A NOTEWORTHY SUGGESTION.

MANNERS IN THE SCHOOLS

lives when they become men and women we can think of no part of their instruc

tion upon which more stress should be laid than upon that which relates to de-portment. When there are a dozen ap

portment. When there are a dozen applicants for a position in a business house, the best-mannered boy or youth of the lot is invariably selected. Well-mannered boys rarely remain long in the messenger service in our cities, for the reason that business men offer them better positions and secure their services. The best mannered selegation and selega

nered salesmen and saleswomen sell the most goods, and are in greatest demand. Good mannered men make their way in

politics, in the professions, in business life and in society to a far greater degree than the boorish and uncouth, though the latter

because no stress was laid upon this sub-ject in the schools. There are a few old fashions that are better than the new, and

one of these is the fashion of teaching children to be courteous and polite at school. It is a fashion that has sadly

this day when education is within the reach of all it is scarcely less than criminal

The Yankee maintained that the Scotch

My Idel.

Hearis oft bow before strange idols—strength of power and breath of fame—And forgetful of life's morning Dream of moontide's gitded same; But the dot life's morning Long grown strong within my heart. The the simple faith of childhood, Long grown strong within my heart. In the darkest hour of trial, When each star has welled its face, Turn I fordly to my idol, Full of heavenly light and grace; Then my step grows firm and steady Down the mystic path of night, For the simple faith of childhood Gurdes me—leads me—ever right. AGAN.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

THE O'BULLIVANS.

Ireland is celebrated for the size of its families, but the O'Sullivans of Kerry equal any we have heard of—there being no less than twenty-seven of them, the father, mother, and twenty-five children. Nors O'Sullivan, the youngest member of the family, a flaxen haired miss of fifteen years, arrived at the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary at Castle Garden, New York, the other day. She informed Father Callahan that she had left her father, mother, thirteen sisters and eleven brothers in Kerry. Nora said further that two of her brothers were twins and three of the sisters triplets. She hopes to see the whole family in the United States early next spring. She is the advance guard, as it were, of the great aggregation.

A BRAVE MAN'S DEATH.

An NOFEWORTHY SUGGESTION.

The Blashop of Gouldburn, New Bount had walled hat they as an uply the theoury at the twas only in the thoroughly catholic pase and only in the thoroughly Catholic journal that all events and eitrometer face, Turn I fordit in the two and or religion in the did not wish to offer a word of complaint about the local press, he certainly wished it to be known and wished it to be published that he considered it was the duit not every Catholic, home throughly catholic places. Twent with our feriod in the throughly catholic places of the Church, were fully and currately catholic places. The family is desired.

In the darkest hour of trial, was not present and every man had desired it

A BRAYE MAN'S DEATH.

An exchange tells a touching story of the last hours of Colonel James hulligan, the gallant Irish-American soldier, which illustrates the wonderful devotion to principle that characterized him in all the acts of his life. He was an uncompromising tectotaler, and remained so to the last. Dying of three ghastly wounds, the woman at whose house he lay prof. the woman at whose house he lay prof-fered as a cordial brandy she had saved from raiding soldiers. He declined the offer, saying, with calm and gentle smile upon the death-bedewed face: "Madam, in all my life I have never touched a drop of liquor. Not that I am come to did I of liquor. Not that I am come to die, I think it too late to begin." It was Colonel Mulligan who, when his little force was overwhelmed by the whole army of Early and Breckinridge, and devoted soldiers were endeavoring to carry his mortally-stricken body from the field, bade the soldiers lay him down and save the

A DOG WORTH OWNING.

Daniel Cady Eaton, a Professor in Yale College, had an intelligent collie dog named Jimmy Brown. The other day Jimmy's master gave him an envelope and told him to go and buy himself a license for the coming year. Jimmy started out, reached the office of the town clerk, and dropped the envelope at his feet. The note read as follows:

Town Clerk of New Haven : DEAR SIR: I have been so busy chasing cats and barking at newsboys lately that I have not been able to apply for a renewal of my license. Please renew license No. 298 and find fees inclosed.

Yours respectfully, JIMMY (his X mark) Brown. P. S.—I am a black, tan, and white collie, and George F. Eston, of No. 70 Sachem street, belongs to me and is responsible for

my conduct. There was \$1.16 in the envelope, and 1 cent was returned to the envelope in change, and the happy collie pletted up his envelope and trotted off home satisfied that he was free under the law and had pald for the privilege of living another

THE COMPULSORY DETENTION OF IN-EBRIATES.

It is stated that the Government are now considering the advisibility of introducing a measure dealing with the compulsory detention of confirmed inebriates. This information, upon the whole, can scarcely be received with surprise. The position of the law as it stands is not altogether satisfactory as far as the chronic drunkard is concerned. Under present circumstances, America, a Scotchman and an American no action can be taken for the benefit of the latter so long as such person is able verbally to refuse to be removed. Practically, therefore, the curse of drinking is continued at the will of the drunkard without the State being able to interpose, and enforce an abstinence which would confer a two-fold benefit, namely, upon the inebriate himself, and upon the community in which he lives. The liberty of the subject, of course, is a great principle, which may prove an obstacle to the proposed legislation; at the same time, however, it is impossible to dispute that the law requires strengthening in the direction suggested.—Medical Press.

MISUSE OF "ONLY."

It is probable that more errors are made in the use of the word "only" than in using any other word in the English

The proper place of only in a sentence is readily ascertained by accuratedly de-terming the word to which it has special reference. A few examples will perhaps more clearly explain its misuse. I have heard good orators say, "I will only refer to this branch of the subject." They should have said, "I will refer only to this branch of the subject." To say, "I only see an orange" might mean that the see an orange" might mean that the speaker does not feel, taste or smell an orange, but "I see only an orange" means that he sees no other fruit. It is common to hear "I only saw him." "I only have four;" "he only went to Philadelphia," and countless similar errors.

Hew ?"

months.'

The word "too" is misused in precisely the same way. I have heard highly educated persons make such mistakes a "I was there, too," not meaning to in clude with other places the place indi cated, but that the speaker was present with others at the place, so that it would have been correct to say "I, too, was

"Also" used interchangeably with "too" is, of course, similarly misused. In the sentence, "He will read this," "also" can be inserted to convey three meanings.
"He also will read this," indicating that
he besides others will read this. "He
will also read this" indicates that he may
have intended to sing it, but now he will
also read it, and "He will read this also," as that he will read it in addition to

memories of Bonnie Scotland and the dear old folks at home, which the sound of the pipes had raised.

An impromptu dinner was gct up, to which every one were invited and the pipes were kept going till long after midnight. Before parting, the whole company joined hands, and sang the song of songs, 'Auld Lung Syne.'
When the two betters met in the morning, the Yankee turned to the umpire.

ing, the Yankee turned to the umpire, and said.

'Hand Scotty the dust; it was well worth the money.'—Wit and Wisdom. A DEATH THAT RECALLS A PRO-

DIGY.

Sister Mary Appollonia, who passed away on the 2nd inst., at Georgetown Convent, District of Columbia, was the oldest professed Visitation nun in the United States, and we believe the oldest in the profession in the Visitation Order. She had reached the venerable age of eighty-nine, and had been a professed religious over seventy years. Some few words are due to the memory of one whom the Almighty deemed worthy of extraordinary favors.

It is now some sixty years since a young

It is now some sixty years since a young and fragile nun lay dying in the infirmary and fragile nun lay dying in the infirmary of Georgetown Convent. The community, in conjunction with the saintly Jesuit, Father Dubuisson, and the renowned Prince Hohenlohe, had made a novena, reciting the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, begging of the Divine Goodness to restore this young Sister to health; but the fatal maiady, consumption, ateadily progressed, and now, the lest day of the novena, all hope was gone. The convent physician, a Protestapt, had considered the case so desperate that he declared he would become a Catholic if the dying Sister recovered. ing his financial obligation to those who publish that paper, so that the Catholic press might flourish and prosper as it de-If the object of a school education be to fit children for useful and successful

the dying Sister recovered.

The hours of night sped on; the deathrattle came, and dissolution was imminute, when the faint tinkle of the sanctuary bell announced that the Lord of Hosts was approaching the infimary. It was
the hour to coincide with Prince Hohen
lobe's Mass in Germany. Father Dubuisson entered; the Sisters knelt around,
but the dying religious had not strength to
receive the Sacred Host until her tongue had been moletened with water, when— oh, the wonders of God's almighty power! —life flashed throughout the dying frame, health, strength and youth returned, and Sister Apollonia arose cured! The physiclan arrived, expecting to find his patient dead, but she it was that opened the convent door for him. In those remote days there were no stately buildings at George town as now, no covered porches; the snow was on the ground, yet back and forth the newly risen Sister went, to meet

the boorish and uncouth, though the latter may be equally diligent and quite as competent in all respects save that of deportment. These indisputed facts show clearly that the child who is not instructed in manners is being deprived of a most important part of an education. It is true that manners should be taught at home. But in many homes the parents would need teaching first before they could teach their children. To the children of such homes the school affords the only opportunity they will ever have of learning the radiments of common politeness. If the school fails in its duty in this respect these children must grow up as boorish as their forth the newly risen Sister went, to meet first one, then another who wished to see the subject of a miracle.

Long years have passed since then, and and one by one all the friends of youth, middle age, and old age, have departed, leaving this dear Sister flitting about her monastery "like one who watted."

Nothing of the peculiarities of old age characterized her, nothing seemed capable of eliciting an impatient emotion; she demanded nothing, but accepted lovingly school fails in its duty in this respect these children must grow up as boorish as their parents. The children of cultivated homes will likowise be all the better if re-quired to practice in school the politeness manded nothing, but accepted lovingly every little attention. Her mind was childlike in its sweet freshness and innoceace. The anniversary of her cure was always religiously remembered and her always religiously remembered and her sensible fervor never grew cold. She had they are taught at home. Parents who have been careful to teach their children heard the footsteps of the Almighty (as a witness of the miracle expressed it), and good manners at home have frequently found cause to complain that their efforts in this direction were largely neutralized

the divine echo was always in her soul. At last in the evening, when the shadows of night were falling, the almighty Hand seemed as it were to withdraw the miraculous life He gave some sixty years ago, and allow the fell disease to complete what it once began. A hemorrhage plete what it once began. A hemorrhage and the angelic spirit of Sister Apolfallen into decay and it should be revived at once. A school education that does not include this is vitally deficient and in lonie was with that God she so loved, and whom she had served for over seventy years. She was laid to rest in the lovely and secluded cemetery of the convent, borne to her last resting place in a snowto allow boys and girls to graduate from school as rude in deportment as a lot of young saveges.—Philadelphia Times. white hearse, as children are wont to be buried; there were no mourning emblems, only those denoting that Innocence had passed away.—Ave Marle.

A correspondent at a fashionable seagot into an animated discussion regarding the respective merits of their different nationalities. side resort writes: "Novels are read by side resort writes: "Novels are read by
the score, French and English. The
young American girl who, understand
ing French, delights the soul of her
parents continually by reading French
books to keep up her knowledge of the
language, and who makes a round of the
watering places, is not the girl that you
or I would want our sons to marry. To
be a bit Frenchy the orange flowers
would not sit straight on her headwere a slow, tactturn, sellish people, who did not care a jot how their neighbors were as long as they got along all right themselves, and that the so-called Scottish clannishness was all fudge and imagina-The Scotchman, to convince his trans-atlantic cousin of his erroneous idea, offered to bet him five hundred dollars would not sit straight on her head— they'd incline a little to one side in a rakish fashion. I look every day at a young girl pretty after the delicate American style, well dressed and evi-dently adored by her own people. I that within an hour of their arrival at their destination he would have around him nine out of every ten McLeods, and three out of every four Scotchmen, who were within a radius of three miles of the wonder if she might not be among the peaches that are sold at fifteen sous; they were apparently just as fine and just as large as those that brought fifteen francs—but take one The Yank thought this rather too tall, so he planked down his coin, and a third gentleman they both knew was asked to hold the stakes and umpire the bet. up, examine it with a magnifying glass, and on the peach at fifteen sous you see a tiny speck that doesn't go Mr. McLeod had an old Scotch servant in far, but it mars the perfection of the peach, and grows each day. Now, with him whose name was Hew, and after the bet was fixed, he went to him and the girl that I see has done nothing "Have you got your pipes with you, that I am sure of-but is familiar with wrong doing, for she has Hew?'
"Ou, ay! they'll be in my kist."
"Then get them out. When we get
down to the Real I want you to play a
tune—something lively, a reel or a jig.
If you play well, I'll give you a fivepound note for yourself."
"I'll no be needin' only five pound listened to tales that ought not to be told before her. She thinks nothing of growing very intimate first with this man and then with that one and she enjoys with the air of a gourmend the cham-pagne that she takes with her dinner, She has been three seasons at the sea pound note for yoursell."
"I'll no be needin' only five pound notes. I'll jest be more than willin' to hae a blaw, for I hae na had yin this four sid; she is nineteen years of age, and i she were put in a fruit shop, metamor-phosed into a blushing peach, she would The gentlemen strived towards the evenonly bring fifteen sous. Whose sult it? Her mother's I think when th Whose sult is ing, and on leaving the depot walked up the straggling street of the mining camp great day of judgment comes there will be before the bench for reprimand more prodigal fathers and mothers than sons to the solitary hotel, or rather boarding-house. Arriving there Mr. M'Leod ordered Hew to strike up.

And now occurred a most striking scene.

Miners, wearied with a hard day's work and daughters, for, after all, if you do not try to keep your daughter sweet and womanly, innocent and pure, she has no one to blame but you. Do women ever think all that it means? under a tropical sun, came rushing out of their tents at the unwonted sounds.

their tents at the unwonted sounds.

The news that a piper was in the camp spread like a prairie fire, and long ere the hour was over, Mr. M Leod and Hew were surrounded with enthusiastically cheering brother Scotchmen, each one trying to shake hands with them. Tall, broad shouldered, unkempt, and sunburnt men were seen surreptitiously wiping away a tear, brought to their eyes by the

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Who so lamenteth him that here we die That we may live above, has never there Seen the refreshment of the eternst rain. —DANTE.

Victory, after ar hour's wrestling with some bosom sin, will give a man more conscioueness of the eternal than a life-time of mere duty doing.—Wm. B.

Wright,
I tasted all the sweets of sacrifice;
I tasted my cross a thousand times a day,
I hung and bied upon it in my dreams,
I lived on it—I loved it to the last.
—FATHER RYAN.

Those who govern mest make the least noise. Look at a boat: those who do the drudgery work slash and puff; but the one who governs sits quietly at the stern and is scarcely seen to stir.—Seldon.

A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise against and not with the wind. Even a headwind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm.—Gerald Fitzgerald. Duty is a power which rises with us in

Duty is a power which rises with us in the morning and goes to rest with us at night. It is co extensive with the action of our intelligence. It is the shadow which cleaves to us, go where we will, and which only leaves us when we leave the light of life.—W. E. Gladstone.

Pure as the snows, we say. Ah! never flake
Feli through the brooding air
One half as fair
As Mary's soul was made for Christ's dear
see.
Virgin Immaculate!
The whitest whiteness of the Alpine snows,
Beside thy stainless spirit, dusty grows. -ELEANOR C. DONNELLY.

Euch human life is a crystal, rather Each numan life is a crystal, rather than a surface; it has many faces, and each face seems to him who sees it a com-plete life; and yet all the faces form but a part of the one life whose depths are concealed from sight.

I have known one word hang starlike
O'er a dreary waste of years,
And it only shone the brighter
Looked as through a mist of tears;
Whilst a weary wanderer gathered
Hops and heart on life's dark way,
By its fathful promise shining—
Clearer day by day.
—MISIAN

-MIRIAM. Not to return one good office for another, is inhuman; but to return evil for good is diabolical. There are too many even of this sort, who, the more they owe, the more they hate. There is nothing more dangerous than to oblige those people; for when they are conscious of not paying the debt, they wish the creditor out of the way.—Seneca.

Lord, I have laid my heart upon thy altar, But cannot get the wood to burn, It hardly flames ere it begins to faiter, And to the dark return.

Old sap, or night-fallen dew, has damped the fuel: In vain my breath would flames provoke tet see! at every poor attempt's renewal To Thee ascends the smoke.

Tis all I have-smoke, failure, foiled er deavor, Coidness and doubt and palsied lack; Such as I have I send Thee, Perfect Giver, Send Phou Thy lightning back! George MacDonald, "Sacrifice."

LOVE OF THE SACRED HEART. Toe world has never witnessed such ove as the love of the Sacred Heart for fallen man. The tenderest, fondest earthly love fades away and becomes as nothing in comparison with the love of Jesus. It combines in itself the love of Jesus. It combines in itself the love of the most devoted friend, of the most affec-tionate brother, of the lover for his beloved, of the mother for her darling son. Every form of love is united in the yearning love of the Sacred Heart of

There never was a love so patient, so much enduring as the love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It puts up with neglect, coldness, nay, even outrage and insult. Any earthly friend or lover, nay, even the fond mother, would long ago have been repelled by such treatment as He receives from ungrateful man. But not so Jesus. Can a woman forget her infant, He asks, so as not to have pity on the son of her womb? Even if she should forget, yet

and how much more on those who return him love for love? For them there is no end to His gifts of love. Every day, ever hour, some fresh favor and benefit, and reward He has prepared for them in heaven. How generous He has been me, and what have I been in return?

CARDINAL NEWMAN ON THE

BRUNO CELEBRATION. At the Oratory, Birmingham, on Sunday Cardinal Newman referred to the Papal Allocution in reference to the Glordano Bruno celebration, and in excusing him-Bruno celebration, and in excusing himself from reading the document on the score of personal infirmity, said: Since last Monday I have had the opportunity of reading the authoritative document which the Holy Father has sent us from Rome, and I have been inexpressibly shocked to be informed of the infidel declarations brought to our notice in them as preached in the Holy City. As I have not the vigour and the force to bring them before the winds of my people, I am obliged to rely on what is left to me still as a means of expressing my borror at what I read. Sympathise with me then, my dear children, if my words require to be patiently listened to by the hearers and pray God to make up for me in your hearts in these grave interests of the Church what is wanting in my words on this occasion.

I have the awful but necessary task of bringing these accounts in their detail before my hearers. I cannot be wrong in thus feeling, since I have learned that the enemy of mankind, the lawless one, has been made an object of worship in the Holy City, agreeing with the very words of Scripture as used by St. Paul, 2nd Epistle to the Thessalonians, chapter it.—"May God keep us from what seems before us."

Unrestricted Reciprocity

may be of inestimable advantage to Canada or it may be a mere "fad" as its opponents call it, but no one can deny that Nasal Balm, has done more for sufferers from Balm, has done more for sufferers from catarrh than any other remedy known Mr. Thomas Roche, Rochefort, Ont., says:—I have suffered severely from catarrh, and never got any relief until I used Nasal Balm. I never thought I could find so sure a cure. It is a pity all afflicted with catarrh do not know of and use this wonderful medicine. wonderful medicine.

IRISH BROGUE.

The following appears in the current number of Werner's Voice Msgazine, the leading elocutionists' journal in the United States:

In days not long gone by, theatre goers naturally expected certain very ancient "stock" pieces, and certain very ancient "characters" These pieces, and characters were sure to be there, and though to people of taste and indement they were were sure to be there, and though to people of taste and judgment they were not instructive, or amusing, or true to nature, they came as a matter of course; they were tolerated because they pleased somebody. The stage-Irishman is a case in point; and what I have just said applies very forcibly to this character. Fairly intelligent persons found at last that, in make-up and language, this character, as usually presented on the stage, was no more a representative Irishman than he was a representative Esquimaux. The was a representative Esquimaux. The grotesque dress and action which did duty grotesque dress and action which did duty for the character, and the no less grotesque ianguage which did duty for the Irish brogue, were found to be as unlike the real article as an Indian idol is like a piece of Italian sculpture. The old stage Irish man, with his so-called brogue, has, in all respectable theatres, been buried long ago. But I amsorry to say that is some, even of our best, magazines he lives yet—in language, if not in character. At the present day it seems that an Irish story, set down in a so-called Irish brogue, is one of the attractions that must be presented regularly to magazine readers, an attraction

gularly to magezine readers, an attraction that cannot safely be omitted. Irish brogue, save the mark! why 90 per cent. of what is usually given as Irish brogue, is as much the real Irish brogue as it is Sanskrit. I have often wondered that the conductors of high class magezines allow such barbarous stuff to appear in their

such barbarous stuff to appear in their pages. If it were the genuine I tish brogue there would be less to say.

I am not a little surprised that such a magazine as Werner's Voice Magazine follows the practice I have just spoken of; and it is because the Voice Magazine does this that I wish to make an emphatic process the state of the practice of the state of the sta protest against the practice in general, and against a late illustration of it, in particu-

In the September number of Werner's In the September number of Werner's Voice Magezine, there is a contribution herded "The Automatic Woman," by Miss Saldee V. Milne. Not to speak of the exceeding bad taste manifested in the whole selection, it is quite evident Miss Milne is not Irish or of Irish descent. Milne is not Irish or of Irish descent. But whether she is or not, let me assure her she knows very little about the Irish brogue. Let me point out just a few of the mistakes made there, and assure you, Mr. Editor, Miss Milne, and your numerous readers, that no Irishman or Irishmoman ever used, ever uses, such expressions as these: "sa" for "see," "indade" for "indeed," "sassers" for "saucers, ""em" for "them," "hurd" for "heard." In one line Miss Milne gives "lv" for "of;" in another she gives "uv" for the same word. She should be consistent in her rules. Which of these is the Irish broque form? Neither. Agsin, "wholles" for "whiles," "verra" for "very." Miss Milne has here wandered into the Scotch dialect, but evidently does not know it. There are eight mistakes in the first six lines. Proposition of the same was the rest of the same was the rest of the same was and the same with the same was a same as a same and the same with the same was a same and the same with the same was a same as a same and the same was a same a same and the same was a same and the same and the same was a same and the same and the same was a same and the sam eight mistakes in the first six lines. perly speaking there are more, because the expressions, "bloind." "of," "oyes," "lotte," are not exactly correct. I will not correct them however as it is difficult to represent the exact Irish bregue form of pronunciation for these words. out very minute investigation I can detect, in that short contribution, at least forty words, purporting to represent Irish brogue, but which represent Dutch, Yorkshire, Scotch, or cockney dialect just as

I have long been apxious to see the magazine-Irishman go out with the stage Irishman; but so much of this kind of stuff appears I suppose there is a taste for it. I do hope, however, that Warner's Voice Magnalae, if it publishes any further contributions or selections of this character, will at least be sure it is the wombot seven it substitutes the substitute of th

THE CANADIAN Queen.—This new and elegant magszine is sure to please every Canadian woman. It is devoted to Fashion, art. Fancy Work, Flowers, Foilet, Home Decoration, and Housenoid Matters it is handsome'y illustrated, and is equal to any of the high-priced Eggish and American publications. It is hould be in every cultivated home. To introduce it the publishers offer to send it three months on trial for only 25c. Address the Canadian Queen, Toronto, Ont.

A Corrupt System.

Bad blood may corrupt the entire system and cause scrofulous sores, swellings, ulcers, salt rheum, er, sipelas, sore eyes and skin diseases, as shiugles, tetter, etc. Burdock Biood Bitters purifies the blood and cleanses, tones and strengthens the parties extent.

entire system A DINNER PILL.-Many persons suffer A DINNER PRIL.—Many persons sufter excraciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, onen the secretions and convert acidity. correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutri-ment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

Wealth Cannot Boy It. Health is not purchasable. The saddened, soured dyspeptic, or the bilious billionaire 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.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz Bros., Buffalo, N. Y, says he had a swell-ing on the foot which he attributed to chilbains. He used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and is troubled no longer. You can make a large sum of m



Rheumatism,

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

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

"One year ago I was taken ill with "About two years ago, after suffering

Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

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

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Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clargof our diocess.

of our diocese,

† JOHN WALEH. Bp. of London.

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Constipation

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