O Lord, from heaven,
Hear, hear our cry.

For lo ! the Dane defaces
With fire Thy holy places,
He hews Thy priests in pieces,
Our maids more than die
Us, Lord, with storm and thunder.
Pursue him with his plunder,
And smite his ships asunder,
Lord God Most High!

All the melodies to which these songs were set are old Irish airs and well Both words and music are excellently matched, though in many and a number of his ecclesiastical superiors were dining with him, and began asking why he was not a more began asking why he was not a more

Soft cloud fleeces floating o'er us Curtain up the staring sun, Pretty birds in loving chorus Pipe around my precious one. Pipe your softest shobeen sho, Tira, lira, lulla lo.

See: the sky to brightest blossom Flowers within the furthest West. And the babe upon my bosom Flushes with the rose of rest. Whilst with magic light aglow Lating gives back my lulla lo.

Although Mr. Graves is very fastidous about final finish, when once he has made up his mind he has done his best, he resists the temptation to re write or alter his songs.

Quite apart from his work as a con

tributor to leading literary and educational journals, Mr. Graves had worked late and early as inspector of schools at Manchester, Huddersfield and Taunton before being finally appointed to South wark district. He was one of the half dozen inspectors selected a few years since to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Education. When the Irish Literary Society was organized in London a couple of years ago, he threw himself with sympathetic ardor into the movement and is now acting as honorary secretary to the society. The next volume of the New Irish Library will be from his pen, a collection of Irish songs, which will be hailed with delight by every lover of Irish song.

## A Conspicuous Change.

The time is not so long gone by when the opponents of the Catholic Church in this country singled out for especial attack its montastic and conventual institutions, and were especially bitter in their misrepresentations and denunciation of the latter establish-

In this matter, however, as in many another, time has wrought a conspicu-ous change in sectarian sentiment, and some of the Protestant churches, whose spokesmen were loudest in condemning Catholic monasteries and convents, are now feebly imitating the Catholic Church and endeavoring to establish institutions of their own which shall resemble, as far as imitation can copy reality, the Catholic

In a number of our large cities there are communities of Protestant minis-ters who lead celibate lives, follow a certain code of rules in their daily luties, and even arrogate to them selves the titles whereby Catholic priests are commonly addressed by their parishioners. It is also stated, on what seems to be good authority, that there are in this country no less than sixteen Protestant sisterhoods, whose members call their houses con-vents, wear a distinctive habit and devote themselves to such work as generally enlists the efforts of our Catholic

This is certainly a conspicuous charge in Protestant sentiment from the days when monastic and conventual institutions were regarded "Romish abominations" by all the sectarian denominations of the land; and when the foul falsehoods of "Maria Monk "and other writers of her ilk about Catholic convents were accepted as truths by the averge American non-Catholic. This change will be all the more an acceptable one if it foreshadows others of greater importance, and experience proves that not infre-quently those who begin by imitating Catholic customs end by embracing Catholic belief.—Catholic Columbian.

## CARDINAL TO VISIT ROME.

His Eminence of Baltimore Will Go the Coming Winter.

Baltimore, August 29. - Cardinal Gibbons will go to Rome this winter to report to the Pope the condition of the Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of Baltimore. Each Bishop is expected to make an official visit to Rome for this purpose at least once in five years. The Cardinal's last visit was in 1887, shortly after he received the red hat.

He had at first planned to go on his proposed trip early next spring, but it is said that he will go sooner on account of an understanding that the Pope desires his presence in Rome in order to confer with him about matters relating to the Catholic Church in America. It is reported that a cordial invitation to him from the Pope is on its way to Baltimore.

## Mr. Stead and Chicago. People are free to berate Mr. Stead,

and to ridicule the book he has written about Chicago; but he is a bright and brave man for all that. His latest work is full of thought, and ought to be of great interest, more especially to Chicagoans. Although the remedies he proposes for the cure of moral ailments may not be the right ones, although he may be ignorant of efficacious ones long in operation, there can be no doubt that he knows what are the most destructive moral evils, and is not afraid of proclaiming their presence wherever found. Chicago is not unlike other large cities, and those who are battling against the powers of wickedness in places high and low meet with the same opposition everywhere.

Mr. Stead is sharp enough to perceive, as a writer in the Month is know you will deny it, but it is perfectly the same of the terminal of the same opposition. unity among Christians. "If there were not so many sects, and there as you think, for one day France will come along and change all this. Oh, operation, how much more effective would be the great store of religious force which is in a vast city like will be of no use to you. The French were not so many sects, and there

Chicago! And so he foresees the visionary ideal of the Church of the future in which all will unite together, Catholics included, sacrificing their dogmatic attachments for the sake of was more than surprised, and could the commonweal. If Mr. Stead wishes to be practical, he may convince him-self that such an ideal will never be realized; and that if it were, Catholics in ceasing to be Catholics would cease to be the great force for good in the world which at present he recognizes them to be. It would be better

- though of course it is not to be expected of him - if he would trace this evil of religious division to its root. There never has been and never will be any principle of religious union save the principle of authority. Bring back all who confess the name of Christ to the fold of Catholic unity, and we shall have done much to remedy the evils which we at present deplore. Luther and Calvin and Henry VIII. are, after all, the persons mainly respon-sible for the ills of Chicago and similar cities; and in the next place, those are responsible who persist in adhering to their false principles."—Ave Maria.

## CONSECRATION OF THOUGHT

Necessary for Successful Study. The first essential to successful study

is the power of concentration of thought. This power is largely a thought. matter of habit and cultivation. five pages of history in a lackadaisical manner. Close the book and write out all you can remember. Then com-pare your production with the printed matter, and you will be able to judge of your proficiency. Read five pages more with fixed attention and a resolution to retain the subject, and com-pare as before. You will find a marked improvement. If your memory is treacherous read but very little and always write on the subject When you hear a sermon or address hear it, and afterwards reduce it to writing. Read no novels, and do not read aloud to please others unless you care nothing for the article yourself. A practiced reader can read aloud for hours and carry on an in-dependent train of thought all the time. This ruins the faculty of study as well as the memory. Dismiss all other subjects but the one in hand. Let the ear be deaf to all sounds, and the eye blind to all sights. Let the sense of touch sleep, and smell and taste be as though they were not. A lesson learned in this state of mind will stay with you, and will not nee to be "crammed" again the night before examination. It will be like lines carved deep into the rock, or chiseled on the Rosetta stone. The other method is the dim tracing of obscure letters in the sand, which the next wave obliterates.

## A Sweet Voice Desirable.

The excellence of a low voice in woman has met with the highest com mendation in all ages. It is a lady-like characteristic and may be noted as one of the possessions which distinctly mark the difference between the cultivated person and the ill-bred. By a low voice is taken to mean, of course, a well modulated voice, sweet and gentle tones; as contrasted with harsh and rasping enunciation, or undue emphasis in expression. The American girl has more to con-

tend with in acquiring a proper voice and expression than any of her sisters in other countries, it is said, owing to climatic and other influences; but this, of a fact, makes it all the more necessary that she should give unceasing study and practice to the task, happily easy in some cases and attainable in all. Next to giggling, however, it is coming to be recognized as the special attribute of the uncultivated. The well-bred lady, on the contrary, though The in the humblest attire, carries conviction as to her high breeding in the tenes of her voice. There are no defined classes in this country: a shop girl may be a lady; a so-called lady may be coarse and unrefined. Char acter and cultivation are the tests of ladyhood, let them come from any source they may; and any woman in this broad land with high principles, with persistent study and practice, may become a lady in fact and in appear ance and habits. Refinement is a duct of cultivation and training, and as the voice is the index to this, it must receive the most painstaking care in process of formation.

## "LEAVE THE POPE ALONE."

What the Chinese Bismarck Said to de Rudini, Son of the Italian Prime Minister.

Li Hung Chang is not always as kind to people he receives as he was to me, says M. de Guerville, late World's Fair Commissioner to China. The young Marquis de Rudini, son of the great Italian statesman, former Prime Minister of Italy, was for a time military attache at the legation in Tien-Tsin. He had with Li Hung Chang a most disagreeable interview, which shows that the Viceroy knows well what is going on in Europe and is also accustomed to tell what he thinks.

"Aha!" said he to the young Marquis,
as soon as they were seated, "why

remarks, that the principal source of feetly useless. You have robbed him the widespread evils exposed in "If of nearly all he had, and you are keep-Christ come to Chicago" is the want of unity among Christians. "If there is shameful, but it will not last as long as you think, for one day France will

It is useless to say that de Rudini not find a thing to answer. The re-marks of the Chinese statesman showed that the Asiatic people are really accustomed to look at France as being the champion of Catholicity in this

#### The Pope's Advice to Priests.

At a reception given lately to M. Leo Harmel, His Holiness repeated his former declarations regarding the social question and the necessity for priests to take part in the labor movement, and help the people in all their just and legitimate claims for recogni-tion. Leo XIII. recalled the fact that the Holy See has never ceased to praise those bishops and the seminarres that have opened a course of instruction in social economic questions for priests. The same purpose was carried out in Rome in the preparation and printing of a special treatise which is intended to give uniformity in the education of the clergy in social and economic ques-

Assessment System. Mutual Principle.

St. Thomas, Ont., Aug. 25, 1894. E. S. Miller, Esq., Sec'y. The P. P. I., Sec'y. St. Thomas, Out.

Dear Sir:—
I enclose you herewith receipt of Miss Sarah E. Marsh. Your promptness in payment of this claim two months before due is sufficient evidence that Policies are paid without unnecessary delay.

Yours &c.,

(S) R. H. McConnell...
Solicitor,

Sparta, Ont., 24th Aug., 1804. E. S. Miller, Esq., Sec'y The P. P. I., St. Thomas, Ont.

St. Thomas, Ont.

Dear Sir:—
I have to thank The P. P. I., and its officers for the very courteous and generous treatment accorded me in the settlement of claim for \$2,000, under Certificate No. 390, held by late Elston Marsh. In view of the tact that you have paid the claim soon as proofs were completed instead of holding back till claim falls due, I am especially grateful. This insurance was carried for nearly nine years, and the cost was always very moderate indeed, much less in fact than it could have been carried for elsewhere.

Wishing the P. P. I. all possible success, Yours truly,

Yours truly, (S) ELSIE MARSH, Beneficiary.

# Coughing

leads to Consumption. Stop the Cough, heal the Lungs and strengthen the System

## Scott's Emulsion

with

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It is palatable and easy on the stomach. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

. Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Draggists, 50c. & \$1.

#### AGRICULTURAL WILL RE-OPEN COLLEGE OCT. 1st.

Education theoretical and practical for young men who intend to be farmers. Send for circular giving information as to terms of admission, course of study, cost, etc. JAMES MILLS, M. A., President. Guelph, August, 1834.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q. (Near the Ottawa River.)

Classical Course and English Commercial Course. Banking and Practical Business Departments. Best modern text-books are taughtly competent professors. Shorthand, Type-Writing, Telegraphy, Music, etc. Dip-lomas awarded. Communications are conomas awarded. Communications was awarded. Communication to senient by water or rail.

Board, tuition, bed and washing, \$120 per Board, tuition administration administration. For prospectus or information administration was a contraction of the senient was a senient wa ress to

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President.

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pupils are prepared for University Honors, and
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the Academic Department special attention is
paid to the Modern Languages, the Fine Arts in
sail branches, Plain and Fancy Needlework.
Music is practically and theoretically taught
on Conservatory principles. Classes will be
resumed in the Boarding and Day schools be
resumed in the Boarding and Day schools of
Monday, September 3rd.

EVENTICAL COLLEGE SANDWICE.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, Ont.—The studies embrace the Classical and Commercial courses. Terms, including all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. B. CUSRISC, C. S. B.



CEALED TENDERS addressed to the under NEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-Dsigned, and endorsed "Tender for additions, changes, fittings, &c... to Post Office, Strat-ford, Ont.," will be received at this office unti-Tuesday, 18th September, 1894, for the several works required in the erection of additions, changes, fittings, etc., to Post Office, Stratford, Ont.

changes, fittings, etc., to Post Office, Stratford, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office at Stratford, on and after Saturday, lat September, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

As accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. E. E. ROV.

By order. E. F. E. ROY, Secretary

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 39th August, 1894.