Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

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RIGAUD, P. Q., AND THAT SORT OF THING.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

In my last communication I hinted that I would follow it by another, descriptive of the future which, on the completion of the Prescott and Vaudreuil Railway, is surely in store for the town of Rigaud and its College. I beg now, with your courteous indulgence, Mr. Editor, to make good my implied promise.

Nowadays, most people are at one on the point that railways are the civilizers of a country—not, indeed, but civilization of a high order has existed, and may exist, without railways, but that railways are exceedingly helpful to put the inhabitants of a country in the possession and enjoyment of the fruits of civilization elsewhere. At all events, it must go without saying that when a town or country is richly endowed by nature with all that should and would make it rich and prosperous, yet, owing to lack of means of export and import, is handicaped at every point, a railway is surely its supremest need. Such has been, and still is, the case of Rigaud. How is it that so important a place, one so desirable as a place of residence, business and the seat of an excellent college, should have been so long without the modern convenience, or rather necessity, of a railway, is a puzzle to the traveller who visits and admires its numberless points of advantage. I really cannot understand it. Apart altogether from its business advantages, commercial and industrial, it offers, as a summer residence, a summer resort, and a watering place, advantages second to none in the Dominion. It is picturesquely nestled on an elevated tableland at the base of a range of mountains, in the "get-up" of which Nature must have well-nigh exhausted her store of curiosities, commanding, on the other side, a most charming view of a broad prairie, threaded by a miniature "tawny Tiber," and skirted in by a fringe of trees, through which the eye is fessted with the sweetest water gleams of the majestic Ottawa. From the brows of the hills run a hundred rills of the purest water, the waters of several of them being received in a reservoir now supplying the town. But the water supply of the college comes from a spring a mile up the mountain, and for purity, sweetness and refreshing coolness is scarcely inferior to the fabled helicon of Parnassus. Bursting out phrenetically from the rock, its volume of water is large enough to revolve the turbine of the electric light works of a city; and I am among those who believe that the time is not far hence when it shall be so utilized. The rock-terraced mountain above Rigaud is replete with natural phenomena. Three of these terraces are perfect marvels in nature. At an elevation of 230 feet above the level of the plain below occurs the first of them; it is a large square field, about 15 acres in size, of stone. The stones are almost all of the same size, shape and quality—weighing about 20 lbs., with the same proportion of round and oblong. They are hard and dark in appearance. The surface of the field is slightly inclined and undulated like the sea. Excavations to the depth of 20, 30 and 40 feet have failed to strike hard-pan or bottom to this reservoir of stone. The same size, the same shape and quality are found down to the deepest depth. The other two fields are exactly similar, except that they are not so large. At all events if the geologist wants a "field" for the exercise of his genius, he can here have his choice of three. Half way between town and the largest of the stone fields in the already famous

NEW GROTTO OF LOURDES,

which, together with its chapel, is said to resemble its namesake more than anything in existence. All who have seen both declare the likeness all but perfect. The chapel and shrine are richly indulgenced, and already many pious pilgrimages have been made there. At the base of the rock, on which stands the chapel, there is a fine level, cleared space, ample enough to contain twenty-five thousand people, all of whom could conveniently hear Mass, as the chapel opens full and clear upon them. A little below the grotto, facing the people, is the pulpit rock, cunningly formed by nature, as if for the purpose. This grand Cathedral of Nature is walled all round by a thick circle of fine umbrageous maple trees. Leaving this rock and woodland Basilica, one descends a serpentine path, when lo!

A CALVARY,

with its beautiful stations, built of mountain field stone and mortar, breaks on the view. For this, as for many other noble, beautiful, and artistic conceptions the town of Rigaud is indebted to the cultured taste and piety of the parish priest, Rev. Father Remillard. Below the Calvary is the cemetery, on a plateau of such airy and cheerful a look that it would almost be a treat to get buried there!

Next comes the College Bourget, but as we describe it more fully further on, we pass on to the parish church, observing by the way the beauty of the large and commodious Convent of the Sisters of Ste. Ann, situated about half-way between the college and the parish church.

THE PARISH CHURCH,

dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is almost venerable from its age, having been built in 1826. Exteriorly, however, it is by no means imposing; but, like the fabled toad of classic story, it is a perfect jewel within—a real gem of art. The worthy curate, unwillingly to saddle the parish with avoidable expense, wisely and prudently determined not to tear down the old and build a new church, and counselled his parishioners to be contented with repairing the old church. So, with a zeal and love for the beauty of the House of God and the place wherein His glory dwelleth, worthy of all imitation, he set to work to beautify the interior, and the result shows that he admirably succeeded in making *decorum* and *economy* "meet and kiss each other." All that the deftest carving in wood, gilding, frescoing, could do in Canada, directed by himself, was lavished interiorly on the old church. A masterpiece by distinguished Canadian painters in Paris was procured, and placed above the High Altar; admirable works in wood ornamented each of the three sanctuaries; and the historic frescoing, giving each a beautifully pathetic scene in the life of the queen of penitents, Mary Magdalen, adorning and beautifying the walls and ceiling, proclaims Rev. Father Remillard at once an artist and a most prudent pastor. Visitors to Rigaud will certainly lose an artistic treat if they fail to see the interior of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen.

BOURGET COLLEGE.

This College, in charge of the Rev. Clerics of St. Viator, was founded at Rigaud, P. Q., in 1850. The act of incorporation, passed and adopted in 1868 and amended in 1876, embraces not merely the provincial establishment, but every one of its branches. It was affiliated to the University of Laval in 1884. Few, if any, of the educational institutions of the country can at all compare with it on the score of general healthfulness, not to say the beauty of its situation. Ensconced on a lovely eminence at the foot of the mountain, with its hilly terraces, already described, its students can enjoy the sylvan scenery, the bracing air and fresh mountain water; watch the pure limpid torrents leap down cascade after cascade; anon gaze with rapture from the mountain heights upon the incomparable panorama of the Ottawa rolling its mighty waters down to embrace its sister river—all this, I say, may be enjoyed by the student from the college and its environments. Hence it is that it is no wonder that the college is crammed to its utmost capacity with students; and only for lack of accommodations it would have double its present number. By its wise system of premiums, good marks, medals, etc., punishments are almost rendered unknown. As it is affiliated to Laval, and the general course of study of the University is so widely known, I will pass over that failure, merely remarking *en passant*, that all that is taught or included in the University course is taught in this college with the most admirable ability and fidelity. The English commercial classes, in charge of Rev. C. E. Durocher, C. S. V., a live, able and efficient professor, have good reason to be proud of their record. This department has sent out graduates, again and again, who, as skilful and expert accountants and business men, have now, and are winning, golden opinion not only here in Canada, but also in Michigan, Wisconsin, and California. Its aim is to prepare young men in all the necessary branches to enable them to occupy with credit the various positions incident to business or commercial life. The learned professor just alluded to has not only the knowledge and tact, but also the experience, necessary to adequately discharge the duties incumbent on a professor of the commercial department. One live man in connection with an institution of this kind is a whole host in himself; and as Prefect of Studies, Rev. Mr. Durocher, C. S. V., is the right man in the right place—in fact, all the professors give complete satisfaction in their respective departments.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the Institute and College may well congratulate themselves on having so amiable, energetic, and gentlemanly a director as the Very Rev. Father Jolly, C. S. V., who, with such admirable good sense, piety and ability, conducts and administers both. May he and the community long continue prosperous and happy, realizing in all the fondest hopes and aspirations of their saintly founder.

A. T. MCINNESS, C. C.

Nov. 22nd.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

The revision of the voters' lists for Derry city makes almost certain there the choice of a Nationalist at next election. There is a Nationalist majority of one hundred and forty six.

There is a fair prospect that the difficulties between the landlord and the tenantry will be at last amicably settled on the Glenharrold estate. A conference was held between representatives of both parties, which resulted in an agreement that arbitrators should be named to settle a fair rent, and a sum to be paid for arrears. The agreement to be valid must have the assent of Judge Boyd, which will probably be given, and thus, it is hoped, one of the most heartless series of acts of oppression ever perpetrated against humanity will be satisfactorily ended. It was the sight of the evictions on this estate that led the Honorable Elward Blake to say that the cruelty there manifested called to God and man for vengeance.

Pat Redden, of Cusheer, was evicted on the 7th inst. for non-payment of an exorbitant rent on the Butler property. He was willing to leave the matter to arbitration or to purchase the holding, but his offers were rejected. The day selected was one of the stormiest of the season, nevertheless the whole family, including the tenant's invalid mother, aged ninety, were turned out shivering with the cold until a kind neighbor gave the homeless ones a shelter.

Seven respectable young men, sons of tenant farmers, were sentenced at Woodford on the 4th inst. to give bail for good behaviour for twelve months, themselves for £20, and two sureties for £10 each, or to go to Galway jail for three months. Acting on advice they gave the required bail. Their crime was groaning at the police as they came from a country public house on Sunday, 11th August.

The plans of Lord Massarene and Colonel Vandaleur to plant Ulster tenants on the farms of tenants evicted from their estates have utterly failed. It was necessary that the Coercionists should boast of success in the efforts made in this direction in order that the coercive policy should be vindicated in the eyes of the English people, by showing that its object, brutal as it was, was attained. It was therefore loudly proclaimed by Mr. Balfour and the Tory journals that the vacant farms were being rapidly taken up. But many Ulster farmers were too noble minded to become the tools of oppressors, and those who would have been inclined to do so hesitated to take up their abode where they would incur the enmity of their neighbors. Hence very few of the vacated farms are tenanted, except those to which the evicted tenants have been restored, owing to an amicable settlement having been made. If it had been otherwise the names of the new tenants would have been made known. The pretence that it was not safe to name them, lest they should be exposed to persecution, is too silly for credence, for if there were such tenants they could not but be known to their neighbors, and the publication of their names could do them no harm. The fact is that there are almost none. Hence Lord Massarene has dismissed his agent, Dudgeon, on account of his ill-success in carrying out the plantation policy, which was announced with a great flourish of trumpets.

Three hundred and fifty ejectment notices have been served on the London Drapers' Company's estates. This means the rendering homeless one thousand seven hundred and fifty souls.

The first convention of the Tenants' Defence Association, held in Tipperary, was a great success, as we announced in a recent issue of the RECORD. The second convention was held in Cork on the 5th inst, and was equally harmonious and enthusiastic. It was an immense gathering, and was attended by thirteen members of Parliament ninety eight priests and a large number of representative laymen. The High Sheriff of Cork presided. A letter from Right Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, Bishop of Cloyne, approving of the association, was read and several speeches were delivered, all of which recommended perseverance in the course which the people have resolved to adopt in order to defeat the landlord combination against the tenantry. A contribution of £100 towards the objects of the association was announced as being given by Mr Morrogh, M. P.

It is reported that Sir James Hannen will be offered a peerage in consequence of his services in conducting the Special Commission against Mr. Parnell. It is expected, however, that he will decline. His reason for this is that his elevation to the peerage would injure the prospects of his eldest son, James C. Hannen, who is registrar in the probate court of which Sir James himself is president. The son is looked upon as a rising barrister.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Home Rule Union of London, England, on the 30th ult. Professor Stuart, M. P., presided, and addresses were given by several of the delegates who were sent by the Union to visit Ireland and report on its condition. Among the speakers were Mr. Stansfield, M. P., Lady Sandhurst and Mrs. Bateson. Mr. Stansfield said he would adopt, on behalf of the Union, Mr. Balfour's declaration that his policy in Ireland had exceeded his most sanguine expectations, because he (Mr. Stansfield) was firmly convinced that that policy had tended to unite the Irish people to the English democracy to an extent to which they had never been united before. Resolutions were passed expressing gratitude for the kindness shown to the deputation in Ireland and pleasure at the failure of the Government to obtain convictions on the capital charge in the late trials at Maryborough.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Catholic jurors held at Maryborough recently under presidency of Mr. D. A. McDonald, M. P.:

We, Catholic special jurors of the Queen's County, repel the insinuation of the Crown that we cannot be trusted on our oaths to do our duty as jurors. We have no sympathy with criminals, but we consider that every prisoner is entitled to a fair trial, and we hold that in the selection of the jury the essence of a fair trial consists. This is entirely wanting when Catholic peasants from distant counties are tried by juries from which Catholics are deliberately eliminated. We have been summoned to this assize for no other apparent reason than to be insulted by the Crown officials, who declare that in excluding us they are exercising their legal right—a right which is the prisoners' wrong, and which is never exercised in England, and which, as exercised in this country recently, has been grossly and flagrantly abused. Against this abuse we have protested, and shall continue to protest, regardless of all consequences, in obedience to the dictates of conscience, in vindication of the right of fair trial, in condemnation of jury packing, and out of respect for our religion and our oaths.

Enthusiastic conventions of the Tenants' Defence Association have been held in Drogheda, Wexford, Kilkenny, Tralee and Roscommon. The Right Rev. Dr. A. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, sent a letter to the Kilkenny meeting, expressing regret at his inability to attend, and declaring his heartfelt sympathy with its objects. He enclosed a donation of £5 for the funds of the association. At the Tralee Convention 11,000 delegates were present. It is announced that Mr. William O'Brien will bring his prosecution of Lord Salisbury before the House of Lords, and will conduct his own case. The words which his Lordship used in speaking of Mr. O'Brien were:

"Mr. O'Brien, in language not so crude as I use, but perfectly distinct, urged upon those who heard him that men who took unlet farms should be treated as they have been treated during the past ten years in the locality in which he spoke—that is to say, they should be murdered, robbed, and their cattle shot and ill-treated, and their farms devastated."

At the trial Lord Salisbury's Counsel maintained that the meaning was not that Mr. O'Brien had incited the people to commit murder and robbery, but only to boycott land-grabbers. The Manchester jury by finding for Lord Salisbury, have virtually admitted the interpretation put upon the words by His Lordship's Counsel, and it is against this interpretation that Mr. O'Brien appeals.

Colonel O'Callaghan, the evicting landlord of the Bodyke tenantry, has shown a remarkable and gratifying change of heart. He has sent £80 to the president of Tulla National League Branch for the purpose of rebuilding the house of Michael Hayes, which he had demolished.

The Tenants' Defence Association are losing no time in taking steps for the protection of evicted tenants. They have issued a notice asking builders to make tenders for the erection of two hundred cottages for tenants who are about to be evicted on the Ponsonby estate.

The tenants on Lord Harlech's estate at Anghamore have come to an agreement with their landlord, by which they have received a reduction on their rent of from 30 to 50 per cent, and arrears have been wiped out on payment of two years' rent.

The National League of New South Wales has sent a third instalment of £1,000 for the relief of Irish evicted tenants. The president of the League anticipates that he will be able to send £1,000 every fortnight for some time to come.

At a meeting of the Manchester Reform Club, held on the 11th ult., Mr. Sydney Halifax lectured on the hardships to which the Ponsonby tenants were subjected, and a resolution was passed pledging the Club not to accept any settlement of the Irish question as final, which does not provide for the restoration of the Ponsonby tenants to the homesteads from which they have been illegally evicted by the Smith-Barry syndicate. The resolution also protests against the employment of the military in the unholy work of extermination.

Mr. Gladstone has been informed that at the next election for members of Parliament a Unionist candidate will contest the seat at Midlothian, for which, at the last election, Mr. Gladstone was returned without opposition. In reply Mr. Gladstone said: "Opponent or no opponent, I have the utmost confidence in the electors of Midlothian."

The Special Commission closed its proceedings on the 22nd ult. and the court was adjourned by Justice Hannen. Greetings and congratulations were exchanged between the judges and counsel and others who have been in attendance so long, and the investigation was ended. It now remains for the Court to pronounce its decision.

The London Times has obtained a delay of the libel suit entered against it by Mr. Parnell. Its object is that the report of the Special Commission may influence the jury in giving their verdict. The date appointed for the hearing of the case is 11th January, 1890. The Times does not deny the publication of the libel, nor plead justification, but has paid 40 shillings into court, saying that this sum is sufficient to meet the plaintiff's claim. The only question for the Court to settle will therefore be the amount of damages.

The Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists of Birmingham held a convention on the 11th ult. for the purpose of settling the difficulty which has arisen between the two parties. It was finally agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of the party leaders in London.

Mr. Chamberlain supported this method of ending the dispute, but said they could not bind their constituents to accept the decision of the arbitrators. At the meeting Mr. Chamberlain made the humiliating admission that the Liberal-Unionists are very few in number. He said: "If the question is to be settled according to numerical proportions, then, undoubtedly, the Liberal-Unionists will either become extinguished or they will be reduced to a fraction of no importance." This is a very great departure from his former declaration that the Liberals who support Mr. Gladstone are a "gang of Gladstonian dissenters."

Mr. Henry Cabitt, the son of the Hon. George Cabitt, a supporter of the Government, said recently in a speech at Dorking that the members of the Primrose League should make Mickleham "too hot to hold new comers who were not members of the League." Mr. John Fitzgibbon, of Castlerea, for using the very same expression in reference to a farm from which the tenants had been evicted was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He had said "we will make the place too hot for who ever takes it." Such is the difference between the laws which govern England and Ireland, yet Mr. Balfour constantly proclaims that both countries have the same laws.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been able to borrow £500,000 at three and a quarter per cent. interest, on the credit of the city. This refutes the objection which has been made against Home Rule, that the country has not sufficient credit to raise money to carry on the Government.

TO VICTORY.

The indications are that the stand taken by the Tipperary tenants of Mr. Smith-Barry, and the subsequent organization of the Tenants' Defence Association, have already resulted in a great victory for the tenants. Mr. Smith-Barry boasted that he would make a "terrible example" of the Ponsonby tenantry, who were on the point of coming to an amicable settlement with their landlord, until the syndicate stepped in which had for its head Mr. Smith-Barry, and for its purpose the wholesale eviction of the tenants of Ireland who would presume to oppose landlord extortion.

Since the stand taken by the people of Tipperary the landlord combination seems to be paralyzed, no further evidence of vitality having been given. The lash has been still held over the Ponsonby tenants, indeed, but now the combination seems to be on the point of giving up the contest even on this estate. On the 7th inst. the appeals of Lawrence Sheehan and Richard Cronin from sentences of imprisonment for three months and six weeks respectively for ploughing crops on this estate, came up for hearing before the Recorder of Cork, Mr. J. P. Hamilton, Q. C. Counsel for the appellants applied for an adjournment, owing to the absence of material witnesses, but the application was opposed by the Crown Counsel. Under the system of administration of the law which is in vogue in Ireland there is no doubt the Recorder would gladly have ruled as requested by the Crown Counsel, if there had not been some desire on the part of the landlord that he should do otherwise, especially as he declared that the appellants' Counsel had no legal ground for postponement. He added, however, that there is a change for the better among the tenantry since the conviction, and that he is aware that the landlord of the Ponsonby estates is anxious to come to terms with the tenants, and that he hopes that the latter will exhibit a similar spirit of conciliation, in which event there may soon be an end of the dispute. "The sending of the appellants to jail," he added, "might exacerbate matters, and though he knew he was doing wrong, he would adjourn the cases in the hope that before next sessions a much better condition of affairs might arise."

This is an avowal that it was in the interest of the landlord that the adjournment was granted, though he did not state whether the landlord is the syndicate or Mr. Ponsonby. He would certainly not have adjourned the case were it not that the interests of the landlord required it, and certainly he would not do the "wrong," which he candidly admitted he was doing, if the tenants only were to be benefitted.

He added that "he could not see how landlords could prosper if the tenants were oppressed," and this is just where the shoe pinches. The tenants' combination is dealing against their oppressors as hard blows as they are receiving, and this fact is bringing the landlords to listen to reasonable offers.

The only inference which can be reasonably drawn from all this is that the landlord of the estate is tired of the situation, and that, warned by the straits to which other landlords have been reduced by their warfare with their tenantry, he is about to yield to the just demand which his tenants have made. Thus the courage of the tenantry is gaining for them the victory at every point, slowly but surely, and the Tenants' Defence Association has made their position stronger than ever. The certainty that the next election will solve the problem of the rights of tenants is another factor which contributes towards convincing the landlords that their best policy is to yield to just demands; but it is the earnestness and firmness of the people, and not any desire on the part of the Government to better their condition, which have secured for them so many telling victories.

From the Heights.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"Come to me for wisdom," said the mountain;
'In the valley and the plain
There is Knowledge dimmed with sorrows in the gain;
There is effort, with its hope like a fountain;
There the chained rebel, Passion:
Laboring Strength and fleeting Fashion;
there, Ambition's leaping flame,
And the iris crown of Fame;
But those gains are dear forever
Won from loss and pain and fever.
Nature's gospel never changes;
Every sudden force deranges;
Blind endeavor is not wise;
Wisdom enters through the eyes;
And the seer is the knower,
Is the doer and the sower."

'Come to me for riches," said the peak;
"I am fearless, cold and calm;
But the treasures of the lily and the palm
They are mine to bestow on those who seek.
I am gift and I am giver
To the verdured fields below.
As the motherhood of snow
Daily gives the new-born river.
As a watcher on a tower.
Listening to the evening hour,
Sees the roads diverge and blend,
Sees the wandering currents end
Where the moveless waters shine.
On the far horizon line—
All the storied past is mine:
All its strange beliefs still clinging;
And its singers and their singing;
All the paths that led astray,
All the meteors once called day;
All the stars that rose to shine—
Come to me—for all are mine!"
"Come to me for safety," said the height;
"In the future as the past,
Road and river end at last
Like a raindrop in the ever-circling sea.
Who shall know by lessened sight
Where the gala and where the loss
In the desert they must cross?
Guides who lead their charge from ills,
Passing soon from town to town,
Through the forest, and the down,
Take direction from the hills;
Those who range a wider land,
Higher climb until they stand
Where the past and future swing
Like a far blue ocean-ring;
Those who sail from land afar
Leap from mountain top to star.
Higher still, from star to God,
Have the spirit-pilots trod.
Setting lights for mind and soul
That the ships may reach the goal.
They shall safely steer who see:
Sight it wisdom. Come to me."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union.

The report of Mrs. Parnell's destitution has been used to reproach her heroic son—as every report damaging to Ireland is invariably used. We may as well frankly say that Mrs. Parnell, admirable as she is, is a trifle over-generous, and that, if she have not a fair balance in her bank to be used as she thinks best in her works of benevolence, she considers herself destitute and impresses her view of matters on her acquaintances. Let this hint suffice to those who wonder why Charles Stuart Parnel should leave his mother destitute. His mother is not destitute, was never destitute and will never be destitute. Her view of her financial condition is a hallucination.

Catholic Columbian.

Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Broad Street M. E. Church, preached last Sunday on "The Pulpit," taking for his text St. Paul's advice to Timothy—"Preach the Word." He objected to sensational sermons and to self advertising preachers. He condemned the practice of some ministers who themselves write puffs of their discourses and take the laudatory notices to newspapers to be published. He believed in preaching the Gospel, which contains spiritual nourishment for pastors and people. Dr. Williams seems to be a sincere and devoted clergyman. He, probably, has to contend with the bad impressions and the worldly traditions left by the mountebank McChesney.

Father Augustus Tolton, the negro priest, is at work among the colored people of Chicago. He celebrated High Mass in St. Mary's Church, in that city, on Sunday last. He finds much sympathy among the white Catholics of the great western metropolis, with his efforts to convert the people of his race who reside there, and he will devote himself to the task of building up a mission for them. He has the respect, good will and best wishes of all who know him.

The Catholic religion teaches us to love Protestants, to do them all the good in our power, to set them a Christian example, and to pray for their conversion. God loves Protestants, but He detests Protestantism—that is, the errors of their beliefs.

New York Catholic News.

Some members of the Bible Society presented an address to the recent Episcopal Convention, in which they charge the Church with hostility to "The Bible," meaning thereby the Bible Society's issues at the present day. They branch off into an attack on the Jesuits for their hostility to the public schools. Now, these friends of the Bible Society ought to remember that they are treading on delicate ground. The American Bible Society now publishes only Bibles and Testaments arranged to carry out Protestant ideas. There was a time when they issued a genuine Catholic Bible in Spanish and genuine Catholic Testaments in Spanish, Portuguese, French and Italian. The Bible contained all the books received by Catholics. After a time they suppressed the deutero-canonical books, but retained the names in the list of books, so as to entrap the unwary and lead them to suppose the book to be complete, when it was really multilated. It was one of the most shameful frauds ever perpetrated and a disreputable publisher would blush to be guilty of it. After Dr. Varela issued his tract to show their inconsistency in issuing Bibles that had different renderings, the Society determined to suppress its Catholic issues. The plates of the Bibles and Testaments were melted and the printed stock on hand were burned, the conflagration of Bibles and Testaments lasting for weeks. Never in the history of the world were so many copies of the inspired books committed to the flames. It was the greatest Bible burning on record. Have these people the right to accuse Catholics of hostility to the Bible.

"Why need it be?" we say, and sigh
When loving mothers fade and die,
And leave the little ones whose feet
They hoped to guide in pathways sweet.

It need not be in many cases. All about us women are dying daily whose lives might have been saved. It seems to be a wide spread opinion that when a woman is slowly fading away with the diseases which grow out of female weaknesses and irregularities that there is no help for her. She is doomed to death. But this is not true. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is constantly restoring women afflicted with diseases of this class to health and happiness. It is the only medicine for these ailments, sold by druggists, under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE from the manufacturers of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial; one a dose.

Valuable To Know.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and pulmonary troubles.

The Proprietors of Parmelee's Pills are constantly receiving letters similar to the following, which explains itself. Mr John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I never used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pills for Dyspepsia or Liver and Kidney Complaints. The relief experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a Cathartic.

A Big Nugget

Of gold may make a man rich, but it cannot make him healthy. If afflicted with any form of dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, scrofula, bad blood, kidney complaint or skin disease, the remedy that will make you well is Burdock Blood Bitters. It is the best blood cleanser known.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c."

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.