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DR. ROURK, - - MANAGER.

The Poor, Poor Souls.

Fold your wings softly above them, Sweet angels; The poor, poor souls; Ye hear each pleading cry, Softly, softly, sweet angels, The poor, poor souls! Spread your white plumes above them, Sweet angels, The poor, poor souls; We are so powerless here, Ye are so powerful above; Gently, gently, sweet angels, The poor, poor souls! Bear them on swiftest wings upward, Sweet angels; The poor, poor souls; They are so faint and low, Swiftly, swiftly, sweet angels, The poor, poor souls! MARY E. MANNIX.

New York Catholic Review.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifth Avenue and Ninth Avenue, New York City.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"And himself believed, and his whole house."

I wish to say a few words this morning, dear brethren, on the force of example. St. Paul tells us in the Epistle to the Romans that "none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself," and, again, that we are "members one of another." That is to say, we all influence the conduct of others and determine the course of their lives far more than we perhaps imagine. This is especially true in regard to parents and children. Bad parents, as a rule, have bad children, and good parents good children. How striking an example of the former is the inherited tendency to drink so often seen in those whose fathers and mothers were drunkards before them! Such children may have lost their parents very young and been brought up away from all temptation, but the tendency is there; there is in them a secret yearning after stimulants and the first occasion awakes this sleeping appetite, and they are in the great majority of cases by becoming in their turn the abject slaves of strong drink.

You remember how, in the fable, the father-crab was so worried that his children would not walk straight along the sands, but persisted in scuttling along sideways. When he reproved them for so doing, they replied, "Well, father, show us how to walk straight yourself and we will all dutifully follow."

So, my brethren, if you wish your children to walk in the straight path of piety and virtue first see to it that your footsteps are directed in that path. Lead the way yourselves and then there will be little doubt that your children will follow you. Do you, Christian fathers, wish your sons to turn out well, to keep away from the saloon, to avoid oaths and foul language? Then set the example, by avoiding those things yourself. Do you, Christian mothers, wish your daughters to be gentle, modest, sweet, self-respecting girls? Then set the example! Do not be a gossip and a gadabout yourself. Do you, Christian parents, wish your children to reverence God's sanctuary, to be devout attendants at Holy Mass on Sundays, to be scrupulous in their fulfilment of every religious duty? Then set the example! Do you want your boys and girls to set a guard on their tongues, refrain from wrangling and squabbling and quarrelling with each other? Then set the example! Lead the way, that they may follow. Guard your tongues; be gentle and forbearing, husbands and wives, with each other, and your children will be quick to see and profit by and imitate such a beautiful model.

We hear a good deal nowadays about "heredity." Well, there is heredity in religion as well as in other things. If parents are good, devout, reverent Catholics, attentive to their duties, peaceable and considerate of one another at home, regular in their reception of the sacraments, punctual and unflinching in their presence at Mass and the other services in church, living in charity and good will with their neighbors, never forgetting to commend themselves and their households to God in morning and evening prayer—then their children will grow up like them, just, upright, God-fearing, dutiful and pure. And this is the sort of "hereditary religion" that we want; the goodness and piety of every family in this parish depending on their children and to their children's children, broadening and deepening like a fertilizing river, bringing blessing and prosperity to everything it touches. What an encouragement to all parents to lead good lives! In this way our example never dies; it goes on and on, and is reproduced in your descendants.

When the ruler in to-day's Gospel believed, it brought blessing to his whole household. So it was in the case of Zacharias. May your faith and good works bring blessing and salvation to yourselves and your children from generation to generation.

Thirty Years Ago.

Over 30 years ago there was placed upon the market a remedy designed to relieve pain and capable of either external or internal use. From the first it has had wonderful success, and hundreds testify that Hagar's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, sore throats, sprains, cramp, cuts, bruises and all pains and aches.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness, Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

Wealth Cannot Buy It.

Health is not purchasable. The saddened, soured dyspeptic, or the bilious millionaire suffer, despite their wealth. Burdock Blood Bitters is a rational remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, scrofula, debility, etc., and every complaint arising from indigestion or bad blood.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure." Others who have tried it have the same experience.

THE CHURCH IN CAPE BRETON.

CONSERVATION OF A BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE AT LOW POINT.

The new Catholic church at Low Point was solemnly consecrated and opened for divine service on October 13. The day was fine and pleasant and an immense concourse of people assembled from all the surrounding parishes to witness the important ceremonies of the day. His Lordship, Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, with many clergymen, commenced the ceremony of blessing the church at 10:30 a. m., which having been finished His Lordship commenced to celebrate High Mass immediately, the Rev. T. Richard, P. P., Cape Canso, and Rev. M. A. McPherson, P. P., Little Bras d'Or, acting as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. A. McKenzie, P. P., Low Point, master of ceremonies. In the sanctuary were Right Rev. Monsignor McLeod, of East Bay; Rev. James Quinn, P. P., Sydney; John McDougall, P. P., Red Islands; R. Grant, P. P., Ina; D. M. McGregor, D. P. P., Bridgeport and the Reserve Misses, D. P. McIntosh, P. P., Sydney; Misses Emily Chisholm, P. P., Little Bras d'Or, P. P., Forgeron, Bridgeport. After the gospel the Rev. Dr. McGregor preached a very able and interesting sermon on the nature and use of sacrifice as a most acceptable and pleasing manner of worshiping God. His arguments were explanatory of the subject and his conclusions philosophical and convincing. His fine discourse must have produced a favorable and lasting impression on the vast multitude of people present. This being the first occasion upon which the Rev. Dr. appeared before the public on such an important event since his arrival in Cape Breton we must greatly regret that no one was disappointed in his distinguished abilities and fluent oratory. It is only about two years since the Rev. Father McKenzie took charge of the mission of Low Point and Lingan, and, judging him by the work which has been done in parochial buildings in that mission since that time, he is really an industrious, persevering and most efficient priest—a priest popular, pious and worthy of the good and generous people entrusted to his charge. When he was appointed to that parish there was no glebe house, no church at Low Point—well, yes, there was a church at Low Point and the same is there yet, standing on the same old site; and if we are disposed to draw a contrast between it and the new, many of our good friends might find fault with us; but truly when we looked on both last Sunday we found ourselves a little inclined to smile. It is a memento of olden times no doubt. Well, the good people of Low Point went to work in earnest, and built within the short space of two years one of the most magnificent churches in the diocese of Antigonish. The floor of the church is eighty feet by forty feet with a vestry of thirty-two feet by twenty-eight feet. The plan was drawn by Mr. R. Gillis, architect, Sydney, who also had obtained the contract of finishing the outside of it for \$5,700, and that of completing the inside for \$3,250. It is built in Gothic style of architecture, and standing on a high eminence gracefully sloping to the shores of Sydney Harbor, and commanding an excellent view of the neighboring localities with its neatly-built spire it presents a magnificent appearance to people travelling by sea or land, as they may happen to pass by. It contains fifty-four pews, built in a semi-circular shape, painted with color, with ends painted with walnut trimmings. The wainscoting is of a drab color, like the pillars, with walnut capplings. It has a front gallery which is built in semi-circular style between the pillars, corresponding with the build of the pews and the sanctuary. The altar is of Gothic style, built by Mr. Gillis, the architect, and sets off the interior of the church to great advantage. The church, although not as large as other churches in the diocese of Antigonish, is certainly one of the prettiest and best built, and reflects great credit on Mr. Gillis' genius and ability as a most talented artist and faithful and efficient mechanic.

Rev. Father McKenzie was also at the same time under the necessity of building a glebe house, which unfortunately was destroyed by fire on the memorable night of the 24th February last, one of the coldest nights experienced for many years. This also increased his labors and troubles, always met with newly-formed parishes. Still his courage was undaunted, and, having full faith in the good disposition and generosity of his parishioners, he went to work again, and there now stands on the western side of his church one of the finest glebe houses, in any parish on the island—so completely furnished inside and outside. Great credit is due to the pious Catholics of the parish of Low Point for coming forward so liberally and manfully in contributing means for the erection of a new church and the replacing of the glebe house, both of which were badly needed.

Found At Last.

For many years I suffered from cramp but at last found a remedy for it in Hagar's Yellow Oil, so that I am now free from cramp entirely, and recommend Yellow Oil to all others who suffer from the same disease. MAJOR McLEOD, Severn Bridge, Ont.

EXPULSION OF WORMS

By using the safe and reliable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

A tradesman of Mitchellsown named John Casey was waylaid and severely beaten on the 25th September, on the high road near the town, and was robbed of his watch and a sum of money. He identified three emergency men as his assailants, but at the Mitchellsown Petty Sessions the District Inspector stated that the Crown would not prosecute and the defendants were discharged. This illustrates the equity with which the law is administered. A wink or a nod at a sale of cattle is enough to bring down the vengeance of the law upon an honest citizen, but thieves and backsliders have perfect impunity if they are emergency men. Such is the law which Irishmen are expected to reverence.

The Ponsonby, O'Leary, Clamier, and other estates on which evictions were being carried out by wholesale are at present either in a condition of utter desolation or are rapidly approaching thereto. New tenants cannot be got to take the places of the evicted, and the latter are waiting as patiently as circumstances permit until self-governing and free Ireland will restore them to their holdings. They are living in huts near their former houses, confident that the time is not distant when they will recover their rights.

Mrs. Bateson, one of the English delegates who were received with so much honor by the people of Ireland, having finished the work for which she was delegated, returned to Cambridge, where she was re-elected President of the Women's Liberal Association, and was presented with a magnificent bouquet, together with a basket of Venetian glass, and wrought iron work and four beautiful candlesticks to match.

The house of John Coleman, of Talley, from which he was evicted on August 18th, was burned down by order of the landlord. He took refuge in part of the barn which remained after the fire, and for doing so was sentenced on the 10th ult. to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

On the 10th Oct., Removable Magistrate Brady sentenced three young men to two months' imprisonment on a charge of intimidating a land grabber named King who had taken possession of a farm from which a poor widow had been evicted. The defendant's solicitor gave notice of appeal, whereupon the Magistrate, after some consideration, quashed the sentence.

Since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain stated a few weeks ago that Mr. John Dillon's mission in Australia was an utter failure, scarcely amounting to enough "to pay their bills at the first class hotels where the Irish delegates had the hardihood to lodge," over £12,000 have been sent by the three delegates for the officers of the National League to enable them to carry on the war for Home Rule, and the reports of successful meetings and subscriptions continue without abatement. At West Maitland there was an enthusiastic meeting, Mr. Alexander Brown, M. P., occupying the chair. An eloquent panegyric was pronounced by Mr. Brown on William O'Brien, "the man," he said, "whose name should be dear to them, a man who fought bravely and fearlessly for right and justice." Mr. Dillon also spoke with his usual earnestness and patriotism. £305 were subscribed for the Irish cause.

When the news of the Liberal victory reached the National Liberal Club in London there was a cheer which has been heard as far as the Royal Exchange. Traffic on the Thames embankment was thrown for some time into a state of confusion by the London capitalists, who, with Mr. South-Berry, have now possession of the Ponsonby estates, have entered proceedings against all those tenants against whom eviction processes were not hitherto begun, forty-eight in number. Soon the awful spectacle will be seen of 2000 persons driven from their homes, being the entire population of fifty square miles in the neighborhood of Youghal.

The tenants of Sir James Mackay, at Toureen, in the County of Cork, have achieved a great victory. They have gained a reduction of fifty per cent. and the blotting out of from three to five years' arrears.

So confident were the Tories that they would score a victory in the six elections which recently took place that Mr. Chamberlain declared them to be a miniature general election, and claimed that they would show that the country approves of the policy of the Government; and, as a Tory comic paper, issued a cartoon entitled "Amongst the Long Tail." The cartoon represented Mr. Gladstone with a blunderbuss missing three pheasants on the wing, named respectively North Bucks, Peterborough, and Eglon and Nalra. In the background, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Lord Hartington were represented, enjoying his discomfiture with evident satisfaction and smiling faces. Beneath was the legend: "Unsuccessful attempt of the grand old sportsman to kill three birds with one shot. Judy strongly recommends William to buy a new gun." The blunderbuss bears the inscription "Home Rule." The result has proved the prediction premature. United Ireland has issued another cartoon founded on that of Judy, the title being "The grand old sportsman brings down four birds with one shot." The four birds are Dundee and the three other constituencies represented by Judy. The Tory trio are represented dropping their fowling pieces in consternation while Mr. Gladstone captures his game. The legend, "The old game carries straight still," explains the victory which patches upon the banners of the Liberal party with their "Home Rule" platform. That Mr. Chamberlain feels the significance of the result is evident from a letter which he wrote to a "Liberal-Unionist" friend just before going to the Continent on a vacation. He says: "Although the leaders of the Gladstonian and Unionist parties have hitherto failed to come to any agreement, I still hope that the rank and file may be successful." He evidently hopes to get back to the winning side.

Rev. Father McFadden has published a treatise on "The Present and Past of the Agrarian Struggle in Gweedore." He relates with great pathos the suffering of the

A PROTESTANT PICTURE OF JESUIT WORK.

The subject-matter, from an old copy of the Toronto Globe, points to one of the many footprints of the good Jesuits, who, at a very early day in the history of America, engaged themselves in the dissemination of the knowledge of Almighty God among the red men, and whose footsteps resemble their Master's even in blood and in suffering. When the map of the country is studied to-day we must look with wonder upon the distance these intrepid heroes of the Cross penetrated what is even at this hour little better than a wilderness; and we must look with wonder also upon the strides of abuse to which they are subject at the hands of ignorant preachers.

Those horrid Jesuits. To the Editor of the Globe: Sir—A few weeks ago was found in the township of McKellar, on the shores of the Georgian Bay, about ten miles north of Parry Sound, an interesting relic. It was a metal mortar, such as are used by chemists, seven inches high, ten inches across the top, six and a quarter inches across the base and about three-quarters of an inch thick. Around the upper edge is the inscription in distinct relief, in French, spelling, "Act L'An 1638" made in the year 1638. On each side, in three lozenge-shaped spaces, are as many sharply outlined fleurs de lis. By way of handles are two grotesque heads in the Louis Quatorze style projecting about an inch and a half. The metal is of a grayish lustre, not at all oxidized, and when struck emits a clear sonorous sound. The vessel was found by a settler while clearing his land, under the roots of a pine tree. It came into the possession of Mr. Wm. Beatty, of Parry Sound. A metal pestle was also found with it, which, however, I have not seen as it has not yet been sent to Mr. Beatty.

This interesting object is unquestionably a vestige of the early French occupation of this province. It was used, I conjecture, for pounding the grain from which were made the wafers for the Holy Eucharist. The bottom of the mortar is considerably worn as if by long use. In the year 1839 the present Bishop Tache, of Red River, found near Oulita a small steel mill which he thought was used for the same purpose.

In 1636 Pere Breton first reached the Huron country by a tortuous route along the Ottawa, Lake Nipissing, the French River and Georgian Bay. He was afterwards joined by Pere Daniel, Davost, Lallemand, Rignemont, Jogueux and many others. At this time the northern half of what is now Simcoe county, contained a large and flourishing settlement of about thirty thousand Hurons. They inhabited thirty-two villages, well walled, palisaded with flanking bastions, and containing buildings from thirty to one hundred yards long. They were not mere hunting nomades, but an agricultural people laying up ample stores of corn for their maintenance during the long winters. The Jesuits established about thirty missions in this country, with resident missionaries, built chapels, set up altars, and made many converts among the natives. The chief mission was St. Marie, on the River Wye, about six miles from Penetanguishene. Hence, in 1640, was built a stone fort, whose ruins may still be seen. As many as sixty white men were sometimes assembled here, and in 1649 as many as six thousand Christian Indians were temporarily lodged and fed.

The year previously the hostile Iroquois, from what is called Central New York, attacked the village of St. Joseph, near the present site of Barrie. Seven hundred of its 2,000 inhabitants were captured or killed, and Pere Daniel, the resident missionary, became the proto martyr of the Huron mission.

In 1649 the Iroquois returned in force devastated the country, butchered the inhabitants, and at St. Louis, not far from Oulita, cruelly butchered at the stake Pere Breton and Lallemand. In the Hotel Dieu at Quebec are still preserved in a glass case the skull and other relics of the intrepid Breton, the pioneer Huron missionary.

A reign of terror ensued. The Jesuit Fathers resolved to abandon St. Marie. They set fire to the mission buildings, and with sinking hearts, saw in an hour the labor of ten years destroyed. On a rude raft, near sunset, on June 14th, they embarked, about forty whites in all, and after several days reached Christian Island, about twenty five miles due north of Collingwood. They built a new mission fortress, the remains of which may still be seen. Here by winter were assembled six or eight thousand wretched Hurons. They subsisted largely on acorns boiled with ashes to take away their bitter taste. Before spring, harassed by the Iroquois, and wasted by pestilence, half the number had died. The whole land, writes a contemporary chronicler, was a scene of horror, a place of massacre. With many tears and after forty hours of consecutive prayer, they resolved to abandon forever the country, red with the blood of their brothers. With three hundred faithful Hurons, and relics of a nation once so powerful, they retreated by the French River, whose name commemorates their sufferings, to Quebec. They sailed along the shores where had dwelt a populace race—not one remained. It was probably in this retreat that the interesting relic above mentioned was abandoned so too heavy for their frail canoes.

Of the little company of Jesuit missionaries, seven priests and three lay laborers died by violence in the service of the mission, and many others suffered tortures far worse than death. Any one interested in this somewhat unfamiliar chapter in early Canadian history, may find it more fully treated in an article by the present writer entitled, "The Last of the Hurons," in the Canadian Monthly for November, 1872; also in Parkman's "Jesuits in North America," and with fullness of detail in the contemporary letters of the missionaries in three volumes of Relations des Jesuites, published by the Canadian government.

Yours, etc. W. H. WITHEROW.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our column some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. H. J. KENDALL CO. of Enostrough Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and enclosing a one-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."

Milnard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.