

familiar with the curious fact that many good, learned, zealous men outside the fold had come to believe in the adjustment of differences by some plan of human devising. We believe that the Pope's uncompromising attitude will be a help rather than a hindrance to such as these. When they read in the encyclical that Pope Leo at the end of the nineteenth century is following to a hair's breadth the policy of his predecessors in the fourth and fifth centuries, the truth must be borne in upon them that Rome's attitude toward those who reject any point of Catholic doctrine is and always has been one of principle rather than of expediency. "The Arians, Montanists, Novatians, Quartodecimans and Eutychians certainly did not reject all Catholic doctrine; they abandoned only a certain portion of it. Still they were declared heretics and banished from the bosom of the Church. In like manner were condemned all authors of heretical tenets who followed them in subsequent ages." Could it rationally have been expected that the Church, which for more than eighteen centuries has inexorably sifted truth from falsehood, would at this late day not merely permit falsehood and truth to coexist within her but deliberately mingle them? Had she consented to do so the Christian union for which honest souls outside the Church are yearning would at once be perverted from that perfect conception embodied in our Saviour's prayer, "that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, in Me, and I in Thee," into an empty name—vox et preterea nihil. Leo's encyclical has shown the impossibility of a union by compromise, but it has done vastly more than this in furnishing every good and sufficient reason for true union.—Irish Work.

Matters Political.

One of the most noticeable features of the week has been the visit to Ottawa of Mr. Joseph Martin and the reception accorded him by Premier Laurier. It is said that the ex-member for Winnipeg returned from his mission a much disappointed man, and there is a strong suspicion that the premier took pains to shew him that the Liberal party are well pleased he is not a member of the new house and that if he were he is personally so unpopular both with the leader and his friends that he could not hope for a seat in the cabinet.

So far as Dominion politics are concerned, Mr. Joseph Martin is evidently a back number. When he passed legislation in the local house depriving the Catholics of Manitoba of their rights under the constitution he took the first step in that course which was ultimately to prove his political ruin; for it is undoubtedly his action in that matter which deprives him of all chance of being admitted into the Ottawa government. As the creator of the Manitoba school question he contributed more than almost any other man to bring Mr. Laurier into power, but having done that he has performed his mission and the Liberal leaders have not, and cannot have, any further use for a politician with such a record.

It is said that the protest against the election of the Hon. Hugh John Macdonald is to be proceeded with. Leading Conservatives do not appear to be in the slightest degree uneasy as to the result, and the general impression is that even should the election be set aside Winnipeg's popular and able representative will have no difficulty in securing re-election by a largely increased majority, especially if Mr. Martin should be his opponent. In view, however, of the feeling at Liberal headquarters regarding Mr. Martin it is looked upon as being extremely improbable that he will ever again contest Winnipeg.

No definite announcement has been made yet as to whether Mr. Laurier will represent Saskatchewan and Mr. Dalton McCarthy Brandon, or whether they will retain their old seats. Should there be re-election in these constituencies, most interesting fights may be looked for, with the result in each case extremely doubtful.

United Canada is well satisfied with the new cabinet which it claims is the strongest and most representative one since Confederation. To this Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia will have a word to say, and whilst not disposed to criticize the assertion as to

the strength of the new ministry the west will emphatically deny that it is as representative as some of its predecessors inasmuch as it contains no member from this portion of the Dominion. Then again, it can hardly be said that the English-speaking Catholic representation is what it should be, and certainly is not on a par with what we have had in previous administrations.

The Hon. Mr. Laurier made his first great speech since the formation of his government on Saturday. It has been freely criticized by both the Liberal and Conservative press, and it seems to be the general opinion that it contained nothing new, the opposition organs asserting that it was merely a repetition of those glittering generalities which seem to be the honorable gentleman's special delight. We have only seen the summaries which have appeared in the telegraphic columns of the local papers, and so far as we can judge therefrom, there is reason to regret that Mr. Laurier seems as little inclined now as he was in the past to take the public into his confidence and enlighten them as to his intentions, as he was in the old days when he pleaded the fact that he was in opposition and it was not his duty to suggest what should be done or the course he would pursue were he in power. This was particularly the case when he referred to the school question, for he seems to have contented himself with the mere assertion that it would be settled in six (if our memory serves us right he used to say three) months, and that without exciting the prejudices of any body. It might reasonably have been expected that having said so much he would have condescended to at least give a hint how such a happy conclusion of our difficulties is to be brought about, but he leaves us completely in the dark on this point.

Mr. Laurier says the Conservatives spent six years without settling the Manitoba school question which he is to settle in six months. It is just this ungenerous way of dealing with his opponents which prevents many from having that full confidence in the premier which they would so much like to have, for it undoubtedly smacks more of the everyday politician than the brilliant statesman. The late government might undoubtedly have disallowed the school act of 1890, but it is doubtful whether that would have satisfactorily settled the question, and failing that they took the only course open to them to ascertain what should be done under the constitution, and when they had secured the decision of the highest court in the empire they accepted their responsibility and unquestionably did their duty. Had the remedial bill of last session been passed the matter would have been settled, and considering the stand Mr. Laurier took in opposition to that measure it seems neither gracious nor wise for him to continue to charge his political opponents with failure to protect the constitutional rights of the Manitoba minority.

One of the most astounding things about the new cabinet was the appointment of Mr. R. Dobell, one of the Quebec members, who is absolutely unknown in the public life of the Dominion and who has given no evidence of his fitness for the exalted position to which he has been so suddenly elevated in the government of the country. Concerning this Mr. Laurier is reported to have said "My government is like the kingdom of God, a workman of the eleventh hour is always welcome." We do not think that this statement is altogether in the best of taste, but apart from this the public at large will assuredly regret that Mr. Laurier yielded to influences which called for the selection of such new material in his first effort at cabinet making and which crowded out such desirable members as the Hon. Mr. Mills and the able and popular Mr. Devlin.

LOST FORTY POUNDS.

AN ILLNESS THAT ALMOST CARRIED AWAY AN ONLY CHILD.

She Suffered Terribly From Pains in the Back, Heart Trouble and Rheumatism—Her Parents Almost Despaired of Her Recovery—How it Was Brought About.

From the Arnprior Chronicle.

Perhaps there is no better man known in Arnprior and vicinity than Mr. Martin Brennan, who has resided in the town for over a quarter of a century, and has taken a foremost part in many a political campaign in North Lanark. A reporter of the Chronicle called at his residence not long ago and was made at home at once. During a general conversation Mr. Brennan gave the particulars of a remarkable cure in his family. He said: "My daughter, Eleanor Elizabeth, who is now 14 years of age, was taken very ill in the summer of 1892

with back trouble, rheumatism and heart disease. She also became terribly nervous and could not sleep. We sent for a doctor and he gave her medicine which seemed to help her for a time, but she continued to lose in flesh until she was terribly reduced. When first taken ill she weighed one hundred pounds, but became reduced to sixty pounds, losing forty pounds in the course of a few months. For about two years she continued in this condition, her health in a most delicate state, and we had very little hopes of her ever getting better. Our hopes, whatever little we had, were entirely shattered when she was taken with a second attack far more serious than the first. This second attack took place about two years after the first. We now fully made up our minds that she could not live, "but while there is life there is hope," and, seeing constantly in the newspapers the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, we decided to give them a trial. Before she had finished the first box we noticed that her appetite was slightly improved, and by the time she had used the second box, a decided improvement had taken place. By the time she had used four boxes more she had regained her former weight of one hundred pounds and was as well as ever she had been in her life. Her back trouble, heart affection, rheumatism and sleeplessness had all disappeared. She now enjoys the best of health but still continues to take an occasional pill when she feels a little out of sorts, and so it passes away. Mrs. Brennan, together with the young lady, was in an old child, were present during the recital, and all were loud in their praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Brennan also stated that he had used the pills himself and believed that there was no medicine like them for building up a weakened system or driving away a wearied feeling; in fact he thought that all blood tonic they were away ahead of all other medicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had of all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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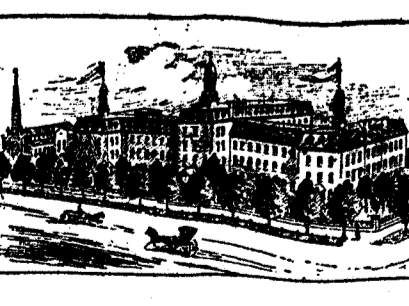
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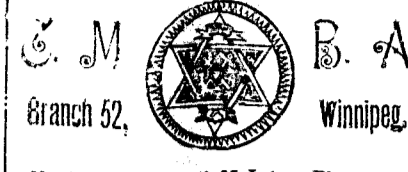
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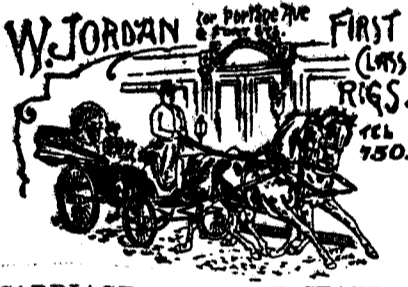


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