# 5, 1884.

Lordship for loved Father ar guide and say that long ach, comfort ely pray that o's wise and cting his new that he may ential now.arom the perils faith, through ce of the God-otbeds of in-

sk your Lordour families, join in askamongst us a arned and so

untry as else-

ongregation of Vincent Cleary,

he parish of p, on this, the visit to this from that of welcome you most respect-our Lordship expression of d fealty, and reign Pontiff, Leo XIII., the and the Head Church, estab-

elf. is opportunity lship our conecent safe re the centre of ous in all age is great, holy whence have rned and holy ighten, streng-

tionately wely as the good of love, to dis-ren those preessings entrus-bly beg to con-sincere thanks terest and care manifested in in so greatly es and facilities oly religion, in med priests, the ove and bless us. your Lordship ervices for the endered by our priest of this years, also, of and unwearied iritual wants of trials and privapublic expres riest, and of his heart, and as a we can point to the beautiful rected, and so im, with the co-nder the blessing rt of this large ing tabernacles may be fittingly the living and

and sincerely pression of our or dear Father here as curate vho so who so well, so manifold duties d who possesses es of both head ore tender your ons on so fitting Kelly, and earn-life and happi-to both Father

on of the honor

NOV. 15, 1884.

THE EARLY SCOTTISH."CHURCH. Dublin Review. The annals of the Scottiah Church con-tinue to be veiled in obscurity till we approach the reign of Malcolm Ceanmor. The succession of the Biahops of St. Andrews can be traced indeed without interruption, but of one or two in the eleventh century we only know the character. In 1059, Fothad the Second became Bishop. It was he who blessed the union of Malcolm with the sainted Margaret, an event fraught with the greatest consequences to the religious state of the kingdom. Winning the hear of her husband by the charm of her vir-tues, the holy queen soon led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to the the second led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to the holy queen soon led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to the south of the charm of her vir-tues, the holy queen soon led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to the south of the second led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to the south of the second led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to the south of the same of the south of the same approach to the south of the same of the south the south of the second led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to became Bishop. It was he who blessed the union of Malcolm with the sainted Margaret, an event fraught with the greatest consequences to the religious state of the kingdom. Winning the heart of her hushand by the charm of her vir-tues, the holy queen soon led him to inaugurate the reform which she was to direct, to the sanctification of the court, the remodelling of the church, and the spiritual welfare of her people. Two causes thiefly produced disorder in the bishoprics, and the overgrown power of the great vasals of the Crown, whose interference in a ceclesizatical matter stresulted in a relaxation of discipline and disregard of proper authority. Besides St. Andrews, in the dominions of King Malcolm, only two other sees, those of Candida Casa and Mortlach (afterwards Aberdeen) were at this time filled. The Islas and Orkney were not subject to the Scottish monarch. Caithness and Moray were now added, Glasgow was restored by

were now added, Glasgow was restored by the king's son David in his own principalthe king's son David in his own principal-ity of Cumbria, and all were reconstituted on a permanent territorial basis. The queen invited from England the regular canons to replace the native comobiles in the public worship of the cathedral churches, and the barbarous rites and peculiarities which had crept into the ser-rice ware abalished. A great excemble of peculiarities which had crept into the ser-vice were abolished. A great assembly of the chief nobles and clergy was held, in which Malcolm interpreted for the queen, ignorant as she was of the Gaelic language. Hey arguments and authority induced them to sanction the changes she was bent on introducing, to bring the local usages into harmony with the discipline of the universal Church. Lent began to be observed in accordance with the Roman custom, the observance of the Sunday enforced, and certain abuses in the cele-bration and reception of the Eucharist suppressed.

bration and reception of the Eucnarist suppressed. "There is, perhaps, no more beautiful character recorded in history than that of Margaret. For purity of motives, for an earnest desire to benefit the people among whom her lot was cast, for a deep sense of religion and great personal piety, for the unselfish performance of whatever duty lay before her, and for entire self-abnega-tion she is unsurpassed, and the chronicallay before her, and for entire self-abnega-tion, she is unsurpassed, and the chronical-ers of the time all bear testimony to her exalted character. Ordericus Vitalis says of her, in a few words—"This distinguished princess, descended from a long line of kings, was still more eminent for her great worth and the sanctity of her life;" and the Saxon Chronicle considers that her marriage took place by divine appoint-ment, for 'the prescient Creator knew beforehand what he would have done by her: for she was to increase the praise of her; for she was to increase the praise of God in the land, and direct the king from the erroneous path and incline him, together with his people, to a better way, and suppress the evil habits which the nation had previously cultivated, as she afterwards did ;' and the Chronicle sums it up by saying that 'she performed many useful deeds in the land to the glory of God, and also in royal qualities bore her-self well as to her was natural.'"—Skene,

p. 344. St. Margaret died in 1093. The work St. Margaret died in 1093. The work of re-organization commenced by her was worthily continued by her children, Alex-ander and David, who, on the death of their brother Edgar, succeeded, the for-mer to the kingdom of Scotland proper and its dependencies, the latter to the earldom of Lothian and Cumbria. The see of St. Andrews became vacant in the last year of Malcolm's reign. For fourteen years no successor was appointed, the war of succession throwing all the country north of the Forth into confusion, and the conflict between the Celtic and the Teutonic races making it doubtful whether the system so laboriously introduced would not be overturned. As soon as would not be overturned. As soon as Alexander was seated on the throne he named to the bishopric of St. Andrews Turgot, the prior of Durham, who had been his own tutor, and, according to some authorities, the confessor of St. Mar-garet—the same who wrote her life. This provide the transformed with a request from seldom. The enforcement of church discipline suffered in consequence. To remedy this state of things Honorius III., in 1225, authorized the Scottish Bishops In 1225, authorized the Scottish Bishops to meet in provincial synod without a metropolitan or the presence of a legate. The Bishops were not slow to avail them-selves of the privilege, and in their first assembly passed several resolutions pro-viding for an annual synod to meet for three days, and regulating the manner of the convection with the order of business appointment, coupled with a request from Alexander to have the new prelate conse-crated by English Bishops, brought on the claim of York to supreme eccleaistical jurisdiction in Scotland. No such right was ever claimed or exercised while the succession of Scottish Bishops was kept up with native consecration. The terms of the original concession of St. Gregory had been an occasion of controversy between been an occasion of controversy between the English metropolitans themselves. To settle their differences, Lanfranc of Canter-bury and Thomas of York agreed, in the council of Windsor, to give to York metropolitan jurisdiction over all the churches north of the Humber to the far-there there is a setting of the setting of the set churches north of the Humber to the far-thest limits of Scotland. In 1072 an unsuccessful attempt was made to put this arrangement in force. Plausible grounds were not wanting to support an ecclesiastical claim extending over what-ever had civilly been included in the kingdom of Northumbria. After the withdrawal of the Scottish clergy Wilfrid's jurisdiction extended to the Forth, includ-ung Teviotdale and Lothiap, considerable council of their own at Perth, and enacting canons of their own. At length, in 1472, Sixtus IV. gave the right of the Pallium, with the dignity of Metropolitan of Scotland, to the Bishop of St. Andrews, assigning the other twelve Bishops as suffragans. Some of them would have been well pleased to remain immediately subject to the Holy See, and exercise in turns the office of "Conserva-tor." as they were wont for two hundred ing Teviotdale and Lothian, considerable portions of the dioceses of Glasgow and St. Andrews. The subjection of Galloway tor," as they were wont for two hundred years. His elevation drew enmity on the years. His elevation drew enmity on the Primate, and whether the accusations in made against him were true or mere cal-lumnies of his enemies, he fell into disgrace both at Rome and at his own court, was deprived and died in retirement. Wil-liam Sheves, his coadjutor, succeeded him; he was an astute man, foremost in the opposition to the late Archbishop. He obtained from Innocent IV. for his see a confirmation of its privileges, and the rank of "Legatus natus" in Scotland for rits occupant, with rights and privileges to York for sixty years during the Ner-thumbrian occupation was unquestioned. But beyond the two Friths the claim thumbrian occupation was unquestioned. But beyond the two Friths the claim mas an assumption parallel to that of is prosessions held by the Scottish sovereigns for possessions held by the Scottish Bishops was re-cognized. The English king was willing to let the corearent of the Scottish Bishops of York himself had not yet been consecrated, seeking to evade his obedience to St. Anslem to Canterbury, the latter interdiced all pro-ceedings, and it was only on the death of the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecra-ted on the same day by the Bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecra-ted on the same day by the Bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated, seeking to conding and as its light spread over Northern the same day by the Bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated to are bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated to are bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated to are bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated to are bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated to are bishop of London, in 1109. Between the king and the Bishop of St. Andrews were consecrated to are bishop of London the bishop to

sion and reinstate inin the bishopric, to Scone. Besides the bishopric of Moray, Alexan-der refounded Dunkeld in 1107, endowing the cathedral and chapter from the terri-tories of the Abbacy which reverted to the crown on the demise of his young brother Ethelred, who held them in virtue of his descent from a marriage of the lay-abbot with a daughter of the royal house. The Bishop inherited over the Columban foun-dations all the pre-eminence which had belonged to the Abbey, and in this way his jurisdiction extended over the whole of what subsequently became the diocese of Argyll, as well as over many discon-nected parishes scattered through the east-ern dioceses. Iona itself and the Isles, belonging at this time to Norway, were under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Drontheim.

under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Drontheim. On his accession to the throne in 1124, David found established the sees of St. Andrews, Moray, Dunkeld, and Mortlach in his brother's dominions, while in his own principality, which now again became united to the kingdom, were the bishop-rics of Glasgow, restored by himself, and Galloway, still subject to York. In 1125 the see of Mortlach was translated to Aberdeen. The remaining Columbite foundations now fell before the reforming zeal of the pious king, and on the ruins of their monasteries arose the magnificent

their monasteries arose the magnificent houses of the Augustinian canons and Benedictine monks endowed with the possessions of the dispossessed anchorites. The new sees of Brechin and Dunblane were formed out of the territory of the old Pictish bishopric of Abernethy that remained after the rest had been absorbed in St. Andrews. By the erection of Ross and Caithness the number of bishoprics was raised to ten; and at the close of the century Argyll was detached from Dun-keld and formed into a separate diocese, afterwards known as Lismore. When Orkney and the Isles returned under the dominion of Scotland, the hierarchy reached its full development of thirteen episcopal sees, which it retained to the sixteenth century. Among the Scotlish Bishops, the Pri-

Among the Scottish Bishops, the Pri-macy, from the time of the Picts, together with the right of consecrating the other Bishops, by custom belonged to the Bishop of St. Andrews. But, like the Bishops of Armagh and other Irish metropolitans before 1151, he had never received the Ballium.

before 1151, he had never received the Pallium. This defect was a pretext for many vexatious pleas of the Archbishops of York against the consecration of Bishops and the meeting of provincial synods. David I. endeavored in vain to obtain from Pope Honorius II. the archi-episcopal rank for the Bishop of St. Andrews, the opposition of York and the English influence at the Roman Court being too strong. As the Scottish ecclesiasbeing too strong. As the Scottish ecclesias-tics persistently refused to attend the councils of the English province, the Popes who regarled themselves as the metropo-litans of Scotland, from time to time des-patched legates to preside at the meetings of the clergy. The frequency of these embassies was at length felt a grievous burden, and synods came to be held but

Britain, one cannot fail to be struck by the slowness of the steps by which its hier-archy advanced to 'normal' organization. And just when, after many vicissitudes, its constitution had been developed in lordly proportions, a storm was gathering that was to overwhelm the work of Ninian and Palladius, Columba and Kentigern-and the Scottish Church of Margaret and David was swept away in the convulsions and the Scottish Church of Margaret and David was swept away in the convulsions of the great apostacy. May its restoration proceed under happier auspices, and the invocation of its long-forgotten apostles prosper the work of Pius and Leo, and shield it with benedictions !

J. A. CAMPBELL.

## CARDINAL MANNING.

At the Pro-Cathedral on Sunday his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister preached at the High Mass, on the words: "Know also, then, that in the last days shall come on dangerous times," concluding with an appeal on be-half of the schools of the mission. Pre-facing his discourse by the statement that want of time had compelled him to defer to the present occasion the remarks he had proposed to make with reference to the Encyclical Letter of his Holiness, his Eminence asked his hearers to look at the state of society at the present moment. state of society at the present moment. There was a time, said his Eminence, when there were six and thirty sovereigns within the fold of the Catholic Church. within the fold of the Catholic Church. There are only ten now remaining, and these remained, for the most part, because they are Catholics personally, but their public laws and the condition cf their people are not Catholic. Look at France, which I may call the advance-guard of the anti-Christian revolution that is now working the public to public the conditioned to the second the second the second to be the second to be advanced to be the anti-Christian revolution that is now working throughout Europe. France is at this moment the head of the revolution which is penetrating throughout Italy, which is forcing itself into Spain, and is working in Germany. In this country, by the infinite mercy of God, it seems to have taken little or no hold. I know not what has kept it away, but there is one thing certain, and that is, that hitherto this infection has been resisted by our people, so that the other day, when some men would have the name of God effaced from the public oath and legislature, the public opinion of the country at once op-posed it. God grant it may never be otherwise.

THE TENDENCY OF SOCIETY AT THE PRESENT

THE TENDENCY OF SOCIETY AT THE PRESENT MOMENT is most decisively either anti-Christian or un-Christian. There was a time when the society of the world was Christian and Catholic, and when, if individuals were found to be growing lax in their love of the faith, they were supported and up-held, so to say, against their own inclina-tion by society. Now we have come to a time when individuals are Christian and Catholic, and sustain themselves against the torrent and stream of the influence of the torrent and stream of the influence of society which is pulling men down. St. Paul speaks of one whom he calls the law-Tail speaks of one whom he cans the law-less one. I believe France, to a great ex-tent, to have come to a state of lawlessness. What law, what foundation of law has it i When the civil powers of the world separ-ate themselves from the Church of God, they lose the conservation which they had when they were Christian. Is it not evi-dent that, unless God be the Law Giver, and unless the law of God be the basis of the legislation in States and Common wealths, there can be no consecration of these laws? I ask what consecration there is in the Senate and Chamber of France? I ask again what consecration there is in the Legislature that sits in Rome? And The Legislature that sits in Rome? And the Legislature that sits in Rome? And when the civil powers separate themselves from God, by an inevitable law they do one of two things—either they usurp an absolute control over all things sacred within their borlers, which is a revival of the old paganism before the Incarnation dethroned it, or they live in perpetual conflict and persecution against all that is called God or is worshipped. Such is the state in which one hundred years ago France was, and to which it is now again returning. Such I believe to be the "dan-gerous times" of which the apostle speaks. In the midst of all this, the Church is im-perishable. Bishops and priests, pastors and people, throughout the world, are united by a union so indissoluble, that although individuals and nations may fall

rejected. If there is a remnant of the Lutheran dogmatic faith, how few belong to that remnant I cannot say. The criti-cism of men is consuming that book as the blight consumes the mulberry tree. Not only that, but men reject the lights of nature for of nature, for

of nature, for WE HAVE A CLASS OF PHILOSOPHERS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND and elsewhere, who say that God is unknowable, that God is unthinkable. I thank God that this is a theory so subtle, incomprehensible and absurd that it is not —it can never be—widespread; neverthe-less, it has found root amongst some. Men are net afraid to say that there is no God, no soul, no conscience, no responsi-bility in man, no judgment to come. Man himself, these men say, has sprung from a lower creature that once dwelt and fed upon the boughs of trees; they also tell us that our senses cannot be depended upon. St. Paul gives seventeen characteristic marks of the dangerous times; one of these he says is disobedience to parents. Of this we have examples every day amongst right he says is disobelience to parents. Of this we have examples every day amongst rich and poor. When domestic authority is weakened, social authority, political authority is destroyed. In conclusion, his Eminence, seeing that they were tending towards the time when, as St. Paul ex-presses it, "The lawless one shall come," exhorted those present to pray for the liberty of the Church, for the Holy Father, that his life might be prolonged, and his power extended; to pray that the Church might once more resume its work as it did in the beginning; to pray for the Church in their own land. In England Catholics were but a handful—poor and feeble—but they were rich in faith, and they belonged to the Church which was indiscotable in to the Church which was indissoluble in its unity and inflexible in its fidelity. Let them pray that the light of faith might be once more poured out upon this land, and that their altars might be multiplied on

that their altars might be multiplied on every side. Let them pray earnestly for the Christian education of their people; and guard it as an imperishable tradition of their land. His Eminence then pro-ceeded to make an appeal on behalf of the schools, inviting all who could to become annual subscribers, by which means they would relieve their good pastors of one of the many difficulties with which they had to contend. This work he commended to their charity, of which they had already their charity, of which they had already given ample proof.- London Universe, Oct. 18.

### GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR'S RE-PORT

OF STRATFORD SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Toronto, October 15th, 1884.

To the Separate School Trustees of the Town of Stratford. Stratford. GENTLEMEN, —In accordance with the regulations of the Education Department, I have the honor to report on your Schools in the following particulars :—

in the following particulars:-I.—THE SCHOOL HOUSES are two handsome brick buildings, beauti-fully situated. Both, with their win-dows, walls and ceilings, are in an excel-lent state of repair, and very clean. The class rooms are large, airy, lightsome and cheerful. The desks and seats are good, and generally well kept. The black-boards are excellent. The playgrounds are properly arranged, in good order, and supplied with all necessary accommoda-tions.

II.-THE PUPILS.

I.—THE PUPILS. The standing of the pupils in the vari-ous classes is indicated as follows: Mr. F. Flanagan, teacher,—Boys' Senior Department,—Arithmetic, good; reading, good; spelling, excellent; composition, very good; writing, middling; geography, good; stature, very good; history, good; literature, very good; history, good; drawing, fair; Christian Doctrine, very good; order and discipline, excellent. Girls' Senior Department—Arithmetic, good: writing, middling: reading, excel-

Girls' Senior Department—Arithmetic, good; writing, middling; reading, excel-lent; spelling, very good; literature, good; geography, fair; composition, very good; grammar, very good; history, good; sing-ing, very good; drawing, fair; domestic economy, very good; Christian Doctrine, excellent; order and discipline, excellent. Boys' Intermediate.—Arithmetic, good; reading, good and middling; spelling,

# HALL'S VEGETABLE Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the

scalp, are innumerable. Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it color and beauty. Mindie-ages people has the because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young fadies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beau-tiful glossy hastre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it discurgates are one. because it disappoints no onc.

### BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popu-lar toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an unde sirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy. PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H. Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists. YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE BACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivaled for healthiness "ffer-ing peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of in-vigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed. The class, but practically by conversation. The lotrary contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict atten-tion is paid to promote physical and intel-lectual development, habits of meatness and sconomy, with refinement of manner. TREMS to solithe difficulty of the times, mitintin. For or any Priest of the Diocess.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.-This insti-tution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and re-fined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Stud-ies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MoTHER SU-PERIOR, BOX 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rulimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per seesion in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.19

BUPERIOR. 43.1y WRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.-Under the care of the Ursu-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Kallway, 60 miles from Detroit. This spaceous and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sowing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chemille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and fuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100, Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges, For fur-ther particulars address, Morhers SUPERIOR. A SSUMPTION COLLEGEE SAND.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-the state of the state of the

### Meetinas.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY Thish BEN WOLENT SOCIETY These of Vision Jaminete Sate Relating of Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonle to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASBOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benedit Association will be beld on black

London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Muinai Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX, WILSON, Pres. C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

Drofessional.

licitor, etc. Office-Carling's Block, London.



SAFETY KETTLE AND STEAMER.

IST

he menual data and the meridian and the

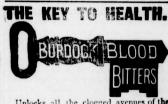
THE MERCHANTS' COM'Y. LONDON, ONTARIO.



SEVENTEEN TEARS, Mason & Hamilto Organisons, been ALWAYS FOUND BEST, and AWARDED HIGHEST HOSDIS; not ceen the one such upperlaat comparison America ORCANS has any other found equal found equal HUNDRED STYLES, adapted to all uses, smallest size, yet having the characteristi Hamlin excellence at \$22, to the best instrum from the c Mason & The possible to construct from reeds Illustrated catalogues, 46 pp, 4to, and The Mason & Hamilin Compar UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, ad improvements been found val-instruments,

instr um en ts, practical value, tending to greatest purity and refine-ment in quality of tone and durability, especially diminished liability toget out of tune. Prone-meed the greatest improvement made in upright passor for half a century. The MASON & HAMLIN CO., pledge themselves that every plane PK their pushe which has always characterized their organs. Send for circular with flustrations, full description and explanation.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., BOSTON, 154 Tremont St. CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Ave. NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square.)



Unlocks all the clogg d avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bili-ousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Diz-ziness, Heartburn. Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dim-ness of Vision, Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Dability; all these and many other simi-

### 

continue their

greet your Lordto receive the ion from your gthen them, to y Faith, and to of Christ; and e remembrance it in their sweet, the recollection of hop, and, in con-little ones, beg dship the tribute t, and love; and Heaven to spare ne in health and Lordship's blessamilies, that we true and valiant hat we may sa-ce delivered to og merit eternal

e congregations Queensboro', by rish.

spring psia, biliousness train of kindred idney-Wort is at he nearest drugsystem, correct s, stimulato the ulthy action, re-mors and make n. As a spring od Purifier it has

ELLOWISH HUE, sick headaches, a, and pains in plade, are experithe system and l it from the cirinto its natural Northrop & Ly-ery and Great is widely superwidely super-ing a dangerous constipation, Im-d Kidney Com-Druggists, Dun-

DERS require no Worms. although individuals and nations may fall away, the Church is always the same. It was only the other day in Germany when a man said—with a subtlety and astuteness which is almost venerable for its profound craft--that

THE CHURCH WOULD NEVER BE GOVERNED BY THE IMPERIAL POWER

selves of the privilege, and in their first assembly passed several resolutions pro-viding for an annual synod to meet for three days, and regulating the manner of its convocation with the order of business. A "Conservator Statutorum" was each meeting, to preside at its deliberations, and enforce its decrees. It was not long before they practically and finally estab-lished their independence, declining to obey the summons of a papal legate to attend him at York as an enfringement of their ancient privileges, assembling a council of their own. distance; the priests of Germany have been ministering in this land, and are now going back again to their own coun-try. The Church has been persecuted, it is true, but what have been the results and reaction of that persecution on civil society? A Democratic and Socialistic revolution so strong that nothing but the greatest military power in the world holds that Empire together. There is one more point upon which I will touch. We see everywhere, except within the fold of the Catholic Church, a revolt of the human intellect against the divine auth-ority of revelation. I am afraid we cannot

ority of revelation. I am afraid we cannot

Frading, good and middling; epelling, good; composition, good; writing, good and middling; geography, good; gram-mar, good; singing, fair; object lessons, good; literature, good; Christian Doc-trine, very good; order and discipline, very good. Girls'intermediate,—Arithmetic, good; reading very good; enelling very good.

reading, very good ; spelling, very good ; literature, good ; composition, fair ; writ-ing fair ; geography, good ; singing good ; Christian Doctrine, excellent ; order and discipline, excellent. Boys' and Girls' Junior,—Arithmetic,

good; reading, middling; spelling, good; writing, good and middling; Christian Doctrine, good; order and discipline, very good.

III.-REMARKS.

The extent of the accommodation is quite adequate for the number of pupils quite adequate for the number of pupils attending. Summarily speaking, the standing of the pupils in general, together with the state of order, discipline and management in the schools, are highly satisfactory, and there is good evi-dence that creditable progress is being steadily made. For all this as well as for the elegant buildings and premises with their admirable equipments, the Separate School authorities of Stratford are entitled to more than ordinary praise. are entitled to more than ordinary praise. Your obedient servant, CORNELIUS DONOVAN, Inspector

GET THE BEST DYES. -The Diamond Des for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed fast and beau-tiful. Only 10c, a package at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of direc-

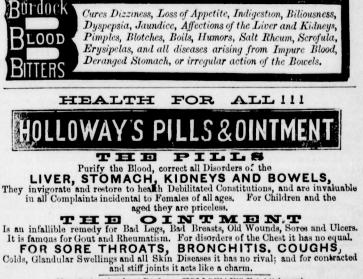
tions for 3c. stamp. The chief advantage secured in the new wortight piano-fortes which the Mason & Hamin Company are now introducing, is undoubtedly, in their quality of tone, which is, of course, the fundamental excellence in any piano. By their new arrangement, the strings are accurately and securely held, being subject to little or no variation from changes of temperature, humility of the at-mosphere, etc. More periect and accurate vibrations of the strings are thus secured, which are essential to tones entirely musical, and free from mere noise. The greater durability and freedom from liabil-ity of the Mason & Hamiln piano to get out of the Come from the same cause. This improvement in these pianos is added to the best modes of construction heretofore em-ployed.—Boston Traveller.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr.



Office-Carling's Block, London. B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., on reai estate. Nitschke Block, Dundas St., LONDON, ONT.

14



Magnifictured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON, and ar e sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Be Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street London, they are spurious.