25AAC L. STRONG. DIED AT MOUNT FOREST, 1886.

But a few swift years have sped And left us with the silent dead,— A few swift years and lo! we stand Bereft of friendship's kindly hand. His was a heart of generous mould Of sacred trust, of love untold; Full of sweet charity that leads Not loud in words but rich in deeds.

O Father, from Thy throne above Receive the saint d dead in love! Grant to his earthly years of care Rest in the heavenly home of prayer! T. O'H. Pembreke, Oct., 1886.

HAMILTON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Spectator :

Owing to absence from home I did not Owing to absence from home I did not see until last evening the paragraph that appeared in your issue of Thursday in reference to separate schools. On reading it I saw that it was capable of seriously misleading the uninformed, so, knowing your old time spirit of fair play, I take the liberty of offering some corrections. You say "the law unduly favors the separate schools." Allow me to say, sir, that the separate schools have no favors rot allowed the common schools, but that, while grateful for the rights they possess, they can say that schools, but that, while grateful for the rights they possess, they can say that they do not yet enjoy the same measure of rights and privileges enjoyed by their neighbors, the common schools have the common schools have the right to conjust the requirements. instance, the common schools have the right to require the municipality to issue debentures for school purposes: the separate schools have not this right, and this will largely explain why the local board had to raise the rate this year, for the first time in its history. Again, the separate schools cannot compel such institutions as railways, banking and incommon commonies to lay them any institutions as railways, banking and insurance companies to pay them any portion whatever of the school tax of these companies. The Grand Trunk railway annually pays the common schools of this city a tax bordering on \$2,000, the Canada bordering on \$2,000, the Canada Life pays over \$700, the Provident and Loan more than \$400, the various banks about \$800 in round numbers, altogether \$4,000, or a sum amounting to more the average annual tax received from the separate school supporters all told. Not one dollar of all this money can the separate schools demand, and yet, sir, you say that the law "unnecessarily discriminates against the public schools!" In my opinion the common schools ought to like that sort of discrimination. Had the separate schools been similarly "discriminated against" they would not have raised the rate this

You say : "The mere fact that a man is a Catholic is taken to be prima facie evidence that he is a supporter of separ-ate schools." You must acknowledge anyone to arrive at. But you forget that the mere fact that a man is a Protestant is taken as positive indisputable evid ence that he is a supporter of common schools. His wife may be a Catholic his children may be Catholics; he may desire to send them to the separate school; he may think that they do not get all necessary religious teaching at home, in church or at Sunday school; and he may think that the eduschool; and he may limit that the edu-cation of the separate schools is better fitted to εquip them for the battle of life than the training of the public (common) schools; yet he must not give one cent of his school tax to the separate schools -the common schools can force him to pay every cent of it to them or they can confiscate his property. And so while the separate schools can claim the school tax of Catholics only, and not always of them, the common schools can levy a school tax on all Protestants, on Catho lics who are willing to be taxed by them, on public institutions (as above men-tioned) and even on Turks and Jews, Infidels and Pagans. Yet, sir, you sa that the public schools are unnecessaril discriminated against! I think that the separate schools would rejoice exceedingly if the law discriminated similarly

against them.

It may surprise your readers, sir, to learn that these inequalities do not ex ist in Quebec. According to the School act of that province, which I have before me, the separate schools (there chiefly Protestant) are precisely on the same feeting with the common schools in every inst them. footing with the common schools in every respect; that is to say the Catholic Ontario, although by no means badly off. do not possess that full share of rights and privileges in the matter of education that their Protestants friends in Quebec

For the present I shall not take up any more of your valuable space, although much more can be said on the subject. If I have not been prompt in dealing with it, kindly attribute it to the fact that I often travel in places where even the widely circulated Spectator is CLANCAHILL

Correspondence of the Catholic Fecord. LETTER FROM PEMBROKE.

A Catholic interest attaches to the A Catholic interest attaches to the progress and life of Pembroke, inasmuch as a large portion of the people of the town are Roman Catholics. Many of the early pioneers of the country living along the Ottawa river are Irish Roman Catholics, whose industry and labor have converted wildernesses into smiling gardens and crowned all with evidences of their Holy Faith. In Pembroke is the residence of Rt. Rev. Dr. Lorrain, Bishop residence of M. Rev. Dr. Lorrain, Bishop of Cytherea and Vicar-Apostolic of Pontiac—a prelate of great piety and wisdom, beloved by all classes. His Lordship's diccesan jurisdiction extends to Hudson Bey compression. to Hudson Bay, comprising innumerable Indian Missions spiritually cared for by the self sacrificing priests of the missions

-worthy and devoted followers in the saintly footsteps of the martyrs of Christian civilization in Canada. His Lord.

substantial structure, is hurrying towards completion. It stands to the right of the cathedral and with ample grounds surfor refreshments. Three of them were

The convent of Mary Immaculate is situated to the left of the church, with spacious and well laid out grounds as its environment. The convent is in charge of the Gray Nuns, whose mother house is in Ottawa. There are at present in the convent over fifty day nurils and twenty onvent over fifty day pupils and twenty boarders. The course of study is thorough and practical, possessing special facilities for the acquirement of French and music. Not a few of the young laties in attendance at the convent are from the American day of the street o can side, being attracted thither by the healthfulness of the bracing air of Pembroke as well as the excellence of the instruction imparted.

The Gray Nuns have also charge of the

The Gray Nuns have also charge of the Pembroke Hospital, where the sick and afflicted are watched over and cared for —where charity that knows no creed, administers balm to the tired heart and pallid brow—where the brightest sunshine breaks through the cloud of suffering in the form of heavenly kindness and southing care—and man learns how and soothing care—and man learns how little is the heroism of the world when compared with the divine heroism of

the Catholic children of the town have the Catholic children of the town have every advantage of a good education. The girls of the Separate School are taught by the Gray Nuns, while the boys are under the tuition of Mr. Long, as Principal, with Miss Stack and Miss Dowdall as assistants. The daily attendance of pupils at the school is in the neighborhood of three hundred. Many of the pupils from the Separate School have done exceedingly well at High School Entrance Examinations during the past two years, thereby giving evidence of the labor bestowed upon them by their good labor bestowed upon them by their good teachers. The Separate School building is one of the most substantial in the Province. Mr. M. O'Driscoll, Barrister, is Chairman of the Separate School Board, with Mr. M. Howe its representative on the Hist School Board.

the High School Board. The concert given some time ago by the St. Vincent de Paul Society in aid the St. Vincent de Paul Society in aid of the poor was a decided success. This good society cannot be too much encouraged. Its president is Mr. M. Gorman. Amongst those who took part in the concert were Miss O'Reilly of Ottawa, from the Boston Conservatory of Music, a charming singer; Miss Julia and Miss Maggie Heenan, two accomplished musical artistes; Mr. McKinnon, always a favorite with a Pembroke audience, and favorite with a Pembroke audience, and Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, MA, of the High

Rev. P. S. Dowdall, who has labored in Pembroke parish for nearly four years, and who has been rector of St. Columb kille's Church during the past year and a half, left for the Archdic ese of Ottawa he week before last. Father Dowdall belongs to the archdiocese of Ottawa, hence his summons away. On the eve of his departure a number of the parishioners of St. Columbkille's Church pre-sented him with a purse containing two hundred and fifty dollars-a token of their love and esteem. Father Dowdall will be much missed by the people of Pembroke. He is a priest full of piety,

FATHER ALLAIN'S BAZAAR.

DEAR EDITOR - Would you kindly give publication to the following list of prize winners at my bazaar, which took place on Wednesday, the 13th inst., and greatly Yours faithfully, FATHER ALLAIN, P. P. blige, Uxbridge, Oct. 18th, 1886. T. W. Chappell, Uxbridge. Ellen Gauum, Cornwall.

Mrs. James Logen, Maniwaki, P. Q. E. O'Donnell, Peterboro. H. O'Connor, Peterboro. Hannah Buckley, Markham. Jos. Case, Uxbridge, Ont. Mrs. Lonargan, Lang. Thomas Redmond, Lebret, Assa. H. O'Donnell, GlenRobertson, Patrick Brown, Drayton. Mary Barrie, Granton. Mrs. Hagan, Gefferson. Annie Logan, Keene. Eliza Blacker, Toronto. Mrs. Ross, Toronto. John McDonnell, E. Selkirk. J. O'Connor, Toronto. Mary McKillop, Frankford. Ed. O'Connor, Campbellford. Mrs. T. McMahon, Montreal. R. D. Prest. Newmarket. Miss Laren, Toronto. Eliza Johnston, Toronto. L. Nolan, Fergus. Mrs. Johnston, East Sig'naw, Mich Owen Murphy, West Port, Maine. Mary Jane Casey, Winnipeg. Mrs. O'Bryan, Logan. R. Bowles, jr., Uxbridge. Mrs. Gagnier, Hamilton. W. J. Young, Young's Point. M. Canningham, St. Paul, Minn. N. McMahon. Susp. Bridge, N. Y. M. J. O'Neil, Paris, Out. Mrs. J. Redmond, Lebret, Assa Rose Kennedy, Uxbridge. C. J. Coffee, London. Silas Saintpierre, Trenton. Mrs. M. Eachten, Winnipeg. Mrs. McNevin, Uxbridge. Katie Ryan, Barrie. W. Ryan, Toronto Miss L. McGuire, St. John, N. B.

P. S.—I bave written to all the prize winners and told them of their good luck. An Example of Honesty.

Miss Gorman, Toronto.

In a small town, about five miles from In a small town, about five miles from St. Petersburg, lived a poor old German woman. A little cottage was her only possession, and the visits of a few shipmasters on their way to the capital, her only resource. One evening, when some Dutch shipmasters had been supping at her house, she found under the table a sealed bag of money, evidently left by one of the company. As they had all sailed over to Cronstadt, the good woman put the money in the cupboard, to keep ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to all the Indian missions, next summer—a visit which will entail months of toil and travel such as only a frame of iron and soul of fire could endure.

The Episcopal residence—a beautiful and the trial entails are attacked in the company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to core to company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to meet the company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to meet the company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to one of the company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to one of the company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to one of the company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to company. As they had all ship purposes paying a pastoral visit to Cronstadt, the good woman put the money in the cupboard, to keep it till it should be called for. Seven years did she keep it, and, though often sorely pressed by want, her good principles overcome every temptation.

At the expiration of this time four and with ample grounds surit will add to the beauty of the English and one Dutch. Talking of varijustice to a dispossessed tenant. The bands, the tooting welcoming of tug-boats,

asked the Dutchman if he had ever been ants of their holdings in the neighborasked the Dutchman if he had ever been in that town before. "Yes, indeed," he replied. "I know the place too well. My being here once cost me seven hundred rubles." "How so?" said his companion. "Why, in one of these wretched hovels I got tipsy, and left behind me a bag of rubles." "Was the bag sealed?" seked the old woman, whose attention had been aroused by the conversation. "Yes, yes, it was sealed, and with attention had been aroused by the conversation. "Yes, yes, it was sealed, and with this very seal here at my watch-chain." "Well, then," said she, "by that you may be able to recover what you lost." "Recover it after seyen years! I have no hopes of that." The old woman said no more, but she quietly slipped out of the room, and, returning with the bag, said to the Dutchman: "Perhaps honesty is not so rare as you think;" and, to his intense astonishment and delight, she restored to him his money. estored to him his money

ARCHDEACON KAVANAGH:

STRICKEN DOWN AT THE ALTAR

Kildare, Oct. 5.
This morning the hand of death sud This morning the hand of death suddenly and tragically struck down at the altar in Kildare Church, the Very Rev. Dr. Kavanagh, parish priest of Kildare and Rathangan, a clergyman known far beyond the bounds of his own immediate sphere of action for his sincere piety, his earnest and eloquent advocacy of the cause of his country, and his high attainments in the field of natural science. Not quite a year ago, on October 11th, 1885, a new marble altar which Dr. Kavanagh had procured for his church, having been completed, was solemnly concecrated by the Archbisbops of Dublin and Cashel, and the occasion was rendered additionally remarkable by the rendered additionally remarkable by the fact that Mr. Parnell was present at a demonstration subsequently held. It was by an accident in connection with the new altar, which no doubt was a the new altar, which no doubt was a subject of pride to the zealous parish priest, that he met his death. Dr. Kavanagh had concluded his Mass at a few minutes to eight o'clock; he had placed his hand on the chalice to raise it from the altar preparatory to turning and walking down the altar steps to say the Psalm for the Dead, when he was killed. The spire-shaped canopy over the tabernacle has at each of its four angles a small pillar (terminating in a capital). in a right line above angles a small pillar (terminating in a capital), in a right line above each of the marble pillars supporting the campy; and on each of these capitals rests a winged marble figure of a stature, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and weighing perhaps 3 stone. One of these figures, capital and pillar, the one to the Gospel side of the front pair, was observed to topple forward. There was no time for a warning cry, when the mass of marble had crashed cry, when the mass of marble had crashed down on the head of Father Kavanagh. He seemed to replace the chalice on the altar, turned partly round in a dazed way, and then fell backwards, striking his head heavily against the marble steps. It was all the matter of an instant. Groans of horror rose from the congregation, and a scene of confusion and almost panic followed. The Rev. Father Flood, a Christian Brother, Mr. Dennehy, and a number of others rushed up to the altar. Father Delaney heard

up to the altar. Father Delaney heard the noise from the sacristy and hurried out, and Dr. Watson, Dr. Dillon and Dr. Chaplin, who had been summoned, arrived in rapid succession. Dr. Kavanagh was quite unconscious. He is believed to have uttered the words "My God" twice, shortly after he received the injuries, but no other intelligible sound escaped his lips during the short period that elapsed before the end, when at a few minutes to nine o'clock amid the were all present, Dr. Kavanagh expired. The most intense gloom fell on the town of Kildare when the tragedy that had happened in the church became known; all business was suspended, all shops shut and the shutters put up, every private house drew down its blinds, the parish church bell tolled at intervals; the parish church bell tolled at intervals; the Protestant church bell was also rung by the direction of the Rev. Canon Tiphook, Rector, and the bell of the White-friar's Monastery joined in the mourning chorus. The few people seen in the streets wore solemn faces and spoke in subdued tones; it was evident they felt the less as no ordinary one. in subdued tones; it was evident they felt the loss as no ordinary one. In Newbridge and Rathaugan there were also sign of public grief. A Protestant clergymen, the Rev. Mr. Moloney, testified the respect in which he held the deceased by sending a beautiful bouquet of flowers to be placed on his coffin. The cause of the fall of the marble ornament is a mystery; either it was not made, at the same time, of that great remedy."

"Yes, it is a world famed and justly celebrated specific! Like many other physicians, I used to deride the claims made for it, but I know now for a fact that it is the world's greatest blessing, having sovereign power over hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and liver, and when I have said that, young man, I

throw it off its foundation.

Dr. Kavanagh was born at Kilballowen, county Wicklow. At an early period in his clerical career he became a profes sor in Charlow College, and passed all the grades of professorship until he became President in 1864. He held that post until 1880, and during his career in Carlow his correct to hear of Carlow he proved himself to be one of the most distinguished of living metaphysicians, as his celebrated controversy with Dr. Ward, editor of the Dublin Review, on Ontology, On the occasion of the visit of the British Association to Dublin, his services to science were acknowledged by an offer ef an honorary degree from Trinity College, which, though offered in the company of such men as Huxley, Sir Wm. Thompson, Professor Evans, Sir John Lubbock, and others, Dr. Kavanagh declined. His exertions in the cause of education and the position which he held in the educathe position which he held in the educa-tional world were acknowledged by his appointment as a Senator of the Royal University. For the past six years he had been Parish Priest of Kuldare and Rathangan, having succeeded the late Rev. J. Nolan. His pastorate was a short one, but it was marked by many useful works: the obtaining of a new useful works; the obtaining of a new water supply for the town of Kildare was due to him, as was the erection of new schools, and he had begun the work of beautifying the interior of the church and intended to have re roofed it. Through his instrumentality many an oppressed tenant obtained a respite from his landlord, and it is understood that the last letter he ever wrote, one which

ants of their holdings in the neighborhood of Kildare was being carried out through Dr. Kavanagh's mediation. On Sunday last, at a meeting of the National League, he delivered an eloquent and stirring address in reference to the imprisonment of Father Fahy and the prospects for the coming winter; and in the afternoon he made some impressive remarks on a religious subject to a branch of the Control of the Con remarks on a religious subject to a branch of the Confraternity. Both as a Catholic and an Irishman, his death is a serious loss to his religion and his coun-

THE COCAINE HABIT.

THE WORST SLAVERY KNOWN-NEW REVEL

Cincinnati Times Star. When cocaine was discovered the medi-cal world exclaimed "thank heaven!" But useful as it is, it is also dangerous.

But useful as it is, it is also dangerous, especially when its use is perverted from the deadening of pain for surgical operations, to the stimulation and destruction of the human body. Its first effects are soothing and captivating, but the thraldom is the most horrible slavery known to humanity.

dom is the most horrible slavery known to humanity.

J. L. Stephens, M. D., of Lebanon, O., was interviewed by our reporter yesterday at the Grand Hotel, and during the conversation the doctor said: "The cocaine habit is a thousand times worse than the morphine and opium habits, and you would be astonished," he said, "if you knew how frightfully the habit is increasing."

"What are its effects?" "It is the worst constitution wrecker ever known. It ruins the liver and kidneys in half a year, and when this work is done, the strongest constitution soon succumbs."

"Do you know of Dr. Underhill's case here in Cincinnati?"
"That leading physic an who became a victim of the cocaine habit? Yes. His

case was a very sad one, but the habit can be cured. I have rescued many a man from a worse condition,"
"What worse than Dr. Underhill's?"

"Ir deed, sir, far so. Justin M. Hall, A, M, M. D., president of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and a famed practitioner, and Alexander Neil, M. D., professor of surgery in the Columbus Medical College, surgery in the Columbus Medical College, and president of the Academy of Medicine, a man widely known, Rev. W. P. Clancey of Indianapolis, Ind., from personal ex-perience in opium eating, etc., can tell you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now asso-sisted with you?

wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with many eminent physicians, I, for years made a close study of the effects of the habits on the system and the organs which they most severely attack. Dr. Hall, Dr. Neil and Mr. Wilson, whom I have men-tioned, and hundreds of others, equally as expert, made many similar experiments on their own behalf. We each found that these drugs worked most destructively in the kidneys and liver, in fact, finally destroyed them. It was then apparent that no cure could be effected until those organs could be restored to health. We recently exhausted the entire range of medical science, experimenting with all known remedies for these organs, and as the result of these close investigations we few minutes to nine o'clock, amid the sobs and prayers of the community, who were all present, Dr. Kavanagh expired.

This was the second point. in the discovery. The third was our own private form of treatment, which, of course, we do not divulge to the public. course, we do not divulge to the public. Every case that we have treated first with Every case that we have treated first with Warner's safe cure, then with our own private treatment, and followed up again with Warner's safe cure for a few weeks, has been successful. These habits can't be cured without using it, because the habit is nourished and sustained in the liver and kidneys. The habit can be kept up in moderation however if fee was he also

moderation, however, if free use be also made, at the same time, of that great remedy." ment is a mystery; either it was not properly dowelled and fastened in the

had been since gradually working to throw it off its foundation.

De Vice of the kidneys, "Propole of the kidneys," singular as it may seem, the kidneys may be in a very advanced stage of decomposi-tion, and yet owing to the fact that there are but few nerves of sensation in them the subject will not experience much pain therein. On this account thousands of people die every year of kidney disease unknowingly. They have so-called dis-orders of the head, of the heart and lungs and stomach, and treat them in vain, for the real cause of their misery is deranged kidneys and if they were restored to health the other disorders would soon

disappear."
Dr. Stephens's experience, that can b confirmed by many thousands whom he has treated, adds only more emphasis to the experience of many hundreds of thousands all over the world, that the the most beneficent discovery ever given

THEATRICAL ATTRACTION.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The theatre needs apologists. We have had an actress here who made money because she was said to have held that relation to the Prince of Wales which a number of females held to his predecessor, Charles, II., and to his more immediate ancestors, the Georges. Americans rushed to the theatre to see the person act badly, and read anxiously, the newspaper stories and read anxiously the newspaper stories of her progress through the country, accompanied by a simple young "swell."

Then Mr. Henry Irving and "Miss"

And there has appeared a variety actress, who comes to "gather in her shekels," with a reputation of an evilness that equals anything yet heard of on the American stage. And this is saying a great deal. She does not depend on her talants, as Madame or Made-moiselle Bernhardt did; she does not moiselle Bernhardt did; she does not expect her beauty to attract the "dudes;" she relies entirely on the vogue to be gained by the advertisement that she is protected from her husband by an English peer. What a dish to set before a sovereign people! A real peer to be seen in a stage box every night! Surely, the English managers think, a reasonable increase in the charges for admission might be made. We hope that the reproach of having encouraged adultery publicly will be spared the city of New York. Lord Lonsdale may be merely the business manager of the female who hopes to grow rich here—for what American would dare to doubt the word of a member of the House of Lords? But he has made appearances to be against that assertion, and obliged every decent actor, man or woman, to act as we are told Mr. Augustin Daly's troupe acted on their voyage from Eurto act as we are told air. Augustin Daly's troupe acted on their voyage from Eur-ope, which was performed on the steamer with this seemingly shameless pair. They "cut" them. The New York theatre-goer cannot be very scrupulous. If he were, he would not pay for admission to certain theatrical spectacles; but we hope that he is not so lost to honesty as to be present, except to use the privilege allowed the British auditor, of hissing. The best course would be to follow the example of Mr. Daly's actors, and "cut" these creatures who trade in infamy.

D. H. Macfarlane, M. P., the champion of the Scotch crofters in the Highlands, is the first Catholic returned to Parliament from Scotland since the Reformation. Idleness is the plague of youth; never e without something to do .- St. Philip

True merit, like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.—Halifax.

LOCAL NOTICES.

you of the kind of success our form of treatment wins, and so can H. C. Wilson, formerly of Cincinnati, who is now associated with me."

"Would you mind letting our readers into the secret of your methods?"

"Well, young man, you surely have a good bit of assurance to ask a man to give his business away to the public; but I won't wholly disappoint you. I have treated over 20,000 patients. In common with a specialty.

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REMARKABLE CURES! Have caused a remarkable growth



Catarrh can be cured every time.

I am now past 37 years of age; have been in active business and mercantile pursuits for about 29 years, and until three years ago I was a very strong, hardy and healthy man, when I found that I was rapidly losing my health and strength. I was troubled with a bad ulcerated catarrh, took cold constantly, and so very ea-ily, blood seemed stagnant; feel cold and chilly; throat often sore with a dry, hacking cough, and positively I could not talk five minutes without great distress, and would be obliged to stop, no matter how anxicus I was to converse. It seemed that all at once all my organs were diseased. I became so nervous that I could not sieep; would lie for hours, and when arising was just as tired as when I retired. Some days I was so tired that my bones ached the entire day. I could not get any rest; could not walk any distance; was all broken down and discouraged. I had dyspepsia, liver complaint, very poor, weak and impoverished blood; also my eyes were weak, and I was fast losing my sight; had to quit reading and writing. I was about discouraged. I had thoroughly tried our family physicians and the best known specialists of Toronto and Detroit; spent hundreds of dollars to no purpose, and was told that I never could be cured. But thanks to Prof. Orville, I am now a well man; my catarrh is practically cured.; my sight entirely restored; my nervous debility completely oured. I can now eat three hearty meals a day; sleep splendidly; can work or walk all day, and am never tired even after being up night; habit very regular, and I am now a well man, and can appreciate good health. All this has come about in four months' medical, electrical and inhalent treatment from the Medical Reform Association, 181 Dundas street, London, Ont. I must add that when I called on Prof. Orville he was a perfect stranger, but now, after four months' deelings, I have perfect confidence in his integrity and skill, and recommend that all invalids can depend on any statement he may make. Catarrh can be cured every time.

Yours truly,
A. BROWNLY. Prominent merchant of Ailsa Craig, Ont.

Prominent merchant of Ailsa Craig, Ont.

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Rt. Rev. James Joseph Carbery, S. T. M., Bishop of Hamilton. JAMES JOSEPH,

BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF HAMILTON, To the Clergy and Faithful of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN :- Whilst

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN:—Whilst enjoying all the blessings and privileges of this Jubilee year, granted by our Holy Father Leo XIII, and uniting our prayers and supplications for the needs of the Church, with all faithful Christians on earth during the month of October, we should not lose sight of the debt of charity indicated by the Holy Father. You are aware that he has a second to the state of the stat ians on earth during the month of October, we should not lose sight of the debt of charity indicated by the Holy Father. You are aware that he has extended the prayers and indulgences of the month of October to the second of November inclusive, to remind us that whilst we pray for the Church militant, we should cherish a loving and salutary remembrance of the Church suffering, in which doubtless are to be found the souls of many dear departed friends, whom we once loved with all the intensity of pure affection. At no other season of the liturgical year does this duty come so forcibly before us, as at this time, when we celebrate the triumph of all the Saints, and commemorate the sufferings of the faithful departed. As we hope that amongst the Saints now reigning with Christ in Heaven, there are many with whom we lived and worked, so also we may reasonatly conclude that amongst the suffering souls there are to be found some, to whom we were bound by bonds of blood and affection, and the love and charity we have for them dares to imitate the charity of God Himself. For, dear Brethren, when we pray for the souls in Purgatory, we exercise an act of the love of God, for we shew thereby that we love those whom He loves, and we love them because He loves, and we love them because He loves them, and to further His glory, and magnify His praises.

At this season of the year, the Church presents the rare instance of uniting under one solemnity two of her greatest festivals. While she assembles us on the feast of all Saints, proclaiming with the Psalmist, "how precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints," (Ps. 115), her joyful accents so suitable to the occasion have hardly ceased, when we hear the first note of her plaintive requiem for her suffering dead. In solemnizing the memory of the Saints, we rejoice at the consummation of the atonement of the Cross in their persons, and learn to aspire to that holiness of life, by

rejoice at the consummation of the atonement of the Cross in their persons, and learn to aspire to that holiness of life, by means of which they have attained their crown; though once surrounded, as we are still surrounded by the snares of a sensual world. Let us lift up our hearts to these members of the Church triumphant, confident in their sympathies and their prayers in our healt? for while and their prayers in our behalf; for while yet on earth they prayed with effect for their brethren, as the apostle tells us—"you helping withal in prayer for us, that this gift being obtained for us by means

Chap. 1).

Brethren, it is a tenet of Catholic faith, that those Saints having since passed into Heaven, do still continue to pray for their fellow-Christians in this life, and that their prayers are still acceptable to that effect. And it is to incite us to call for their intercession, that the Church has appointed the applications. that the Church has appointed the an-nual commemoration of their departure rom this world, which we solemnise on the 1st of November. But there is another class of our deceased brethren, of whom also she would have us to be mindful at this time; and in whose behalf she would this time; and in whose behalfshe would fain incite us to become intercessors in our turn. It consists of her faithful children who have passed out of this life; not indeed involved in the guilt of mortal sin, and therefore not liable to everlasting condemnation; but stained nevertheless with the guilt of many imperfections, which they must expiate in pain and sorrow, before they can attain that kingdom of which the Evangelist St. John assures us that nothing that is defiled can ever enter it. Apol. XXI.

Such are the feativals of this season: the commemoration of the Saints who are already united with Christ in Heaven, and the commemoration of the

of many persons, thanks may be given by many in our behalf." (II Corinth.

are already united with Christ in Heaven, and the commemoration of the departed faithful, the full remission of whose sins has been reserved for the world to come, in spite of our Redeemer's declaration in the 12th of St. Matthew.

It was indeed a magnificent conception that suggested the union of these festivals, for it presents a sublime illustration of that Communion of the Saints, so emphatically proposed in the Apostles tration of that Communion of the Saints, so emphatically proposed in the Apostles creed as a dogma of Catholic Faith; that communion, which unites in one bond of love and active benevolence, the faithful now dwelling in Heaven with the faithful here on earth; and unites with both those departed members of the Church, who are debarred from Heaven by the rigorous justice of God. For their relief, special intercession is made at this time both in heaven and on earth.

No wonder that the apostle should describe this Communion of Charity which binds us, whather living or dead, to Christ