NOVEMBER 28, 1891.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

the

quence :

"lest knowledge should be exposed for

sale which ought to be offered gratuit-ously to all." We read still carlier in the

eight century the following injunction :

'Let all priests open schools in the

Eloquence.

tial portion of its mission.

MCCARTHY INTERVIEWED. He talks to a Correspondent of a French Paper of Parnell's Services.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has accorded an interview on the Irish situation to a representative of the French journal Le Matin, which we translate from the columns of that paper :

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"Mr. McCarthy's name," writes the correspondent, "often heard during the progress of the spilt in the ranks of the Irish National party, is still more prominent since Mr. Parnell's death. Mr. McCarthy was among the very first to oppose Mr. Parnell, although up to that time he had been one of his most devoted followers. His views on the situation are consequently of much interest, as I have succeeded with considerable difficulty in getting him to break the comparative silence he has preserved since the death of the chief.

"Do you look for a continuation of the civil strife, or do you anticipate the re-establishment of union? asked.

"I am not a prophet, and cannot say what may happen," said Mr. McCarthy. "I can only say what I hope for, and give my reasons for such expectations. What has divided the two sections of the Irish party is not a question of principle, but a question of personality. Not one of us ceased to have the deepest and most grateful regard for Parnell. Not one of us forgot his struggles and sufferings for the sacred cause. Not one of us even wished to consider his part as played. Our idea was, that in order to allow public opinion, roused to an intense pitch by the Conservatives, time to calm down, he should temporarily retire. Our code of morality is purer than elsewhere, but even ng us, even in Scotland, in England, or, above all, in Ireland, we do not estimate a man's whole career by a slip in his private conduct. Parnell owed it to Ireland, for which he had after the hour for closing the church after the hour for closing the church go his fighting attitude. Acting on bad information and advice, he did not understand that. He only saw in my wishes the anxiety of a man anxious to supplant him. He suffered much, morally and physically ; and, like all sufferers, he naturally, so straightfor-ward and trusting, had become so suspicious as to proclaim at a large meeting in Cork that he considered those who had separated from him no longer as political foes, but as PERSONAL ENEMIES

who wished to have his life. We loved Parnell, but we loved Ireland better : and on account of our affection for Ireland we still cherish Parnell's memory We used to say that one day he would regard our opposition in its true light, and would freely forgive us, notwithstanding his own sufferings, what we had done for Ireland. His death came almost like a bolt from the blue, and yet in a manner expected." "Expected ?" I interrogated.

"Ye s, our poor Parnell used to

remain sometimes for forty-eight hours without food, suffered from constant insomonia, was a prey to a continual fever, and during his last weeks was only the shadow of his former self. the visit of the lady to the church again His death has not seen our hopes real- came to the rector's mind. Being ized. None the less do we believe that struck by the coincidence of the in sanding his love from his death-bed empress' death occurring at the moized. None the less do we believe that to his old colleagues he was thinking ment that this strange visit was made of us, too. His words should be interpreted in this sense-'Let all Ireland describe the lady. He described a lady assemble at his funeral, and let unity be restored at his tomb.' From heaven he would have blessed our united ranks. But certain stormy spirits—some with the conviction that it is their duty to Some time after the death of his

grief and excitement, shall soon return o us. "You will be the leader of the new party, I presume ?"

"You are quite in error. I have no qualification for the position-neither ability, past services, nor, allow me to add, the slightest inclination. There are better and more worthy men than I among us. Our leader, it is useless to name him. He shows himself with-out our aid. He rises from our midst by the force of circumstances. Look at O'Connell ! Look at Parnell ! They never needed a special nomination. One day all their colleagues and all the National party hailed them as their chief ; no anticipation ; no preparation. It will be the same now. "But are not the Irish in America

against you ?" "At the present moment. They

have mourned Parnell's loss in common with ourselves. But they have always remained strangers to our struggles, interfering only to advise peace and union.

OLD CHRONICLES OF THE RHINE.

On the banks of the Rhine stands an old city, a quaint old place where gen-erations have lived and died, where such changes have come that a citizen of the past ages, could he return, would no longer feel at home. In this ance. old city stands a large college, covering, with its three buildings and its church, almost a square. At one time (before 1789) this college belonged to the Jesuits. They held their classes here and attended the collegiate church ; now it is a Government school, and the masters, with their families dwell in the suites of rooms.

One evening in those old college times the rector sat in his room reading. One window of this room opened the when the sacristan came to tell him

that a lady asked permission to enter the church. He had told her that he could not allow her to do so, the rule forbade it. The lady had begged earnestly, he said, and told him that she had made a vow to offer some prayers before the Blessed Virgin's altar in this church. The rector, after a few moments' thought, gave the required permission, telling the Brother to remain until the lady had finished her prayers and then relock the door. After the lapse of a quarter of an hour the rector went to the window and saw a lady clothed in deep mourning kneeling in a devotional attitude, seemingly wrapt in fervent prayer. He could not see her face. A short time afterwards a page, wearing the colors of the house of Austria, entered his room saying he had been sent by his mistress to return sincere thanks for the favor granted to

her. The rector wondered a little, but the matter soon passed from his mind. In those early days when telegraph and rapid transit were unknown news came slowly. It was three days after the event before the news of the death he called the Brother and asked him strongly resembling the deceased empress. The rector said nothing but wrote an exact account of the visit in

EDUCATION. What the Catholic Church has Don for Secular Learning. The Liverpool Catholic Times of Oct says: The announcement that the Bishop of Salford was to preach at the Church of the Holy Names, Manchester, attracted large congregations thither on Sunday last. The celebrant of the Mass was Rev. Father Power, S. J., the deacon being Rev. Father Thomson, S. J., and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Ryan, S. J. Mr. Knowles officiated as master of ceremonies, and the attendants at the throne were Rev. Fathers Mordaunt, S. J., and Clarke, S. J. The music of the Mass was Hayden's

No. 1, and the offertory piece *Tota Pulchra*, was rendered by Mr. Lawton. defendence of Canterbury, Ethelwald of Winches-The choir was conducted by Mr. Dray cott, and Mr. Barrett presided at the organ. His Lordship the Bishop after reading the gospel of the day, chose the following words his text: "But your end is life everlasting (Rom. c. 6.) His Lordship said : "The five great pagan civilizations which preceded the Christian era knew not their true end

They made for their end-for the end of their education, for the end of all their labors-either the acquisition of worldly power, or of wealth, or of culture, or science, or of pleasure ; and they framed their education in accordance. We know that the great major-ity of men in these various civilizations lived in a condition of slavery, and that it was not the happiness of the greater number that was sought, but of the few. Then there appeared upon the earth a crucified God, and He came to tell man what was His true end. This is your end : life everlasting. He came proclaiming that the poo were blessed ; He pronounced woe upon

that self-sufficiency which character-izes the rich. He declared that but one thing was really necessary to know, ONE TRUE AND LIVING GOI and Jesus Christ Whom He had sent. He bade men to remember that they were in a state of probation, and that this life is but a school of education to fit them for their eternal destiny. Men no doubt, are greatly divided as to what is the real end of education. vast number of men of the present day are like the pagan civilization which has passed away, and they maintain that this world is the only end for which they must educate their children. Men ask for schools which shall be fitted for the business of this life; they say that religious instruction is in the way, and that we have not attained to the pro ficiency of the ancients. They would banish education altogether, as if it vere a superstition of the past. Others again there are who will not go so far as to banish religion altogether. They say: "We are surrounded by uncer-tainty; a little religious instruction will satisfy ; the main object, no doubt, is to prepare our children for the battle of life—to distinguish themselves in one respect or another." The Catholic Church was in no doubt or hesitation as to what should be the primary end of all education, which was that of preparing man for his eternal destiny; and no education could be worth the having which omitted from its curriculum the principal end for which man was in the world. Hence we hold that education must be distinctly and emphatically religious. Hence we hold hat God, that Jesus Christ, His Blessed Mother, and the saints must all have their places in the school-room and

must be held up before the eyes and the minds of the children as examples which teach them how to worship and

## LINCOLN AND THE CATHOLIC SISTERHOODS.

The following is an extract from Chitenden's " Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," a beautiful and touching ex pression of appreciation for the work of the Sisters :

country places: let them in no way refuse instruction." Hence you see that popular education—popular and free—was established by the Catholic Church let the set of t "Of all the forms of charity and Church long before the Reformation. benevolence seen in the crowded wards of the hospitals, those of some of the Popular education in those old Catholic days of peace and security was far above the education given in the last efficient. I never knew whence they Catholic Sisters were among the most three centuries of Protestant power. came, or what was the name of their The spirit of the teachers may be gathered from the writings of St. Bonaven-ture and St. Anselm. In the lives of order. They wore the ordinary plain black dress of some worsted stuff, but not the white band about the forethe great Bishops of those days we head. One instance illustrates the value of these volunteer nurses. one of the wards was a gigantic soldier ter, Willfrid of Ripon and many others severely wounded in the head. H delighted to have in their houses had suddenly become delirous, and was youths for the purpose of instructing raging up and down the ward, furious them, and it was a part of their mission against those who had robbed hin, of in secular matters to the children. All the priests in those old Catholic times that were in charge of catholic times the priests in those old Cathone times that were in charge of churches or cures were bound by the laws of the cures have bound by the people free. The surgeon was called in, and how several officers was consulting how they should seize and bind him, when they should seize and bind him, when Church to instruct the people free. The people of those good old Ca holic a small figure in black entered the room. With a shout of joyous recogdays received a good education accord-ing to the knowledge of the times, and nition the soldier rushed to his cot and drew the blanket over him, as if ashamed of his half-dressed appearthey received it gratis from the Church, and as they were socially and financially in circumstances of ease, where-by their lives were happier, and they ance. The Sister seated herself at his bedside, and placed her white hand on were more plentifully provided with the necessaries of life than had been the soldier's heated brow. His chest was heaving with excitement, but the the people since those days, so quite sight of her face had restored his corresponding to the social condition of 'I must have dreamed it' he reason. lower class was the knowledge said, 'but it was so real! which they possessed in those days.

"'I thought they had taken you away, and said I should never see you again. Oh ! I could have killed them all.

"'You must sleep now,' she said very gently ; 'I shall stay if you are Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, probably the greatest English-speaking pulpit orator in the world, recently good, and you have been so excited-. 'Yes,'he murmured. 'I will sleep delivered the following oration on Elo-I will do anything for you, if they will not take you away. I could not bear "Some have said that the days of oral eloquence are passing by ; that that, you know.' He closed his eyes, holding one of her hands clasped in the book and the newspaper will take the place of the orator. This can never his, and while we were looking on, be in the Church of God, for the proslept as peacefully as a child." claiming of the divine word is an es

And again on another page : "More lovely than anything I have Faith cometh not by printing. Faith cometh by hearing. That mighty power which thundered from the Athenian hills; which transfixed the conscript Fathers in Demonstrated the conscript Fathers ever seen in art, so long devoted to illustrations of love, mercy and charity, are the pictures that remain of those modest Sisters going on their in Rome's great senate; that mighty power that proclaimed in the great basilicas the truths and mysteries of errands of mercy among the suffering and the dying-gentle and womanly yet with the courage of soldiers leading Christianity ; the power that taught in Augustine and triumphed in Chrysosa forlorn hope, to sustain them with such horrors. As they went from cot tom and Basil and Bossuet ; to cot, distributing the medicines pre that mighty eloquence, if it should leave the scribed, or administering the cooling world — leave every other sphere of action — will be found alive with the strengthening draughts, directed, they were veritable angels of mercy. divine clergy and the celestial mission Their words were suited to every suf forevermore within the sanctuary of ferer. One they incided and encour-aged, another they calmed and southed: with every one they conthe living God. Eloquence may be obliged to cast aside the toga ; she shall never be found without the stole of the versed about his home, his wife, his mission elevated, sanctified, super-naturalized, by Him who formed elochildren, all the loved ones he was soon to see again, if he was obedien quence, by Him who was the missic and patient. How many times have I ary of the beautiful, the true and the seen them exorcise pain by their pre-ence or by their words ! How ofte good to the children of men. Beauti-ful eloquence ! Eloquence that stirred How often has the hot forehead of the soldie the world ; eloquence that thrills human grown cool, as one of the Sisters bathed souls ; eloquence that sweeps across the human heart with all its tendrils, that it ! How often has he been refreshed. encouraged and assisted along th touches the heart strings; eloquence that brings tears to the eyes; eloquence road to convalescence, when he would otherwise have fallen by the way, by that thrills; beautiful eloquence; blessed of God; sent by God; adorned the home memories with which these unpaid nurses filled his heart. by God with the benediction of the

Most High; glorious Christian elo-The late Abbe Leclerc, who was long quence shall remain forever more to touch, to bless, to console, to thrill, to Cardinal Mermillod's secretary, used to have his temper tried by many callelevate, to fight the world and its vices, but certain stormy spirits—some with the conviction that it is their duty to avenge Parnell; others the elements of disorder to be met with in every party — did not understand him thus. They have created an agitation which

# Coughing

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I stances from the bronchial passages, Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It ass Nature in ejecting the mnens, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

most popular of all cough curos. "Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experi-ence, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pec-toral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so allicited, I was ad-vised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have house, and feel comparatively scence." - Mirs. L. L. Brown, Demmark, Miss. "A few years ago I took a severe cold

— Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss. "A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a ter-rible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Peetoral, which releved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the con-tinual use of the Peetoral, a permanent cure was effected,"-Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

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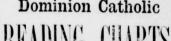
"Having been informed of the composition of PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELINIF, T cel it my duty to recommend it as an excel-ent remedy for padmonary effections in remeral." general." Montreal, March 27th 1889. N. FARAPD, M. D. Professor of chemistry at Laval University.

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is much over-estimated, for while millions of Irishmen are faithful to us they have only succeeded in winning over a few thousands. But they were numerous enough to create disturbance and to prevent our joining in the funeral ceremonies.

"But they are disinterested in their attitude ?" I suggested.

"Just think of the blindness of their passions, disinterested or otherwise. The two men, of all others, against whom they are most embittered, are precisely those who were slowest to break away from Parnell, and who have done so with a delicacy that Parnell himself never failed to acknowledge and appreciate — I mean Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. When the crisis arose they were in America. On their return they had a conference at Boulogne with Parnell, with the purpose

ARRIVING AT AN UNDERSTANDING as to the future management of the Irish party. These conferences finished without effecting anything ; but at least there was no feeling of bitterness left on either side. Nevertheless, Dillon and O'Brien have been threatened and insulted as much as, if not more, than I have, and have been forced to absent themselves.'

'Do you, then, think reconciliation impossible ?"

"Not at all. In those days of sorrow minds were easily inflamed. They did not weigh their words. Such and such people were pointed out as the cause of Mr. Pamall's double Parnell's death, and that was believed. Reflection will bring peace.

"But are you of opinion that the Parnellite leaders will yield up their

"Some of them, no; and for a good reason.

" Why ?" "Don't ask me to answer. Some

Parnellite members would like to prolong the struggle. They may do so alone, without a following. For, I repeat, the Irish people are with us, and the few dissentients, deceived by

tive of the rector of the college. Two or three nights before the day named for the execution the emperor, being

asleep, thought his mother came to his bedside and said :

"You must sign this parden for M." She held out a paper properly drawn up, merely needing the signature.

'I cannot, mother," he answered. 'all are equally guilty, all must die. "But, my son, you must sign this as a mark of favor to me. This gentleman's uncle once granted me some-thing without which I would have been indeed miserable."

Yielding to her wishes he signed the paper and she disappeared. Rousing himself, the emperor called his attend ant from the neighboring room and asked him if anyone passed through. The attendant had seen no one. Next day lying on the table in the

council chamber was found the pardon signed by the emperor. The emperor acknowledged his signature and the man was released. Learning that the

pardoned man's uncle was the rector of the Jesuits' college, the emperor sent for the rector and asked him what favor he had ever done his mother? The rector could only repeat the story of the visit of the lady to the church. He sent to the college for the records and read to the emperor the circumstances in detail.

Both men shed tears of emotion, the emperorat the grace granted his mother to fulfil a vow in her dying hour, the rector at the gratitude of the departed queen for his trifling favor.

The Best Authorities,

Such as Dr. Dio Lewis, Prof. Gross, and others, agree that catarrh is not a local but a constitutional disease. It therefore requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsa-parilla, which effectually and permanently cures catarrh. Thousands praise it.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, jaundice, bilions-ness, sick headache, constipation and all troubles of the digestive organs. Sirs,-For five years I suffered from lum-bago and could get no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and must say I find no better remedy for it. JOHN DESHERDAN, Sandwich, Ont.

shown herself to be

THE PATRON OF LEARNING and of science-she has proved herself to be such from the time of her first institution. All is welcome which tends o refine, to elevate, to purify the minds of men. Everything that aided in overcoming the passions, in giving supremacy to the mind over the body and over the lower instincts, was wel-come. Whatever, therefore, helps to raise and to inform and to strengthen and to cultivate the imagination-all these are welcome ; all these are instru-ments which we make use of for the advancement of man. From its first insti tution it was marvellous to behold the See of Peter sending not only Bishops to establish schools for the education of the people, but, as the Bishops multi-plied, to behold them sending out relig-

ious orders to give instruction to the people. Afterwards the See of Peter out not only Bishops, but monks and various religious orders, whose work was not only to cultivate the soil Wherever the influence of Peter was felt there was felt the influence of education. As Bishops multiplied, and as the monks spread themselves, centres of learning increased. In our ow country Venerable Bede tells us that education had been spread all over the and, and he says that both Latin and Greek were taught. And he says, moreover, that they did not want in those days for teachers, and he adds that never was England so happy as in those days. We find that the monks were bound to have a school for the benefit of the poor quite as much as

for the benefit of the rich. We find that at the close of the eighth century there were two schools-the minor and the major schools. One was intended for the monks and the other for the people, and both these schools were And we find again further on that even

THE GENERAL COUNCILS OF THE CHURCH dealt with this special matter of educa-tion, and Pope Innocent III. extended this injunction. Alexander com-manded that the schools should be free

quence ! It shall remain as God hath sent it. For faith cometh by hearing, and love by faith, and hope and beauty and virtue, and not only these but human civilization itself is the off-spring of faith; human civilization, uilt upon the truths that are preached; built upon the truths that sacred elo quence proclaims; for, as the throne

of Solomon, made of the purest gold and ivory, was supported by statues of ions, so the throne of our civilization s maintained by certain great truths of religion that give motive to moraly, that support the glorious throne of our civilization ; and these truths, hese fundamental truths, these are proclaimed in the eloquence of the Cathlic Church."

Cheerfulness.-I could write a whole ragraph merely on and for cheerfulss and merriment of the maiden, and ledicate it to mothers. Laughing cheerfulness throws the light of day on all the paths of life ; the evil fog of gloom hovers in every distance ; sorrow but to give instruction to the people. is more confusing and distracting than o-called giddiness. -Jean Paul Richter.

Cut in Texas.

Cut in Texas. Mr. Gustay Nauwald, Jr. Tivydale, Fred-erickburg P. O., Tex., U. S. A., writes: "I was cut by a seythe and knife in my hands and feet: I suffered three weeks. A half bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." Mr. Joab Scales, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back; in fact I was completely pros-trated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude." my gratitude

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lose patience when you are disturbed every hour of the day ?" "I remember the patience of my master, Mgr Mermillod !" was the reply.

## A Voice From Scotland.

DEAR SIRS,—I can highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It curved my daughter of a cough she had been troubled with since childhood. She is now twelve years old. years old. MRS. M. FAIRCHILD, Scotland, Ont.

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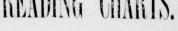
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