

again: that there are in that city, still persons who believe that the profession of the Catholic faith should be a bar to the appointment to office of a person otherwise fully competent to fulfill the duties of the position.

It was a good omen that during the recent municipal elections the religious issue which was so prominently brought to the fore twelve months ago, was completely laid aside, except in a few towns: and where it was brought forward, it generally received its quietus. This was the case in London, Brantford, and Sarnia, and it is an evidence of the general good sense of the Protestant majority in our Province. But it would appear that there is as yet a certain faction in Kingston that remains half a century, or a whole century, behind this age of toleration.

So important a place does the religious question occupy in the Kingston election that Sir Oliver Mowat on appearing before his audience thought it necessary to begin his speech by referring to it. He told the people of Kingston that the Hon. Mr. Hartly has business, social, and moral qualities, which have won for him universal endorsement. He has been faithful in other capacities, and Mr. Mowat knows that he will be faithful and true as a Government officer. For Mr. Hartly's character and business ability is a universal praise, but one objection is raised in Kingston to his election as representative of the city in the Provincial Legislature—that he is a Roman Catholic!

The Honorable C. Fraser, the predecessor in office of Mr. Hartly, was a Catholic, and it is admitted that he did his duty to the country faithfully. He and Sir John Thompson are admitted by political opponents and friends alike, to have been among the ablest, the most patriotic and honest statesmen whom the Dominion has produced down to the present date: yet the objection raised against Mr. Hartly by a certain faction is that he is of the same faith with these distinguished gentlemen of both political parties, both of whom sacrificed their lives in the service of the country.

Sir Oliver appeals to the gratitude of those who have raised the cry of the fanatic against Mr. Hartly. We do not appeal to their gratitude, for we know that such people are incapable of feeling so honorable and generous a sentiment. The Catholics of Canada are not here on mere tolerance, and we are disposed to insist upon it that we shall be recognized in the government of the country: and we feel ourselves quite able to hold our rights in the face of all the Third Parties, Equal Righters, McCarthys, and P. P. Aists who have been making so much bluster during the last few years.

Sir Oliver Mowat acknowledges that the Catholics of Ontario do not enjoy the amount of Government patronage to which they would be entitled according to their percentage of the population. We have always been aware that such is the case, but we have not hitherto considered it necessary to raise a whining voice on this account, because it has not been made clear to us that the Catholic body are a herd of office-seekers, or that the injustice done to it is at present very glaring. If, however, we were convinced that the religion of our fellow-Catholics were made a disqualification for office, we would not hesitate to raise our voice against either Provincial or Federal Government that would perpetrate such an injustice.

The Toronto Mail of Saturday professes to be highly indignant because Sir Oliver Mowat "defended the Liberal candidate against a supposed attack upon his religion," and adds: "This is the first time the religious question has been raised in the contest." It then expresses the hope that the question of religious conviction will not be brought up again.

It is, certainly, a matter of surprise for the Mail to deprecate the raising of the religious issue, for there is not a journal in the Province which has done more than the Mail to excite religious discord. If it is anxious now to shelve the question it is because it has found the work profitless both to its own interests and the interests of those whom it desired to favor: and even in the present case it lets the cat out of the bag, for it virtually admits that the Catholic vote of Kingston is so considerable that the result of the raising of the religious cry will probably be the discomfiture of Mr. Hartly's opponents.

We believe this will really be the case, but if this should happen, it will be highly creditable to the respectable and liberal Protestants of that city who shall thus have marked their disapproval of the conduct of the fanatics who are already badly disappointed at the result of the elections of last June

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PRESIDENT CASHMIR-PERIER OF France has created a most intense sensation amounting to consternation, by his unexpected resignation of the Presidency. He appears to have been induced to take this step owing to the defeat and resignation of the Dupuy Government, and the inability of any one in whom he places confidence to establish a stable Government. He regards the vote of the Chamber on the Railway Conventions of 1883 as a reflection on himself, inasmuch as he was sub-Secretary of State when these conventions were concluded. He had been President only since 27th June, 1894, after the assassination of President Sadi Carnot by the anarchist Santo Cesario. M. Felix Faure has already been elected to fill the vacancy.

The Czar Nicholas II. has won for himself in a short time the affections of his subjects by his kindness and confidence shown in them. On the occasion of his marriage, police display was forbidden, and he was everywhere received with the warmest cheers and unprecedented orderly conduct on the part of the multitude. The pardon extended to the victims of Cossack brutality at Kroze, and to other Poles who had been banished to Siberia, has been received with universal delight, notwithstanding the displeasure of General Gourko, who was severely reprimanded by the Czar for his brutality and cruelty in his government of the territory around Warsaw, and for deceiving the late Emperor into signing the warrants for the banishment of the peasants of Kroze. We heartily wish the young Czar a prosperous reign, hoping that he may carry out to the end that policy of endeavoring to reign in the hearts of his people which he has inaugurated with so happy a result.

The Hymnal Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada has decided at Montreal to omit from the National Anthem the verse:

O Lord our God arise Scatter her enemies And make them fall, Confound their councils Frustrate their alliances On These our hopes we fix God save us all.

Perhaps we are lacking in penetration, but we certainly do not see clearly the validity of the reason given for the rejection of the verse—that it is discriminatory. It is a prayer for the success of British power in case of war, and against fomenters of treason, but it is not directed against foreign nations specially. Perhaps those secret societies which are always so ready to accuse Catholics of disloyalty on the slightest pretext might throw some light on the very natural question whether or not the action of the committee be disloyal or not. If, however, the objection were to the flippant style of the verse, and its somewhat ludicrous and comical combinations of ideas, we could understand that the rejection of the words arises from some unsuitableness to the solemnity of a hymnal rather than from any lack of loyalty.

The Supreme Court of the Dominion having had for some time under consideration the rights of the Provincial Legislatures to pass prohibitory laws, came to a decision on the 15th inst. answering the seven questions which had been submitted to it. The decision was in every case that the Provincial Legislature has no right to pass such laws. Chief Justice Strong and Justice Fournier dissented from the decision of the other four judges where the question regarded the right of the Provinces to legislate concerning the liquor traffic within the respective Provinces, but in regard to the importation of liquors into the Provinces, the decisions were unanimous. An appeal will probably be made to the Privy Council on all the questions, and it is still difficult to say what the final result may be, as the Privy Council has a habit of reversing the decisions of the Canadian Supreme Court.

GOVERNOR MORTON, the newly elected Republican Governor of New York, has given a new proof that the self-satisfied Apapists of the United States, and their confederates of Ontario, are astray in their boasting that the Republican victory throughout the Union is an A. P. A. victory. One of his first acts on assuming office was the appointment of Mayor Aldridge of Rochester to the position of Superintendent of Public Works for the State, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the new Legislature, notwithstanding the fact that the nominee was bitterly opposed by the A. P. A. because his wife is a Catholic. The A. P. A. were able to prevent Mayor Aldridge's nomination in caucus on the Republican ticket, as Lieutenant-Governor, but the moment the Republicans secured the victory they hastened to make amends to the Mayor by appointing him to an office equal in importance to the one which was refused him on the first instance. The A. P. A. have evidently been thrown overboard by those on whom they relied as their allies. P. P. Aism in Canada is equally on its last legs. A year ago it contested many of the municipal elections throughout Ontario, but this year it did not dare to exhibit its hoofs and horns, except in a few small towns.

The Kingston branch of the P. P. A. decided at a recent meeting that as an organization, its members will not interfere in the local election there, but all will be free to exercise the franchise as they deem advisable. Considering that they are sworn to consider Catholic candidates under all circumstances, their present course might seem inexplicably tolerant; but the surprise will vanish when it is explained that Dr. Smythe is careful to announce that he disclaims all use of the religious cry on his behalf. He wishes to keep aloof from P. P. Aism: yet it is a fact well known that the P. P. Aists, while making the above declaration for public effect, are acting like the snake in the grass, which inflicts its deadly wounds while endeavoring to conceal its presence.

THE CURSE OF LANDLORDISM. His Brutality Described by William O'Brien, M. P.

The following vigorous article on "Irish Landlordism and its Curse," is from the pen of William O'Brien, M. P., and describes in striking terms the Irish land system, which seems to weigh as heavily on that ill-fated country as ever. Mr. O'Brien says: "Englishmen will have the spectre of the Irish question dogging them again the moment the session opens. Along the whole western seaboard resounds the familiar cry of a potato famine. Mr. Morley, who is almost a bigot in his objection to opening the public purse for doles of ineffective charity, will, nevertheless, be obliged to start some scheme of public works in the old dreary fashion. To refuse to send the suffering masses of unfortunates to the workhouse is to lie down helplessly and die."

WERE IRISH LANDLORDS AN ENGLISH LANDLORDS the State might be relieved from bearing the landlord's share of the year's agricultural troubles. Lord Salisbury has just remitted 25 per cent. of his English tenants' rents. If his Irish supporters would but follow his lead, the abatement would just make the difference between food and hunger, which the British taxpayer will have to make up under pain of seeing six or eight counties stricken with death by famine. In the poor county of Mayo, from which I write, there are six landlords—absentees all—the total of whose yearly rental from Mayo exceeds £100,000. These noblemen and gentlemen ARE UNBENDING TORRES ALL. Three of them are Peers who voted with Lord Salisbury to reject the Home Rule bill and the Evicted Tenants bill. Were they to extend Lord Salisbury's abatement to their Irish tenants, it would mean that £25,000 left in the pockets of the most miserable people in Mayo—which is just about the figure that it will now cost Mr. Morley to keep them alive until the next potato crop. But the Irish lords who trooped at Lord Salisbury's heels in the division lobby, where there was question of tramping on the feelings of their fellow-countrymen, declined flatly to be dictated to by Lord Salisbury in the rent office. Each and every one of these six great absentee proprietors have refused to abate a sixpence. Tenants who have not a month's provision of potatoes left have petitioned them in vain.

Mr. O'Brien then describes what he calls "the most odious incident of the co-tenancy system." It is the scheme worked by means of which the Marquis of Sligo dodges the payment of the poor rates. The law provides that where a tenant's holding is valued at less than £4 the landlord shall pay the poor rates. Sligo, however, by grouping together those whose holdings are valued at less than £4 as tenants in common, compels the poorest of his tenants to pay a share of the poor rates, while he himself escapes the burden. But the beauties of the co-tenancy system do not stop even here. For, while the cottiers under £4 become liable for poor rates by reason of their co-tenancy, they lose the right to vote for a poor law guardian by the very same operation. Continuing, Mr. O'Brien further says: "The system of co-tenancy, in which the mass of Lord Sligo's and other grinding landlord's tenantry are grouped together, is a species of COMMUNISM WRONG SIDE OUT. Each of the above lords co-tenants jointly and severally liable for his neighbor's debts. A specially strenuous tenant might be prepared with every penny of his rent. It would be refused, and he would be liable to

eviction, unless the rents of his eight co-tenants were paid up at the same time. The penitence and the comparatively prosperous, the lazy and the industrious are all hand-cuffed together and held, as it were, as baits for the solvency of the entire village community. It would be impossible to imagine a more oppressive and unjust upon a worse model, for it is a Communism only of misery and for the sole benefit of a wealthy absentee nobleman, who has never seen the village whose life-blood he is drawing. The result, of course, is that all initiative or hopeful effort is crushed out of the tenantry. Life becomes a never-ending labor of Sisyphus, to get together a rent which is always in arrears in some quarter, and which is every year complicated with a crop of lawyer's costs incurred in kowtowing the arrears out of these Connauagh fellow-hen.

FAILURE OF BRITISH LEGISLATION. And this is the enlightened law of the land after the British Parliament have spent four and twenty years mystifying themselves with the Irish land question! The villagers do not migrate to England for the harvest of late years, as they once did. They found it more profitable to send their sons and daughters to the United States. Nearly all of the tenants are represented in America by some Pittsburgh iron worker, or Massachusetts factory hand, or New York servant girl. It was the wages of the exiled young folk that for years paid Lord Sligo's rents—a shameful but incontestable fact. But for the last three years the Massachusetts operatives have all left as badly as the poor Irish peasants. It makes one sick to hear the stories of how these poor old mounting men and widows read the American letter, which used to bring Christmas cheer, and which now only tell of idle mills, privation, and even hunger, with here and there a tragedy, which you will find lurking in the history of every second family among these mounties.

IT SEEMS TO DEEP HUMAN BELIEF that in the most poverty-stricken district in the country, and in a season when a fierce cry is beginning to arise for Government assistance against destitution verging on famine, a landlord should reject an offer of one and a half years' rent with costs, from wretched cottier tenants who are eating out their last month's supply of potatoes, and who without State assistance will assuredly be starving before next April. The fact is, however, incontrovertible. The peasants have saved their last. Most of them are big limbed, massive looking men, who would be as lusty fellows as one could desire to see after a few square meals. But they have the lack lustre eyes and bloodless cheeks, and limbs in search of something to rest against, which are the sure signs that square meals have not been their portion for many a day. They and their wives and children sit looking out for the sheriff and his evictors and the famine, with the dull resignation of Orientals to their fate, and it is not easy to see how and by whom they are to be saved.

A LETTER FROM FATHER COLLINS. THE REV. FATHER REPLIES TO THE INSINUATIONS OF THE "NEWS" IN REGARD TO HIS NAME BEING PUT ON THE VOTERS' LIST.

The following letter from the Rev. Father Collins explains itself: Hamilton Times, Jan. 15, 1895. To the Editor of the Daily News: Sir,—In yesterday's issue of your paper a spurious article appeared, from which I quote the following gentlemen and charitable sentence: "Seven or eight priests registered yesterday, among them being the Rev. Father Collins in the city only two months. How he reconciled this fact with the conditions of the oath is a mystery. In the first place, let me inform the public, lest perchance any of them may be ignorant of the fact, that there are not, nor have there ever been, seven or eight priests in the city of Kingston. Neither have the five priests of the Palace registered as voters. According to the lists carefully made out and published by the Rev. Father Collins on Friday and yesterday only three only appeared to have registered, and I know for certain that I am not one of the three. I have not visited the Registry court. Why did you invent your fib, and try to pawn it on the public? What good will it do Mr. Smythe? I have no doubt he is gloried with you. In the next place, I must ask you to give the name of the priest to whom you have dared to impute the awful crime of perjury. You deserve to be punished severely for having printed and published so shocking a slander against the Lord's anointed. Whether any, or what action may be taken, I leave to you, but bring you to a sense of Christian decency in the use of your printing press. I am not prepared to say just now. My purpose shall be satisfied by a simple recital of the facts of the case as developed before the Registry court, which were well known to you when you scribbled your slander. The priest to whom you so odiously refer, having been presented with a copy of the legal qualifications of registering as a voter, signified a scruple of conscience in respect of the legal meaning of the clause which requires him to have been a "resident" of the city for three months before the 11th of January. This he did of his own accord and unasked. He explained that he had been appointed to his mission in this city in May, 1894, and has been since then uninterruptedly attached to his residence. He has no other home on this earth. Last August he was sent by his ecclesiastical superior to Brockville pro tem, to order to return home to Kingston. When going to Brockville it was not for a change of mission, but to receive the assistance of a brother priest. He retained his rooms in the Palace, which remained unoccupied during his absence. His personal effects held possession of his rooms. His books stood on the library shelves and on his tables. His scanty wardrobe was untouched in his bureau. His pictures hung upon the walls of his two rooms from the day of his departure to his return. His venerable winter shoes lay undisturbed in their corner of the room. All his earthly belongings were in the Palace at Kingston. According to the common sense of mankind he felt certain that he had not committed perjury, just as Senators and members of Parliament do not relinquish their residence by going to Ottawa for sessional duty, nor judges and lawyers by going on circuit. An educated priest he knew this to be in conformity with the plain, undisputed maxims of canonical law, which are justly styled the perfect expression of human reason in

direction of the affairs of life," and are accepted in the code of all Christian countries—more emphatically the British code—as common law, except in so far as they have been modified by Imperial or local statute. But the priest, not knowing the possible peculiarities of the provincial statutes of Ontario, hesitated to swear to his unbroken residence in the legal sense of the term, and accordingly asked the judge to refer the question to this point. After much examination and cross-examination, the court decided that he had not forfeited his residence in consequence of his temporary visit to Brockville, and then he properly claimed to be registered on the voters' list.

This, sir, is exactly the characteristic of a priest's "residence" in the city only two months. (From May, 1894, would be the truth.) How he reconciled this fact with the conditions of the oath is a mystery.

I remain, sir, yours etc., JAMES COLLINS, Priest of the City of Kingston.

THE "NEWS" MAKES AN APOLOGY. The News openly acknowledges it was mistaken and hastens to make the following apology: "With regard to the above we can only state that our reporter was misled, and that when information was received that the statement to which exception is taken was incorrect, a statement was prepared before Father Collins' letter was received setting the matter right."

CORNELIUS DONOVAN DEAD. THE SEPARATE SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S BUSY LIFE ENDED.—A BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Hamilton Times, Jan. 16. The announcement of the death of Mr. Cornelius Donovan, M. A., Provincial Inspector of Separate Schools, which occurred at his late residence, No. 52, St. Patrick's street in this city, last evening, will be received with deep regret throughout the province, as well as in Hamilton. Death was the result of a long illness, from which Mr. Donovan had been suffering for about eleven years, although his last serious illness dates only from last October. He was conscious almost up to the hour of his death.

Deceased was a life-long resident of this city, where he was born, Oct. 10th, 1817. His parents, Patrick Donovan and Mary Ann McCarthy, were both natives of Bantry, county of Cork, Ireland. They arrived in Canada about Oct. 1, 1827. From his childhood he developed a taste for literary pursuits, and his success evidenced natural ability far above the average and an energy and determination sufficient to overcome all disadvantages with which he had to contend in acquiring first, an education, and afterwards a position in the printing office of St. Patrick's Separate School until he was about fifteen years old, after which he was apprenticed to the printing office of the office of the Times. Prior to this he had for some time been a carrier boy in the employment of this paper. Although not more than twelve years in the Times' establishment, during the last five of which he was foreman of the job department. Through the kindness of the printer, Mr. Donovan was allowed to attend the night school of St. Patrick's until 1855, when he was appointed head master over all the Separate Schools of the city. He retained this position until 1863, when ill-health compelled him to resign. While engaged in teaching he had kept up his private reading with the same industry, and obtained the degrees of B. A. and M. A., graduating with honors. After withdrawing from teaching, Mr. Donovan spent the winter of 1863-4 in Colorado, and on his return in April of the latter year was appointed Provincial Inspector of Schools for which his practical experience as a teacher, his high literary attainments and his deep interest in the cause of education, rendered him eminently fitted, and the duties of which he discharged with great ability, as well as with decided advantage to the cause of education. He was also Inspector of the Separate Schools, and his "Clan-na-Gall" letters to the Times attracted wide attention.

In 1875, he visited Europe and spent some months chiefly in Ireland, assisting at the O'Connell centennial celebration that year. In the following year he travelled considerably in the United States, visiting several of the battle grounds of the Civil War, and his description of his experiences on these trips formed a series of highly interesting letters. He was also a frequent contributor to the press, having an intimate knowledge of French, German, Latin and Italian. In local affairs here, Mr. Donovan for years took considerable interest. He assisted in founding the Printers' Union, of which he was President for a term, and in the old days he was President of the St. Patrick's Society and leader of the band for a considerable period. He was also secretary of St. Vincent de Paul Society, a leading member of the Catholic Literary Society and was President of the Trades Assembly during its existence in 1872. He also served for two years as alderman for St. Patrick's Ward. Always taking an active share in the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church, he held for many years honorable positions in connection with St. Mary's Cathedral. In politics he was a Reformer, and up to the time of his appointment he was a hard worker and a vigorous writer for his party.

On April 6th, 1869, Mr. Donovan married Sarah, daughter of the late Patrick McDaniel, of Hamilton, who survives him. Of this union there were ten children, of whom five survive—three sons and two daughters—the oldest of the former, Mr. Edward Donovan, is at present studying for the priesthood at Berlin College.

THE FUNERAL. Hamilton Times, Jan. 17. Citizens of all classes sought to pay a final mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Cornelius Donovan, M. A., Inspector of Separate Schools, by attending his funeral this morning. Many were present in the vicinities of the deceased's family residence, proceeding to St. Patrick's Church, of which Mr. Donovan had been a loyal member since his childhood. He was buried in the cemetery of the Separate School Board and

St. Vincent de Paul Society, accompanied the funeral to the church. The pall-bearers were all old friends of the deceased, being Messrs. Wm. J. Harris, R. Lavelle, C. Monaghan, M. Hanley, John O'Neill, John Roman, T. Lawlor and J. O'Neill. A very large and solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated in the church in the presence of a very large and representative congregation. Rev. Chancellor Craven was the celebrant, being assisted by Rev. Fathers C. O'Reilly and Lehmann, Bishop Dowling, Rev. Mgr. McEvoy, Rev. Fathers Mahoney and Hinchev, of this city; Rev. Father Madigan, of Dundas, and Rev. Father Barke, of Oakville, occupied seats in the sanctuary. At the conclusion of the Mass Bishop Dowling addressed the congregation. He said although funeral sermons were not customary in the Catholic Church, on account of the great service rendered to both Church and State by the deceased he thought it becoming to make an exception to the rule, and in that occasion of paying a tribute to the memory of the deceased. "Mr. Cornelius Donovan's life," he said, "was one that could be profitably imitated by all. His perseverance was commendable, rising as he did from the humble ranks of a new-boy to his high position, which he had acquired. He was a model life; he was a loving husband, a kind father and a painstaking public official, and he performed his duties to both home and State faithfully. In the midst of it he found time to zealously perform all his religious duties, and was an exemplary Christian."

During the service the choir sang the Gregorian Requiem Mass, and the solos were taken by Messrs. M. F. O'Brien, Chas. J. O'Brien, J. Lawlor and T. Williams. At the offertory Mr. Morrissey, the organist, played "Handel's 'Waff' Her Angels, to the Skies," and as the funeral procession was leaving the church the "Dead March in Saul."

DIOCESE OF PADUA. ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA TO BE HONORED AT THE HOTEL DIEU OF ST. JOSEPH, WINDSOR, ON 17th.

With the approval of His Lordship, the Bishop of London, a statue in honor of St. Anthony of Padua will shortly be erected in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu of Windsor. The object is to honor this great saint by special devotion, with a view to obtain, through his intercession, means to aid the Hotel Dieu in prosecuting its works of charity. St. Anthony was during his lifetime the friend of the poor and the unfortunate. He had for them a special love, and spent himself for them in their afflictions. Though he lived but thirty-six years, he furnished an example of wonderful charity; and even now, in heaven, he continues to exercise his noble ardor for suffering humanity. It would take volumes to tell all the extraordinary and even miraculous favors obtained through his intercession. The surest means to obtain St. Anthony's help is to promise to assist the poor, in return for favors obtained. The poor have ever been St. Anthony's friends and protectors, and he, never allows an opportunity to pass by without procuring them some assistance. A practical devotion, already much to be good for the poor, whilst St. Anthony is at the same time greatly honored, is what is called the devotion of St. Anthony's Leaves. This pious practice, established centuries ago, is again becoming quite popular, at the present day, and through it innumerable favors have been obtained. To foster the eminently Christian devotion in our midst, a beautiful statue of St. Anthony of Padua will, in the near future, be erected in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu of Windsor. On each side of the statue will be placed a box, one to receive the billets upon which shall be written the favors asked through the intercession of St. Anthony, together with the amount of alms promised in case the favors be obtained. He returning the favors be obtained after the favor has been obtained. May the divine Infant Jesus, the supreme Lord and Friend of the poor and the unfortunate, bestow a crown on St. Anthony who was particularly devoted to the Infant Jesus, who, in return, gave him special marks of His love for him, as is clearly shown by the following incident: A certain good man had charitably received St. Anthony under his roof, when hehold, during the night, a brilliant light, which occupied by the servant of God, brilliantly illuminated. Approaching on tiptoe, and looking through a crevice in the door, he sees the holy man of God on his knees, in the midst of a halo of light, holding in his arms a Child divinely beautiful, which bestows upon him all manner of loving caresses. On the following morning our saint, being questioned by his superior, in the singular event of the night, confessed that the Child whose visit he had enjoyed was none other than the Child Jesus. But he at the same time forbade his friend to look and bring us nearer to the divine Infant Jesus through the devotion of "St. Anthony's Leaves," is the chief object and purpose in erecting a statue to this great saint in the Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph of Windsor, Ont.

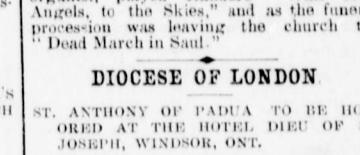
Love and Heaven are the only gifts not bartered, they alone are freely given. I do not understand how a Christian does not love the cross, or how he flies from it. To fly from the cross is to fly from Him who was fastened to it and died upon it for love of us.—The Cure of Ars.

Warner's Safe. The Old Reliable. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within, its manifestations without. Hence cure the disease at its source, and it is removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes the

95 PER CENT. of all diseases arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed, being purely vegetable, these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by an unhealthy Kidney, Liver and Spleen, organs for the distressing disorders of Women; for all Nervous Affections, and physical derangement generally, Warner's SAFE Cure has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future.

H. H. WARNER & CO., London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Toronto, Melbourne.

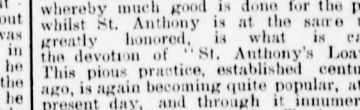


WARNER'S SAFE The Old Reliable. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within, its manifestations without. Hence cure the disease at its source, and it is removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes the

95 PER CENT. of all diseases arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed, being purely vegetable, these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by an unhealthy Kidney, Liver and Spleen, organs for the distressing disorders of Women; for all Nervous Affections, and physical derangement generally, Warner's SAFE Cure has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future.

H. H. WARNER & CO., London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Toronto, Melbourne.

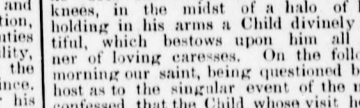


WARNER'S SAFE The Old Reliable. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within, its manifestations without. Hence cure the disease at its source, and it is removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes the

95 PER CENT. of all diseases arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed, being purely vegetable, these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by an unhealthy Kidney, Liver and Spleen, organs for the distressing disorders of Women; for all Nervous Affections, and physical derangement generally, Warner's SAFE Cure has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future.

H. H. WARNER & CO., London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Toronto, Melbourne.

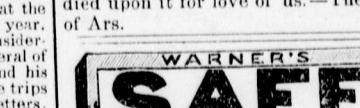


WARNER'S SAFE The Old Reliable. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within, its manifestations without. Hence cure the disease at its source, and it is removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes the

95 PER CENT. of all diseases arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed, being purely vegetable, these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by an unhealthy Kidney, Liver and Spleen, organs for the distressing disorders of Women; for all Nervous Affections, and physical derangement generally, Warner's SAFE Cure has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future.

H. H. WARNER & CO., London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Toronto, Melbourne.

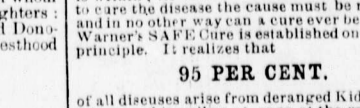


WARNER'S SAFE The Old Reliable. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within, its manifestations without. Hence cure the disease at its source, and it is removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes the

95 PER CENT. of all diseases arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed, being purely vegetable, these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by an unhealthy Kidney, Liver and Spleen, organs for the distressing disorders of Women; for all Nervous Affections, and physical derangement generally, Warner's SAFE Cure has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future.

H. H. WARNER & CO., London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Toronto, Melbourne.

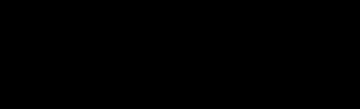


WARNER'S SAFE The Old Reliable. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within, its manifestations without. Hence cure the disease at its source, and it is removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes the

95 PER CENT. of all diseases arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed, being purely vegetable, these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by an unhealthy Kidney, Liver and Spleen, organs for the distressing disorders of Women; for all Nervous Affections, and physical derangement generally, Warner's SAFE Cure has no equal. Its past record is a guarantee for the future.

H. H. WARNER & CO., London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Toronto, Melbourne.



WARNER'S SAFE The Old Reliable. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within, its manifestations without. Hence cure the disease at its source, and it is removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE Cure is established on just this principle. It realizes the

95 PER CENT. of all diseases arise from deranged Kidneys and Liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed, being purely vegetable, these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.