eekness to our Creator's power, Submission to His will. Oh, not for nothing were those words
To God above addressed.
He furnished an example bright
For us to imitate.
That in our darkest woes we might
Be happy in our state;
That should our spirit faint refuse
Its heavy load to bear.
We might be call'd to duty back
By this affecting prayer.

TRUE TO TRUST. THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XIX.

London was a picturesque old city at the period when Catherine went to reside there. Very different both in size and appearance from the gigantic accumulation of brick and mortar which now bears that name; as different perhaps as the Lin-din of the ancient Britons from the London of

of the ancient Britons from the London of the sixteenth century.

Had the young girl been obliged to live in one of the crowded thoroughfares of modern London, to breathe its atmosphere modern London, to breathers atmosphere of fog and smoke, and listen to its inces-sant noise and turmoil, she would have sant noise and turmoil, she would have felt even more acutely than she did the change from country to town life. The gabled houses, with high pointed roofs and latticed windows, and the narrow streets, had none of the dull uniform ap-nearance of town buildings of the present streets, had none of the dull uniform appearance of town buildings of the present day. Beautiful spires were to be seen high above the roof-tops, seeming to dart towards heaven, fit emblems of the ardent faith of the middle ages which had called them into existence. Catherine admired the city, which surpassed all she had ever imagined of its size and magnificence; nevertheless she, whose childhood and early youth had been passed amid the pleasant scenery of Devon and the wild landscapes of the Cornish coast, could not be insensible to the loss of those beauties of nature which had always delighted her young heart; nor could she but miss the young heart; nor could she but miss the joys and freedom of country life. Yet she was of too kind and grateful a disposhe was of too kind and grateful a dispo-sition to allow her good friends to see, more than she could help, that anything was painful to her in her new mode of life. And soon her cheerful happy spirit found enjoyment in the busy occupation of Master Alwin's establishment. Sometimes when alone with Barbara, she and the child would talk, with a pleas-ure not unmingled with regret of the sunny

she and the child would talk, with a pleasure not unmingled with regret, of the sunny meadows and shady woodland paths they had left, and of the wild flowers they loved to gather; and as their thoughts wandered back to those times, the memory of the dear friends who then smiled upon them, and whose presence had shed gladness around them, came floating back, surrounded by that mellow light with which time hallows recollections of the past.

past.

The room in which Catherine and Barbara usually sat at work (sometimes alone, sometimes with Dame Cicely) was upstairs, and served as a store-room; the pan walls were dark with age, the low was crossed by large beams, and ceiling was crossed by large beams, and as the windows were small, and in deep recesses, the chamber had that peculiar recesses, the chamber had that peculiar and unpleasant gloom which characterized buildings of that period. The light penetrated cautiously, it might seem, into the room, and though a bright gleam might fall on some of the well-polished pieces of furniture that stood nearest the window, all else lay obscure in shade. There were numerous cupboards on all sides, and Dame Cicely had shown the contents of them to her young friends; one contained the her young friends; one contained the house linen; in another clothes that might be of use to the poor were carefully put by; a third held the store of groceries necessary for the family; each press being arranged with the greatest neatness and

Catherine and Barbara thought they had seen everything in the room, when one day the latter, who was searching for a ball of wool which had rolled along the floor, discovered that one of the panels in

"Is there a cupboard there also?" i quired the child, addressing Dame Cicely.
The old lady replied in the affirmative, adding that it was quite full, but of what she did not is was quite full, but of what she did not say; and often after that day Barbara would look at the panel, wonder-ing why a cupboard had been made in that place, for it must, she thought, be very small.

small.

Three weeks had elapsed since the return of the merchant to his shop. It was Sunday, and a very wet day; the family and household and a few Catholic neighbors had joined together in prayer, it being, as then mostly the case, impossible for them to assist at Mass. The devotions were terminated, and Catherine and Barbara remained alone in that room which bara remained alone in that room which has been already described; the former was turning over the leaves of her old Missal when Dame Cicely re-entered.
"That is a handsome book," she

That is a nandsome book, sne said, taking it into her hand. "Canst thou read it without difficulty?"

"Yes," replied the young girl; "mother taught me to read and write when I was

quite a child." "And art thou fond of reading?"

"O very fond. Dear mother had a few sooks which I have read over many books which I have read over many times. When I used to go to see good Dame Andrew, I sometimes flooked into her books; but she had not many."
"Over much reading is bad, Catherine," said the old dame. "I never read aught had but my prayer-book, and am none

said the old dame. "I never read aught else but my prayer-book, and am none the worse for that; many good folks do not even know their letters. But since you seem fond of learning, methinks it is no harm to make use of the talents God has given you, and so I shell not mind. has given you, and so I shall not mind ng you a book just to read on holi

days or in the long winter evenings."

As Dame Cicely said this, she took the large bunch of keys which hung from her waistland, and waistband, and, separating a small one

If You are Ruined in health fo the use of any or that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming Rev. Isaac N. Augustin. "Discovery" sold by druggists.

from the rest, proceeded towards the little cupboard which she unlocked. Barbara drew near, delighted to have a view of the

drew near, designated interior.

The panel opened from the ground to about the height of a man's head; the depth inside did not exceed six inches, and the few narrow shelves only held some old rubbish. Barbara and Catherine looked rubbish street with surprise; there were rubbish. Barbara and Catherine looked at each other with surprise; there were certainly no books there or anything else of value. But the dame touched a spring and what had seemed to be the end of the cupboard opened back, displaying to view a space large enough to admit a person; there were shelves all round. "Here," said Dame Cicely, "we keep the vestments and all that is necessary for the offering of the holy sacrifice of the Mass; and here, too, the priest had to hide once when our priest had to hide once when our

too, the priest had to hide once when our house was searched. The pursuivants opened the front cupboard, but they did uot find this out, Thank God!"
"Catherine, take this book," she added, handing her an old volume which she had chosen from amongsta few others that lay on the ground in a corner.

The young girl seized it with joy, and read with some difficulty the half-effaced title, which announced that the contents was the Legend of St. Bega, Virgin and Abesse, printed from the manuscript of a monk, who wrote some centuries after the death of the holy nun. It was one of those early specimens of printing known

death of the holy nun. It was one of those early specimens of printing known as block-books, the impression being taken from letters cut out in a block of wood, which caused them to be of a somewhat clumsy form.

"My grand-uncle was a printer and engraver," said Dame Cicely, "and when I was a girl my mother used to take me to see him. He loved me very much, and being fond of old books himself, he gave me this one, which he prized; but for my me this one, which he prized; but for my part, I never cared to read, and preferred my spinning-wheel to a book any day; so it has been lying by these forty years and

more."

Catherine thanked her kind friend, and seating herself in one of the high-backed chairs near the window, she began to

How little do most of us think, when How little do most of us think, when we hand a book to a young person, that the whole future of that soul may perhaps be influenced by what it there reads!

Catherine was just at that age when the Catherine was just at that age when the mind and heart are most impressionable, and the feelings are stronger than the judgment. She was seventeen, and a feeling hitherto unknown to her had of late passed over that lightsome nature; it made her thoughtful but not sad; it occupied her interiorly; but none of her daily duties were on that account neglected.

What that feeling was, from whence it proceeded, or to what it tended, she could not clearly ascertain. It wat not discon-

not clearly ascertain. It was not discon-tent with her present situation, and yet it teht with her present situation, and yet it made her heart yearn for something more perfect; as long, however, as she had Barbara to educate, she was fully satisfied to devote all her time and energies to that object; but when the great work should be fulfalled, what coarse of life should she fullow? Although the juntly reserved follow? Although she justly esteemed follow? Although she Justry esteemed those who led really good lives in the world, she felt called to something higher. She knew not what, but she prayed each day that God's will might be made maniday that God's will might be made manifest to her, and she continued cheerfully to perform the duties of her station, waiting with childlike confidence until her Heavenly Father should point out the manifest the mighal her to follow

Heavenly Father should point out the road He wished her to follow.

Such, then, was the disposition of Catherine's mind when Dame Cicely unburied from her mysterious press the long-forgotten book, and bestowed it on her young friend. The rain continued to fall in torgents, and the girl remained by the win friend. The rain continued to tall in torrents, and the girl remained by the window reading. She followed with interest
the life of the saintly princess.

The quaint language of the Saxon
monk, and the clumsy form of the old
letter prevented her from proceeding

monk, and the clumsy form of the old letters, prevented her from proceeding very rapidly, but this by no means abated her ardor; indeed, her attention was so fixed on the book, that, had not little Barbara reminded her of the hour, the mid-day meal would have been unbooked.

The Responsibility of the Liquor Responsibility of the Liqu

During the week Catherine found little time to devote to reading; now and then a few spare moments were spent by her in deciphering a page of the old volume; but when Sunday came round again she was able to sit down quietly and enjoy her treasure. With what delight she heard the good monk's description of the large monastery which St. Bega erected at Hartlepool, Heorthen, or Hertesie, as the peninsula was called of old. How her young soul relished the account of the fervent keeping of fasts and watching; of the chanting of hymns and psalms, and the study of holy books, to all of which its pious inmates devoted themselves! A life free from those distracting cares which must engross the attention of which must engross the attention of Christians engaged in the world; a life Christians engaged in the world; a life whelly consecrated to the service of God, and for His sake to the wants, both spiritual and temporal, of his suffering children—such was the beautiful vision which the history of Saint Bega and her nuns placed before Catherine. If only that life could be one day hers, thought she; but then she feared it was temerity in one subject to numerous imperfactions to as subject to numerous imperfections to aspire to so high a state. And then, where pire to so high a state. And then, where could she now find a convent in England? Those peaceful abodes, where sanctity and learning had so long flourished, were determined the state of the same peace of the same state. stroyed; she remembered her mother tell-ing her how their holy inmates had been stroyed; she team, and been ing her how their holy inmates had been ruthlessly driven from their secluded homes, and the precious altar furniture, and even the money destined for the poor partial off by profane hands. There and even the money destined for the poor carried off by profane hands. There seemed therefore, humanly speaking, no possibility of her ever following a con-ventual life; but Catherine knew that God Wentari me, but catherine knew that God has merciful designs on all souls, and that He will guide those that confide in Him, whatever be their lot in this world; she therefore remained in peace. TO BE CONTINUED.

"Now Well and Strong

SHIPMAN, Illinois. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing as the doctors thought, health from any cause, especially from dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery" for her and she commenced with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical improving at once, and is now well and

The Bilious, is a disorder of the human system. A technical definition of the term is this: pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile; as, a bilious patient; dependant on an excess of bile; as bilious temperature.

dependant on an excess of bile; as bilious temperment; bilious symptoms.

The word bile, when employed in the sense in which it is to be understood in this article, signifies, according to the Dictionaries, "a yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid, nauseous fluid secreted by the liver."

"Any derangement of the bile at once manifests itself in great bodily discomfort, in loss of appetite and in despondency," recently remarked an author of a valueable treatise upon this subject.

The same writer further adds: "Some of the following symptoms are usually prominent: Pain in the right side, which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain

prominent: Pain in the right side, which is very sensitive to pressure. The pain will sometimes appear to be located under the shoulder blade. There is also irregular appetite, flatulence, a sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, and, sooner or later, the skin and whites of the eyes become vellow the stock also solved and or later, the skin and whites of the eyes become yellow, the stools clay-colored and the urine yellow, depositing a copious sediment." The balance of the too familiar train of ills needs no further mention here. The bilious is, as will be seen, an affliction of great magnitude, and of varied forms of direct and indirect appearance. The disease is no respecter of perspective of perspectations. ance. The disease is no respecter of persons or localities. Its deadly and implac ble enemy is found in

It acts on the liver and kidneys at the same time, and by its mild but efficient cathartic effects, moves the bowels freely. The morbid poisons that have been the cause of all this disease and suffering will be thrown off; new life will be infused into every organ, and nature, thus aided will soon restore the patient to health.

Physicians of repute and standing, men who are honored for their probity, and respected and trusted for their scientific respected and trusted for their secential attainments, are using Kidney-Wort in their practice regularly. No stronger evidence of the worth of the remedy would dence of the worth of the remedy would seem to be necessary. Such endorsements are few and far between. We had almost said that they were without precedent in the history of a a proprietary remedy. Be that as it may, however, the fact remains established that Kidney-Wort is a matchestablished that Kinney-Wort is a match-less remedy, and one that needs only to be tested to demonstrate its rare merit as a healer of most of the common maladies of the human family.

the human family.

DR. PHILIP C. BALLOU,
lives at Monkton, Vt. Under date of April
20th, 1882, the doctor wrote to the proprietors of Kidney-Wort, and said, among
other things: "Nearly a year ago I wrote
to you about the success I had had in the
use of Kidney-Wort in my Practice. The
past year I have used it more than ever. past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It cured Mr. an Lawrence, of this town, of a terrible Ethan Lawrence, of this fown, of a terrible case of bloated kidney disorder. I have also treated many other diseases successfully with it. Constipation, in all its forms yields to it, and in rheumatic affections I have known it to give almost immediate relief. In female disorders it is equally successful. Take it all in all it is the most successful. Take it all in all it is the most wonderful medicine I have ever used." Dr. Ballou does not stand alone in his experience with this remedy. R. K. Clark, M. D. of South Hero, Vt., says: "Kidney-Wort does all that is claimed for it." Whilst Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia says, in a nutshell: "Kidney-Wort cured my wife when my own and other physicians, prescriptors, and the control of th my own and other physicians' prescrip-tions only palliated her troubles."

THE SALOON.

ON SALOON-KEEPING.

North-western Chronicle Report. Bishop Ireland took occasion at the held in Pfeifer's Hall, last Monday night, to explain clearly his views on saloon-keeping. The report which has been extensively circulated by the press, that all saloon-keepers have been excommunicated in the diocese of St. Paul, has already been contradicted in these columns, and the correction has been extenumns, and the correction has been extensively copied by the secular and religious papers of the country. But as between the report and the contradiction, it seems to remain uncertain as to what are Bishop Ireiand's real views on the matter, we reproduce substantially his words as spoken at the meeting:

Saloon-keeping in itself, and entirely apart from any consideration of the method by which the business is conducted, method by which the business is conducted, is not necessarily sinful, any more than the drinking of liquor in moderate quantities and with proper restrictions, is in itself wrong. The trouble, in both cases, is that the limits between what is, and what is not permissible, are very indistinct and difficult to define; and saloons, as we practically find them, are vastly different from saloons in the abstract. Saloons, as usually conducted, need very little specific condemnation from priest or bishop; they already stand condemned before man and God. Saloon keeping in itself is permissible on the following conditions:

sible on the following conditions 1st. If the saloon-keeper is careful never to allow his establishment to be opened, or a drop of liquor sold on Sun-days, he has taken the first step toward conducting his business on legitimate prin-There is no reason why saloons should remain open on Sundays while the law closing dry goods stores, for instance, is rigidly enforced. Of the two, dry goods stores are more beneficial, more necessary, and have consequently a better right to

remain open.

2d. Selling liquor to minors is something which not only the law of the land forbids, but common sense teaches us, is a forbids, but common sense teaches us, is a great and dangerous evil. To encourage the taste for liquor in adults is bad enough, to cultivate it in children, whose charac-

Young and middle-aged men, suffering

BILIOUSNESS AND BILIOUS PATIENTS.

Pertaining to Bile, Bilious Symptoms,
Bilious Temperaments—The Remedy.

The Bilious, is a disorder of the human

The Bilious, is a disorder of the human Yet how many saloons are there where the slightest objection would be offered by the proprietor to the most terrible blas-

phemy or oaths.

The saloon-keeper should, furthermore. The saloon-keeper should, furthermore, never sell to a man who has already been drinking so much that an additional glass would produce intoxication, nor should he ever sell a drop to the habitual drunk-

These are in brief the rules of strict the-ology that should guide and regulate saloon-keeping. And now we can ask the question: In how many saloons, as they practically exist and do business, are those conditions

Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that we caution our people against salcon-

kept by those who are not of their own nationality, and if there were no Irish saloon-keepers there would be few Irish

Men who are tempted to engage in the saloon business because it is easy work and the profits are large, should rather seek employment. employment in any other occupation, breaking stones on the public highway if necessary, and God will bless and prosper them for their determination to avoid this abominable traffic. Whisky money never lasts it brings no blessing with it

institution where they would have good care. She said she was the eldest of a family of seven children, and that they had always lived happily and comfortably with their parents, until her father started a saloon. Then her mother took to drinking after which their travelle came fast

cession, sought to occupy the first place in church and tried by generous contribu-tions to religious and charitable objects to purchase for themselves the respectability which their business surely does not afford

We keep in our houses wines and inquors, which we offer to all who visit us. We are ashamed to receive company without passing around the social glass, as it is called, at weddings, baptisms, and some-also badly involved. I could retain nothing out passing around the social glass, as it is called, at weddings, baptisms, and sometimes even at funerals—for King Alcohol does not even respect the dead—we invite our friends to drink, we are afraid to vious friends to drink the friends the f late custom, to stand up boldly for our principles.

Saloons in connection with grocery stores are another potent source of intem-perance. Under the guise of buying of perance. Under the guise of buying of groceries, men—sometimes even women—frequent these places. Many who would not go to saloons drop into the grocery store, which thus becomes a veil to hide the shame of dram drinking.

The friends of temperance should resolve never to deal at stores where liquor is sold, and they should influence their neighbors.

never to deal at stores where liquor is sold, and they should influence their neighbors to imitate their example, so that the keep-ing of saloons in connection with groceries would be rendered unprofitable, and con-sequently would be abandoned.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, nice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

DISEASE GATHERS' STRENGTH as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas

A Rope about our Necks.

A weak stomach or enfeebled circulation is like a rope about our necks. We are strung up and unstrung alternately till existence becomes unbearable. Bur-dock Blood Bitters will arrest all this Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose three stamps for Part VII of World's Dispensary Dime Series of pamphlets. Address World's DISPENSOF SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Will Wonders ever Cease.

No matter how great one's experience, there is always something yet to be met with which calls forth our astonishment. with which calls forth our astonishment. New-papers now and then, as well as the public in general, find this to be so. A case in point are the investigations instituted by the "Chicago Tribune," "Times," "Cincinnati Star," and other papers in regard to the rather remarkable claims advanced in favor of an article which has been placed before the people by means of the press and otherwise. In every instance these editorial investigations have resulted in a complete triumph for the article referred to.

The claims made regarding it were not

The claims made regarding it were not only fully sustained, but scores of prominent and influential citizens were everywhere found, who from their personal experience and observations accorded their enthusiastic indorsement. The following extracts from letters of citizens of Fort Wayne, are specimens of testimonials re-

we caution our people against salconkeeping?
The Bishop of Richmond in his lenten
pastoral says:
"Considering how great are the evils
and how shameful and wide-spread are the
scandals that are caused by drink, it would
indeed be a joy to our heart if that happy
day would ever arrive when our Catholics would have nothing to do with dispensing drink to the public."
We re-echo his words for the diocese of
St. Paul.
This city has fewer Irish Catholic saloon
keepers in proportion to its Irish Catholic
population than any city in the Union,
but it must have fewer yet. Over how
many saloons do we not see a Celtic name?
Itishmead a disordered
wayne, are specimens of testimonials received from all sections of the country.
Under date of January 17th, Mr. John
G. Fledderman, the well known Merchant
Tailor, in Union Block, writes: "I was a
sufferer for many years with Neuralgia
and Rheumatism, and found no relief until
I tried St. Jacobs Oil. After using two
bottles I was entirely cured. I shall alwave keep it in the house, and will not
fail to recommend it to my friends."
pain in the back, the liver was deranged;
if a pain came in the lower chest the lungs
were affected and consumption was near;
it is now known that a pain in the back
indicates diseased kidneys, while troubles
in the lower chest sizes from a disordered in the lower chest arise from a disordered liver and not imperfect lungs. A severe pain in the head was once thought to come from some partial derangement of the brain; it is now known that troubles in other parts of the body and away from the head, cause headaches and that only by removing the cause can the pain be

cured. It is a matter of PRIVATE HISTORY
that General Washington was bled to

it, and attend to them at once, continued: 'Let us look at this matter a little more

The human body is the most perfect and yet the most delicate of all with their parents, until her fathef started a saloon. Then her mother took to drinking, after which their trouble came fast. Justice Walsh remarked that it was the saddest case that has ever been brought before him. The children were sent to the Home for the Friendless. The time has passed for saloon-keepers to rule in Church and State. The day was, when at the St. Patrick's day parade they rode on horseback at the head of the procession, sought to occupy the first place in content of the precautions and care are not exerprecautions and care are not exer-This is one of the most vital questions of life. People may avoid it for the present, but there is certain to come a

purchase for themselves the respectability which their business surely does not afford them.

Such things are no longer facts of the day in St. Paul; and throughout the country at large, they are rapidly becoming only memories of the past.

Saloon-keepers should not rule in politics: no good result for either the part of the politics in a good result for either the politics. country at large, they are rapidly becoming only memories of the past.

Saloon-keepers should not rule in politics; no good result for either city or State can be hoped for, when they purchase votes for their candidates by distributing beer or whisky, and when office holders receive from them their inspirations as to what is politically right or wrong. Alcohol must, at most, only expect to be tolerated, it should not rule. The Bishop then spoke at most, only expect to be tolerated, it should not rule. The Bishop then spoke of "home saloons," and said:

At this time I was so weak I could not raise my head from the pi low and I

FAINTED REPEATEDLY,
My heart beat so rapidly it was with upon my stomach, while the most intense pains in my back and bowels caused me o long for death as a relief. It was at this critical juncture that a physical long-ing which I felt (and which I most firmly believe was an inspiration) caused me to send for the leaves of a plant I had once known in medical practice. After great difficulty I at last secured them and began their use in the form of tea. I noticed a lessening of the pain at once; I began to mend rapidly; in five weeks I was able to be about, and in two months I became to be about, and in two months I became perfectly well and have so continued to suffered; it is day. It was only natural that such a result should have caused me to investigate most thoroughly. I carefully examined fields in medicine never before examined I sought the cause of physical will be cause of physical will be caused in the caused plored, I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be

"Having found this great truth, I saw clearly the cause of my recovery. The simple vegetable leaf I kad used was a food and restorer to my well nigh exhausted kidneys and liver. It had come to them when their life was nearly gone and by its simple, yet powerful influence, had purified, strengthened and restored them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of the constitutions."

any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a Royal Remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions." them and saved me from death. Realizing the great benefit which a knowledge of this truth would give to the world I began in a modest way to treat those afflicted and in every case I found the same

HAPPY RESULTS
which I had experienced. Not only this, but many who were not conscious of any physical trouble, but who, at my sugges-tion, begin the use of the remedy which had saved my life, found their health steadily health steadily improving and their strength continually increasing. So universal, where used, was this true, that I determined the entire world should share in its results, and I therefore placed the formula for its preparation in the hands of

Mr. H. H. Warner, a gentleman whom it cured of a severe kidney disease, and who, by reason of his personal worth, high standing and liberality, has become known and popular to the entire world. This gentleman at once began the manufacture of the remedy on a most extensive scale, and to-day, Warner's safe Cure, the pure remedy that saved my life, is known and used in all parts of the world and can be found on the shelves of every drug store.

"I am aware a prejudice exists toward proprietary medicines, and that such prejudice is too often wellfounded, but the value of a pure remedy is no less because it is a proprietary medicine. A justifiable prejudice exists toward quack doctors, but is it right that this prejudice should extend towards all the doctors who are earnestly and intelligently trying to do their duty? Mr. H. H. Warner, a gentleman whom it

and intelligently trying to do their duty? Because Warner's Safe Cure saved my life Because Warner's Safe Cure saved my life before it became a proprietary medicine, is it reasonable to suppose that it will not cure others and keep still more from sickness now that it is sold with a government stamp on the wrapper? Such a theory would be childish."

The dealers they read some high some

The doctor then paid some high com-pliments to modern science, and closed

pliments to modern science, and closed his lecture as follows:

"How to restore the health when broken and how to keep the body perfect and free from disease must ever be man's highest study. That one of the greatest revelations of the present day has been made in ascertaining the true seat of health to be in the kidneys and liver all scientists now admit, and I can but feel that the discovadmit, and I can but feel that the discovery which I have been permitted to make, and which I have described to you is destined to prove the greatest, best and most reliable friend to those who suffer and long for happiness, as well as to those who desire to keep the joys they now possess."

The Heads of Great Men.

It is usually supposed that men of great intellectual powers have large and massive heads; but the theory, which Dr. Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, was the first breaking stones on the public highway if the necessary, and God will bless and prosper them for their determination to avoid this abominable traffic. Whisky money never lasts, it brings no blessing with it, and is often the price of sin, and not unfrequently it is obtained at the cost of the widow's tears shed over the poor child, who as sees led by whisky to ruin and eternal perdition. The saloon-keeper and his family are themselves often the victims of this terrible traffic in alcohol. A reacted in the saloon-keeper and his family are themselves often the victims of this terrible traffic in alcohol. A reacted in the saloon-keeper and his family are themselves often the victims of this terrible traffic in alcohol. A reacted in the saloon-keeper and his family are themselves often the victims of this terrible traffic in alcohol. A reacted in the saloon-keeper and his family are themselves often the victims of this terrible traffic in alcohol. A reacted in the saloon-keeper and his family are themselves often the victims of this terrible traffic in alcohol. A reacted in the saloon-keeper and his family are themselves often the victims of this terrible traffic which are the price of sin, and not unfrequently it is obtained at the cost of the widow's tears shed over the poor child, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by nature for an old age, and who premature for an old age, and who prematurely died—murdered by malpractice—the called who 'bled him conciled, who again took away a large amount of the vital fluid. Thus in succession four physicians drew away the life of a great man who was intended by their large heads, but this is attributable to the painters, who agreed with the general opinion and wished naturely died—murdered by malpractice—the call bleeding!"

The speaker the graphically described another period which came upon the call bleeding!"

The speaker the graphically described and two brothers aged and Epicurus, among many others, are mentioned as instances. Some are even lowbrowed, as Burton, the author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy;" Sir Thomas Browne and Albert Durer. The average forehead of the Greek sculptures in the rieze from the Parthenon is, we are told, "lower, if anything, than what is seen in modern foreheads." The gods themselves modern foreheads." The gods themselves are represented with "ordinary, if not low brows." Thus it appears that the popular tion on the matter is erroneous, and that there may be great men without big heads - in other words, a Geneva watch is capable of keeping as good time as an eight-day clock.—Journal of Science.

Millions of packages of the Diamond Dyes have been sold without a single complaint. Everywhere they are the favorite Dyes.

A common, and often fatal, disease is Jaundice. Regulate the action of the Liver, and cleanse the blood with Burdock Blood Bitters, and the worst case may be

speedily cured. Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto Globe, says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure to the public. I have suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and have tried several remedies without receiving any benefit Being recommended to do so. I used one bottle, and must say that I find the resul bottle, and must say that I and the result perfectly satisfactory, not being troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Would you avoid the Biliary complaints incidental to spring and summer? Cleanse the system with Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood, and is the purest tonic in the world. Trial bottles 10 cents.

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Mr. J. B. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: plored, I sought the cause of physical order and disorder, happiness and pain, and I found the kidneys and liver to be the governors, whose motions regulate the entire system."

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ROYAL REMEDY for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions."

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"BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete c Quick, complete cure,

all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1, at all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1, at Druggists.

Erysipelas, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Eruptions, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood are promptly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It purges all foul humors from the system, imparting strength and vigor at the same time. MARCH 30, 1883.

The Woods of Troch.

FROM THE IRISH. With the rings shining fair Of her rich head of hair— With the beam flashing blue from h These heart-strings of mine Are like fibres they twine When they fetter the fawn that mus

Yet, if Fortune would give
That with her I might live,
Like the winds should I fly to my q
For my fond heart abides
Where the bright one resides,
Where the tall woods of Trooh flouri

Now then let us depart, O thou prize of my heart! And in love's rosy bowers we'll abide There's a murmur of bees, And of waves, and of trees, Where the tall woods of Trooh mant!

The apple is there,
And the nuts cluster fair,
And the berry hangs red on the bough;
Then away love with me,
There is sward to the knee
Under Trooh's summer foliage now. The linnet shall pour
From its blossomy bower,
And the throstle shall shed from the sprage Such warblings divine
When they know you are mine,
All the woods—all the world shall be gay!

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. PASTORAL LETTER OF BISHOP FARRELL

But, will home teaching, even wh united to the teaching in the Church, sufficient to form a thorough Christi education? This is a question that nee the deepest consideration by all who a anxious for the Christian training and d answer it properly we must lay dow some preliminary truths. In the fir place, we must bear in mind that the va place, we must bear in mind that the va majority of parents, and certainly Catholic parents, belongs to the workin and industrial classes, and that it is diffi-cult, not to say almost impossible, after the severe and exhausting labors of the day, that they can find time or strength even if they always had the requising knowledge, to develop the Christia growth of their children. Then, again how many poor people, though full of how many poor people, though full of faith and anxious for their children's we faith and anxious for their children's wel-fare, are not well qualified to instruct the bright little ones who fill their home! On the other hand, the work of the priest i very limited; the time that he can spar very short. He can only see these children on Sunday, as a general rule, and then he has many other duties to fulfil, and we have seen how little can be effected in the short time at his disposal. But during the week, during all the time when the during those hours of mental activity their school studies, what will enable then to grow in their faith and in the knowledge f their religion if they have no assistar and no teaching? Here, then, appears the necessity of Christian schools, to the work of Christian schools, to continue the work of Christian parents, to help the work of Christian ministers, and complete the work of Christian education What the parents began in their hon what the parents began in their hon what the priest continues in the churches school must develop and fortify. This what it behooves you to consider. It is a subject far more important than many control of the contro Catholics imagine. The enemies of the Church instinctively realize it. From the conduct of those who make war upon religion, and who with wonderful unanimselect as their favorite and most powerful weapon godless schools and mere secular teaching, sensible Catholics, even if they had no other motive to determine them, no authority to guide them, should learn what to think of such schools and such teaching. It is right to learn even from an enemy; and precisely, because the foes of Christianity attach such importance to the banishment of the religious. to the banishment of the religious element from schools, so should all sincere Christians unite most earnestly in preserving and guarding for the schools of their children the sacred influence of religion. But for you, my brethren, as we shall show you hereafter, there is higher ground than this to stand upon. There is the unanimous teaching of the Catholic hierarchy throughout the world; the voice of the Bishops of America as spoken in various Councils; the voice of the Bishops of Ire-

land, Germany, France and England; the

land, Germany, France and England; the voice of the Bishops of the Old World and the New; and clear above them all, directing and guiding all, the voice of the chief Pastor of the flock,—the voice of Christ's vicar,—the voice of the successor of St. Peter who was charged with feeding both the lambs and the sheep of Christ. Never, except upon positive articles of faith, has there been such unanimity in the teachings of the chief pastors of the Church as with regard to the evils of godless schools. For

regard to the evils of godless schools. For you, dear brethren, this authority ought to be, and is, we trust, sufficient to deter mine your assent. But we desire to go more fully into the matter, and state some of the core which is the control of the core which is the control of the core which is the control of the core which is the c

of the reasons which should make you, as

Catholics, and which will also, we hope,

soon induce every Christian man, every one who believes in Christ and who desires

to save his soul, to feel, as certain and not to be doubted, that Christian schools are

needed if we wish to train up the future generations as Christian, and that godless

schools will not only destroy supernatural faith and all belief in revelation, but that

they will sap parental authority, under-mine the family, and diminish the social

and civic virtues.

In the first place, we need scarcely mind you that the Catholic Church has ever been the friend and protectress of a! true knowledge. Her whole history prove how carefully she cultivated and fostered it in all ages. She established schools and universities in the darkest epochs; she made her monasteries storehouses of learning, where all the remains of Grecian and Roman literature that had escaped the invasions of the barbarians were carefully treasured up, and lovingly transmitted down to our times by the indefatigable labors of her monks. The wonderful ser vices which she rendered to human knowledge are now generally conceded even by those who do not submit to her teaching. The Church that founded all the great universities of the Old World; that established the first public schools for the children of the poor; that fostered all the fine arts; that invented Gothic architecture, and reared those mighty temples which are even yet unapproachable in their majesty and sublimity; that gave a soul to pesty and stomathy, that inspired Fra Painting and to music; that inspired Fra Angelico, Raphael and Michael Angelo; Palestrina, Mozart and Hayden; that encouraged every invention, the art of print. wh