

twenty-two years. The moment you step aboard and are introduced to Captain Duggan you feel at home and convinced that you are in for a day's enjoyment.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WAR PROSPECTS.

For the last two weeks there have been once more, to an alarming extent, rumors that war may break out soon—even almost immediately—between some of the Great Powers which control the destiny, and even comprise of themselves almost the entire continent of Europe. Such rumors have been in the air frequently during late years, yet the evil has not broken out, and we may hope still that peace may continue to reign; nevertheless the fact is not to be concealed that several events have occurred very lately which make the prospect more alarming than it has been for many years; and in view of the magnitude of the Powers concerned, the struggle will be the most fearful which the world has ever witnessed, if it once begins on the threatened scale.

On the second of the present month Germany celebrated the battle of Sedan, the result of which was the complete humiliation of France, and the annexation of the fair Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to the German Empire. For a short period after Sedan France was still able to resist the German siege of Paris, but with the flower of her army in German prisons, the resistance could not last long.

The French press and people have been deeply angered by the celebration of this fatal anniversary, and much bellicose talk of revenge was indulged in on account thereof. At the same time the Germans were equally belligerent, both in their laudations of the courage and efficiency of their army, and in retorting their readiness to fight again.

Such recriminations are not calculated to allay ill feeling, and though they have been repeated in both countries ever since the great war of 1870-71, on this occasion they have stirred especial bitterness on both sides, and it is now asserted that the outbreak of new hostilities must soon occur. Should this prove to be the case, it is known that France will have to meet the allied forces of Germany, Austria and Italy, as these three powers have formed the oft-talked of Triple Alliance or Dreibund. An effort has also undoubtedly been made to draw England into this alliance, and it was even asserted that she had agreed to it in part at least. This, however, is unlikely, and circumstances which have since occurred point to the conclusion that she has not given her adhesion to that league.

How is France to meet the powerful alliance which has been formed against her? Russian interests conflict, especially along the Russian frontier, with those of Austria and Germany, and it seems doubtful that France can find any friends except Russia. Yet there is no certainty that any alliance has been made between these countries, though by the compliments which have passed between Russia and France one might suppose that between these two powers there is at least an understanding of some kind.

Russia's desire to extend her conquests in the East makes her interests conflict with those of England, and France has certainly a decided wish to see England out of Egypt; but would these Powers unite for the purpose of carrying out their desires at the risk of driving England into the Dreibund? After the cordial reception given by the Russians to the French fleet on the occasion of the visit of the latter to Cronstadt, it was undoubtedly England's desire to prove to the French that she had not become a partner to any alliance against them, and it was for this reason that the Queen invited the fleet to Portsmouth. Many of the French papers protested against the acceptance of the invitation by President Carnot. Nevertheless it was accepted, and the reception by the English officers and people alike rivalled that of the Russians in cordiality. This does not, indeed, imply that war may not break out between the two powers, but it implies that they do not now desire to go to war with each other. It is to be hoped that with such feelings any danger of war may be averted. But since this reception some incidents have occurred which are very threatening as between England and Russia, and there is no knowing what may be the result as far as they are concerned.

The Sultan of Turkey has given umbrage to England by insults which have been offered to English merchant vessels, which the Sultan seems unwilling to atone for, though the British ambassador has demanded an apology; and in other ways the Sultan has shown himself willing to treat England with coolness.

Again, permission is said to have been given by the Sultan to Russia to pass her warships through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, a state of things which would enable Russia to control the Suez Canal, and thus seriously to threaten England's eastern interests, contrary to the provisions of the Berlin treaty.

The English diplomatists are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of the other Powers to prevent this move on the part of Russia, but they hold aloof, apparently for the purpose of forcing England into the Dreibund against her will. England will be obliged, it is thought, to protest against this violation of the Berlin treaty, but she may have to do so alone, and this may precipitate a war with Russia, the issue of which cannot be foreseen. Germany and Austria have a deep interest in the preservation of the Berlin treaty intact, but they may let England enter on this contest alone unless she submit to their terms, so that there is immediate danger that the long-threatened war may break out of the present complications, which are even more involved than we have here represented; and we can only speculate whether all or only a portion of the Powers we have named may participate in its operations and chances when it may come with all its terrors. Human foresight cannot tell the consequences of such a contest, which we sincerely hope heaven may avert.

It has been stated that Pope Leo XIII. has a project in view which might put an end to the ill feeling between France and Germany, and perhaps terminate causes of quarrel between all or nearly all the European nations. It may not have this effect, yet the thought is a holy one, and it is worthy of the great Pontiff to endeavor to solve the difficulties of the present position. The plan of the Holy Father is said to comprise the establishment of a neutral zone between France and Germany, which shall include Alsace-Lorraine, the present bone of contention between the two countries.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Archbishop Cleary at Carleton Place.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

On Tuesday, 1st September, there occurred in the young but promising mission of Carleton Place one of those events which never fail to stir the heart of a Catholic community with joy, and invest its progress with a new and special interest. This was the visit of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston. His Grace came for the two-fold purpose of holding visitation and administering the holy sacrament of confirmation. He was received at the depot by the Rev. M. O'Rourke, local pastor, who was accompanied by the entire Catholic congregation, several priests from the neighboring missions, the Mayor of the town (Dr. Preston), and a considerable number of Protestants. Superb weather favored the occasion, and a rare and impressive sight it was to see at the close of a perfect September day the long procession, formed from so many classes and creeds, wending its way from the depot to the church of St. Mary's. The efficient local band led the children who were to be confirmed; then the laymen of the congregation; next came the Archbishop in a carriage with the Rev. Father O'Rourke; the Mayor with Rev. M. J. Stanton, pastor of Smith's Falls; Rev. C. Duffus, pastor of Perth; and Rev. Thomas Kelly, Archbishop's secretary, occupied the next carriage. These were followed by another carriage in which were the Rev. P. A. Twohey, pastor of Westport, and Rev. M. O'Brien, pastor of Merrickville. Then came a number of carriages and other vehicles in which sat the laity from the district of Kingston, and the Archbishop, who had been invited to the church for at least one year after confirmation, and to abstain from tasting alcoholic drink of any kind until each shall have completed the twenty-first year of age. All raised their hands in token of acceptance of these two pledges. His Grace concluded by arranging the order of proceedings for next day. On Wednesday morning, at half past ten, solemn High Mass was celebrated. His Grace presided in pontificals and all the priests assisted in choir. After Mass an address was presented to the Archbishop by the church committee in the name of the congregation, to which he briefly but eloquently replied. An able sermon on the reciprocal duties of parents and children was preached by the Rev. C. Duffus. After administering the sacrament of confirmation to sixty-five children, His Grace delivered a beautiful and lucid instruction, in the course of which he lauded the pastor for the evidence of his zeal and labor afforded by the examination of the children. He praised the parents for their co-operation with the pastor in the religious training of the youth of the parish; and spoke words of kind encouragement to the children from whom he took the present occasion to obtain a public renewal of the two pledges they had given him the previous evening. He thanked the congregation for their loyal and warm sentiments of reverence and gratitude expressed to himself in their formal address, and adverted, with much feeling, to their reference to the untiring energy of their present pastor and their grateful remembrance of the lamented Father O'Donohoe, to whose self-sacrifice, ability and tact they justly

attributed the remarkable success that attended the difficult enterprise of establishing and equipping the mission of Carleton Place and supplying the previously destitute Catholics of that town with the religious advantages they now enjoy. His Grace gave them his apostolic blessing and bade them an affectionate adieu.

The decorations not only of the interior of the church but of the exterior, as well as of the lawn and balcony of the presbytery, were of an artistic character, and evoked expressions of admiration from all who saw them. On Tuesday evening the grounds were illuminated by some two hundred Chinese lanterns tastefully varied in size, design and hue; flags of many colors fluttered here and there in the breeze, and music, furnished by the town band, lent its charm to a scene at once picturesque and memorable.

The large gathering that came to see and hear the Archbishop's address were unanimous in their praises of the spectacle presented. His Grace's brief but pithy speech, delivered in the open air to the large assemblage on the church grounds, spoke the joy with which he witnessed such an unmistakable evidence of the good-will and friendship existing among the various classes and creeds of the population as that exhibited in the splendid reception accorded him, and delighted those who heard it by its broad spirit and moving eloquence.

The decorations were the work of the ladies of the mission, upon whose taste and generosity they reflected the utmost credit.

Father O'Rourke is to be congratulated upon the successful manner in which the comprehensive arrangements for the reception of His Grace were carried out.

His Grace Pays an Official Visit to the Congregation of St. Mark's, Prescott.

On Monday, the 7th inst., a very pleasing and interesting ceremony took place at St. Mark's Church, the occasion being the administration of confirmation to some 125 persons, children and adults, by His Grace Archbishop Cleary of Kingston.

The Archbishop arrived in town by the 2 p. m. train, Saturday, and notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather was met at the station by the C. M. B. society and a goodly number of the congregation in carriages and on foot who escorted the Archbishop in procession to the church, where His Grace addressed those assembled expressing his gratification at receiving so hearty a welcome and the pleasure he always experienced in visiting the good old town of Prescott.

On Sunday a very large congregation assembled, and after Mass His Grace was presented with the following address by Dr. Buckley, in behalf of the congregation of St. Mark's Church, Prescott:

To His Grace the Most Rev. James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., Archbishop of Kingston:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—That the congregation of St. Mark's Church be permitted to seize the opportunity of this your first visit to Prescott since your elevation to the august dignity of Archbishop, to testify its devotion and devotion to you as their spiritual pastor.

First, we join with you in thanking God for bestowing upon Your Grace a rare health and vigor of body, which, too often, is so greatly imperilled during the winter. When you were prostrate on a bed of sickness in a far-off clime, both priest and people hastened in prayer to the throne of Almighty God to implore Him to relieve you and bring you safely through the dangers that were menacing your life.

How rejoiced we were when the news of your recovery reached us! The holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered with grateful recognition of the goodness and mercy of God in sparing you and restoring you once more to your people.

In welcoming Your Grace to Prescott we feel a sentiment of gratification mingled with that of love for you.

On your first visit here, a few years ago, Your Grace saw the necessity of this parish, and with that fatherly care so characteristic of you, began the construction of this church, with its massive walls and beauty of architecture, of which we are so proud a lasting monument to your zeal and devotion as well as to your artistic taste.

Having provided a material house for our Blessed Lord, you now come to prepare the hearts and minds of our youth to become temples of the Holy Ghost, and strengthen them in our holy faith.

The administration of confirmation will be a happiness to the parents of those children who are about to receive this sacrament—dressing to our devoted pastor, to whose counsel and instruction they are so greatly indebted, and gratifying to Your Grace in confirming so many of our youth to the spiritual fold of which you are the worthy, the faithful and the kind shepherd.

Amid the incessant cares and anxieties that are so inseparable from Your Grace's exalted position it must be pleasing to you to find that harmony and sympathy, that peace and good will which you so much love to prevail between priest and people. Permit us, then, to assure Your Grace of the love and respect in which we hold our beloved pastor, Father Masteron, and to cheerfully testify to his piety and good works, and his untiring devotion to our spiritual welfare.

That God will prolong your life, that He will strengthen you with His grace, that He will assist you in your arduous duties, is the heartfelt prayer of this congregation.

His Grace replied in his usual happy strain, complimenting the parishioners on the progress made in the completion of that sacred edifice in the construction of which he was so deeply interested, and commented on the harmony existing between the parishioners and their excellent pastor, Father Masteron, to whom in a very great measure the well-being and prosperous condition of the parish is due.

The ceremony of confirmation took place on Monday, and it was a sight seldom witnessed and not easily forgotten to see so many young persons marching in procession to the church, where they awaited the coming of His Grace.

The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion; the altars were decked with a profusion of flowers, etc. The girls, attired in white, with veils and

wreaths, presented a most pleasing appearance.

After Mass Rev. Father Twohey, of Westport, delivered a very eloquent sermon, full of instruction to those about to receive this very important sacrament of the Church, after which the ceremony of confirmation took place.

The Archbishop was assisted in the administration of confirmation by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Gauthier of Brockville, Father Masteron and his assistant, Father Carson of Prescott; Fathers Kelly, Kingston; Twohey, Westport; McDonald, Kemptonville; Twomey, Morrisburg; and Father Walsh, Spencerville.

After confirmation the Archbishop gave an excellent address full of wise and instructive counsel to those confirmed, and certainly all who had the pleasure to listen to his able exposition of this solemn and instructive ceremony of the Church were deeply impressed by its solemnity and grandeur.

A gratifying feature of the Archbishop's visit was the administration of the pledge of temperance to all the children that had received confirmation, until they had attained their twenty-first year, which will no doubt have a happy influence on their future welfare. His Grace left at 2 o'clock Tuesday, for Spencerville, where he was also met by a great concourse of people, some one hundred and fifty carriages accompanying him from the station. Wednesday he administered confirmation to one hundred and twenty-three persons of Spencerville parish, of which Rev. Father Walsh is the popular pastor.

CANADA'S EARLY MARTYRS.

How the Church of Notre Dame des Victoires Received its Name.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The most extensive collection of religious buildings in Quebec is the Convent and Hospital of the Hotel Dieu in the Upper Town. There are some forty cloistered nuns of this Order, which was founded in 1639 by Cardinal Richelieu's niece, the Duchess d'Aguillon. They care for the sick and infirm poor, their hospital accommodating over six hundred, who have the best medical attendance, the buildings looking out upon pleasant gardens.

The oldest structures date from 1654, and much of the collection was built more than two centuries ago. In their convent the most precious relics are the remains of two of the Jesuit martyrs who went out from Sillery, Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemant. There is a silver bust, in life-size, of Brebeuf, and in its base is carefully preserved his skull. Jean de Brebeuf was a Norman of noble birth, who came out with Champlain, and he and Lalemant were sent on a mission beyond Ontario to the Huron country.

Establishing the mission town of St. Ignace, near the Niagara River. They lived with these Indians for sixteen years, learnt their language thoroughly, studied the Indian character, and gained great influence over them. The Iroquois were deadly enemies of the Hurons, and tracked and captured their town in 1649, taking the two missionaries prisoners and putting them to death with fearful tortures. Brebeuf, who frequently had celestial visions, always announced his belief that he would die for Christ.

The story of his torture is one of the most horrible in the history of the fierce colonial wars. He was bound to a stake, and scorched from head to foot. His lower lip was cut away, and the savages then thrust a red-hot iron down his throat. They hung a neck-lead of glowing coals around his neck, which the indomitable priest stood heroically; he poured boiling water over his head and face in mockery of baptism; cut strips of flesh from his limbs, eating them before his eyes; scalped him, cut open his breast and drank his blood, then filled his eyes with live coals, and after four hours of torture finally killed him by tearing out his heart, which the Indian chief at once devoured.

The writer who makes this terrible recital says:—"Thus died Jean de Brebeuf, the founder of the Huron Mission, its truest hero and its greatest martyr. He came of a noble race—the same, it is said, from which sprang the English Earls of Arundel, but never had the mailed barons of his line confronted a fate so appalling with so prodigious a constancy. To the last he refused to flinch, and his death was the accomplishment of his martyrdom."

His colleague, Gabriel Lalemant, was a delicate young man, and was tortured for seventeen hours, but he bore the tortures nobly, and, although at times faltering, yet he would rally, and with uplifted hands offer his sufferings in heaven as a sacrifice. His bones are preserved in the Hotel Dieu. The burning of this village and the torture and death of the intrepid missionaries marked the destruction of the Hurons and their dispersal. Years afterward a remnant of the tribe were gathered by the Jesuit Fathers on the Isle of Orleans, subsequently removing

to Loretto, up St. Charles River. Such was the devotion and the hardships of the early French-Canadian missionaries, and it is no wonder their spirit imbued almost the entire nation, founded as it had been by religious inspiration.

NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES.

The little Church of Notre Dame, down in the Lower Town at the foot of the Champlain Steps, typifies the religious fervor of the French-Canadian character. It is a plain stone church of moderate size, built in 1688, on the site of Champlain's house. The interior displays rich gilding, having evidently been recently renovated, and the church's interesting story is told by two angels hovering over the chancel, each bearing a banner. Inscribed on one is "1690," and on the other "1711." The fiery Count de Frontenac, who was Louis XIV.'s Governor, had ravaged the New England colonies, and in 1690, shortly after the church was built, Sir William Phipps, called. The Iroquois, who were English allies, menaced Montreal, and all the French troops were sent thither. Suddenly, in October, Phipps and his fleet were reported in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. Urgent messages were sent the troops to return, and the devout Ursuline Nuns prayed with such fervor in the little church that contrary winds delayed the enemy's ships, and the troops got back from Montreal before Phipps' fleet could attack the town.

Their demonstration, when it finally came, was successfully repulsed, and, after repeated disasters, they sailed away to Portsmouth and Boston. Great then was the rejoicing. A thanksgiving procession marched to the church, Te Deums were sung, and, in fulfillment of a vow, the church was named "Notre Dame de la Victoire." Twenty-one years afterwards, in 1711, another British invading force came up the river under Sir Hovenden Walker, and again was the intercession of Notre Dame implored. The answer quickly came in storm and fog, producing such dire disaster to the fleet that eight ships were wrecked and hundreds were drowned. Again there was the greatest rejoicing; in honor of the double triumph the church became "Notre Dame des Victoires."

It is no wonder that so much of the pious fervor of early Quebec is intertwined about this sacred building. A religious festival in October is held in memory of these miraculous deliverances. But the little church was not always to escape unscathed. One of the Ursuline nuns prophesied that it would be ultimately burned by the British, who would finally conquer, and in the bombardment of Quebec by Wolfe's batteries in 1759, it severely suffered. To-day it exists as one of the most precious relics in Quebec, located in the oldest quarter of the city, surrounded by shops and adjoining the market-place, but revered with all the unquestioning devotion of the habitants.

The pious veneration, like the creed, of these simple-minded people is the same to-day as it was before the British conquest of Canada, in the days of the best French regime, two centuries ago. Their faith is fervent and their belief complete. They typify the beautiful idea, which the late Cardinal Newman exemplified in his exquisitely touching poem:

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,  
Lead thou me on!  
The night is dark, and I am far from home;  
Lead thou me on!  
Keep thou my feet; I do not step to see  
The distant scene: one step enough for me.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that thou  
Shouldst lead me on;  
I loved to chase and see my path; but now  
Lead thou me on!  
I loved the garish day, and so vile days  
Pride ruled my will: Remember not past years.

So long thy power has blessed me, sure it still  
Will lead me on  
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till  
The night is gone,  
And with the morn those angel faces smile,  
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile!  
I. C.

KENNY THE "CONVERT."

Archbishop Ireland Reveals a Few Facts in the History of the New Methodist Convert.

One of the events of the Des Plaines camp-meeting last week was the conversion of a so-called Catholic priest. A great deal of noise was made over the affair, and the "converted" man was greeted with open arms. A gentleman in the city having had some experience in the conversion of Catholic priests was inclined to doubt that the man was in good standing, and acting upon this thought communicated with Archbishop Ireland, from whose archdiocese Kenny said he came. The facts were explained to the Archbishop, and he was told that the Rev. Kenny embraced Methodism owing to his lack of belief in Catholicism, and especially in the doctrine of transubstantiation. The Archbishop listened attentively, and a smile illumined his face—half cynical and half sarcastic. Then he said:

"Well, well; another conversion, eh? and a priest at that. I am sorry for those who have converted him. The Rev. J. Kenny was never a clergyman of the diocese of St. Paul. He was a Jesuit, and was expelled from the Society of Jesus for immorality."

He was a Jesuit, and was expelled from the Society of Jesus for immorality. He was a Jesuit, and was expelled from the Society of Jesus for immorality.

A man, however, of this name was received temporarily a year ago into the diocese of Winona. His record before coming to Winona was not unknown. He had been several times and in different places, notably in Illinois and northern Michigan, suspended from the ministry for drunkenness. He had originally belonged to the diocese of Rochester, N. Y., where also he had some trouble, presumably on the same ground. He had for some time before coming to Minnesota sobered up, and on showing apparently extraordinary signs of repentance he was admitted on trial by Bishop Cotter. After a few months, however, he fell back into his old sin, and was unconcernedly and ingloriously driven out of the diocese. These facts explain his conversion to Methodism. Transubstantiation, I am sure, is giving him little trouble. Whisky is his *deus*. For my part I resign him cheerfully to Elder Trusdell, cautioning the latter to keep carefully from him the intoxicating cup.—*Milwaukee Catholic Citizen*.

Viscount St. Cyres, son of the Earl of Iddesleigh, and grandson of Sir Stafford Northcote, who was the first to bear the title, has joined the Catholic Church. His conversion was announced before but was denied, but it is now announced as a certainty.

Rheumatism.

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectively cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatism, gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and every system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

THE HURON AND ERIE

Loan & Savings Company

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000  
Paid up Capital, - - - 1,300,000  
Reserve Fund, - - - - 551,000

J. W. LITTLE, - - - - - President  
JOHN BEATTIE, - - - - - Vice-President

DEPOSITS of \$1 and upwards received at highest current rates.

DEBENTURES issued, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this company.

MONEY LOANED on mortgages of real estate.

MORTGAGES purchased.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, MANAGER.

London, Ont.

WESTERN

FAIR

LONDON, ONT.

Sep. 17th to 26th, 1891

CANADA'S FAVORITE

Live Stock, Agricultural, Industrial and Art Exhibition.

Arrangements are complete for the largest and most exhaustive exhibit ever seen in Ontario. Entries are rapidly coming in. The first in secure the best spaces. The Art Exhibit will be magnificent and comprises pictures valued at £1,000 sterling. Special Entries: Making, Cross-cut Sawing and Fire Engine Contests. The Attractions are without doubt simply immense.

ENTRIES close in speed class Sept. 16th, in all other classes Sept. 12th. For Prize Lists and information address, CAPT. A. W. PORTE, THOS. A. BROWNE, President, Secretary.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.

Charles, Schuch and F. A. Bell, Bell, Catalogue with over 2500 testimonials.

Peterborough Business College

ARE YOU intending to go to a Business College this year? If so, write to the Peterborough Business College for its new Illustrated Circular. It will give you valuable information. GEO. S. BEAN, B. A., LL. B. A. BLANSHARD, Chartered Accountant, Peterborough.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL SECTION No. 12, Per. and Seymour, 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Salary not to be less than \$100 per month. Services to commence the 1st of October. Address letter with test mon. is to JAMES H. COLLINS, S. C. Secy., Campbellville P. O., Ont.

FOR THE PRESCOTT SEP. SCHOOL, two assistant female teachers, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Duties to commence 1st Sept. State salary and experience. Apply to P. K. HALPIN, Sec. R. C. Separate School Board, Prescott, Ont.

**DR. PRICE'S**  
**Cream Baking Powder**  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.