THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

AUGUST 25, 1888.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. ANGLICAN ORDERS.

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The validity of the consecration of Parker and the other bishops of Elzsbeth's time had been denied by Catholics from the very beginning. If there had been any public ceremony of consecration such as Mason states, and the Begister affirms, it might be expected that it would be is might be expected that it would have been known at the time, and at least those most interested would have, at once, in their own defence, asserted the fact of a consecration at Lumbeth. Among those a consecration at Limbeth. Among those from whom some such assertion might have been expected was Eshop Jewel, who wrote in his own defence. When Father Harding dematded of him what right he had to call himself Eishop of Salisbury? after much quibbling, he asserted that he was made a priest by the same ordinance as Harding, and he same ordinance as Harding, and he thought by the same bishop. Harding having told him that the question was, having told him that the question was, not who made him a priest, but who made him a bishop? he replied, "I am a bishop and that by the free and accus-tomed canonical election of the whole chapter of Salisbury, assembled solemnly together for that purpose. Our bishops are made in form and order, as they have been ever by free election of the chapters, by consecration of the Archbishop and other three bishops, and the admission of the Prince." To this Harding r; jined, "Was your Archbishop consecrated ? What three bishops of the realm were there to lay hands on him ? You have uttered a worse case for yourselves than was by me woree case for yourselves than was by me before named, for your metropolitan bim-self had no lawful consecration." Now self had no lawful consecration." Now was the place for Jewel to make answer by stating the fact of a consecration at Lambeth. But instead of doing so, he remained ellent. If the Lambeth conse cration took place, Jewel must have known of it, for according to Mason, Parker con-secrated Jewel only two days after bis own consecration. If Jewel knew of it, it is not at all likely that he would have been silent about it in his controversy with Father Harding. He had entered the lists to defend the bishops. He was an able and powerful writer, and would not have left anything unsaid that could not have left anything unsaid that could have strengthened his cause. It would be passing strange that a fact of such public interest should have remained unknown to the people of the time, or that knowing it, all should have been silent concerning it. Another writer of the time was John Stowe, the friend of Parker, the author of his annals, and the chronicler of his times who must have chronicler of his times, who must have known the truth about Parker's consecration. His silence on this point is certainly remarkable Hementions the consecration of Cardinal Pole, the immediate predecessor of Parker, but of Parker's there is not a single word, though it was surely descripted on it. It would be the connecting link between the ancient Episcopacy and the new. According to Mason it was different from all that preceeded it, and therefore the more remarkable. Evidently Stowe, who was in a position to learn the real facts, had never heard of the Lambeth consecration In 1566, seven years after that date, a

law was passed commanding each bishop of the diocese to see that the oath of supremacy was taken by every church-Robert Horn, of Winchester, pre sented the oath to Bishop Bonner, who refused it. When brought before the courts, his plea was that Horn was no bishop. The truth of this plea was so far acknowledged that no further pro-ceedings were taken in the case. No attempt even was made to refute the Parker had consecrated contention. Horn. Why was not Parker's consecra

tion at Lambert, and his subsequent con-secration of Horn, brought forward? Among the manuscripts in the British Museum is one in the handwriting of the Elizabethan period, and said to be by Foxe. In this case, the name of the author does not add to its historical value. The writer who could describe, as an eye witness, the torturing to death of a man who had not been tortured and did not die for years afterwards, only gives cause for suspicion, when his name The changes, outside of names and dates, are few and tend to confirm such opin-ion, for they are made only when the teaching of the reformers, and the new liturgy required it. The manuscript that Bonner was consecrated "in the accustomed manner, with unction of holy chrism and the imposition of ds," and in Parker's case the conseland until the beginning of April. In the meantime, the royal assent was issued on the twenty-second of February, crator and the other bishop having imposed hands on him, said in English, "take the Holy Ghost, etc., according to Issued on the twenty-second of February, and he was immediately confirmed by proxy. Oa the 10th April he was elected to the vacant See of St. David's. To his election the royal assent was given on the 20th of the same month, the ordinal of Edward VI., and without presenting the pastoral staff." The register in turn differs but slightly from the manuscript which, being the older document, was not perhaps sufficiently and on the next day he was confirmed in person. In the act of the confirma satisfactory to those within the Courch of England who were beginning to look tion, he is described as being in priests orders, and in the Archbishop's certifiupon Episcopal ordination as necessary. The manuscript needed some improve-ment. It was too particular; it required cate of the confirmation there is no mention of consecration. On the twenty-sixth he was given the grant of more vagueness. Such improvement is found in the fegister. For instance, in the manuscript, a distiction is made the temporalities of St David's, as he had once more to return to Scotland. He cannot have delayed long, as his between the consecrating bishop and the assistants. In the consecration of both Bonner and Parker in the register no messenger had arrived at St. David's and such distinction is made. No one in particular consecrated him. It is very possession of the See on May 1st, and he himself was in Scotland before vague. All the bishops consecrated him. May 13th, which is the date of two letters Even in those early days Anglicans wished to strengthen their argument sent by him to the King and Cromwell. Another letter dated May 23rd states They argued as we hear so many of them argue to day, that the four, by acting together in the consecration of Parker, that he has remained after his colleague, Lord Howard, for a few days. They had been attended by Thomas Hawley, who only returned to London on some one of them might be able to supply whatever should be wanting in the June 121 others. If there is any truth in the Cromwell tever should be wanting in the If there is any truth in the t, there is as much in the manu-If there was any consecration, where the the the manu-is the term is a super the term is the term is the term is the term is a super the term is the ter register, there is as much in the manuscript, Barlow was the consecrator, the others the royal commission for the election of but assistants. Mason himself states a new bishop for St. Asaph's, dated May that Barlow presided. In respect to 29th, Barlow is described as Bishop elect, and the use of the word *transmutatio* and

assisting and witnessing in accordance with rubrics of the Fontifical. The sac-rament is one, and one and the same minister must place both the matter and the form; otherwise there would be no sacrament. The sole minister in a con-secration of a bishop would be the con-secrator. Another difference which might be noticed is that the manuscript states the consecration was made accord. states the consecration was made accord-ing to the ordinal, "edited by authority of Parliament in the fifth and sixth years of Edward VI.," while the register merely states that it was done "according to the form of a book edited by authority of Parliament."

It is not necessary to seek far to find a reason for this vagueness. The ordinal of Edward VI. had not the authority of Parliament in 1559 These discrepancies, from their nature and evident object, are fatal to both the register and the

with any consecration of Parker so late as December, 1559. There is an authentic as December 1959. 1959. There is an authentic commission of the Queen, dated October 29 h, and addressed to Matthew, Arch-bi-hop of Canterbury. Hollingshed states that Parker was in possession of his See on November 18th. This could not be truly said of him until after his consecra If Parker had not then received con

secration, and we have no evidence of the fact, there is no reason why he should have afterwards.

have afterwards. Everything tends to show that not only those who lived at the time, but even those who might have been sup-posed to have been present, never heard of the Lambeth consecration. It is absurd to think that so public, so solemn, so important an event as the consecration of an architector in the consecration of an archischop for the primatial See of England should have taken place and not have been known during his lifetime, even by his most intimate friends. Yet this is what those

who contend for the authenticity of the Lambeth record demand of us. Everything is against the fact of a consecration, the belief and teaching of the Reformers, of the very men who are said to have taken part in it, denied the necessity of consecration. It is not to be expected that they should have been particular about it. All they sought was the recognition of the civil authority, and the queen by her royal prerogative might supply that. The Lambeth register is not authentic. There is no historical evidence of a con secration. It is possible that a cere-mony of consecration may have taken place, but the probability is against it.

WAS BARLOW EVER CONSECRATED? If Parker was consecrated at Lambeth, it was by Wm. Barlow. The consecration of Barlow is therefore of the greatest importance; for on it also the validity of Parker's consecration depends. If Barow was not a bishop, Parker could not have been a bishop. Was Barlow ever have been a bishop. Was Barlow ever consecrated? There is not a single record to prove it. Appended to the Foxe manuscript, already mentioned, are memoranda concerning the officiating bishops and their consecrations. Every thing about this manuscript bears evi dence of the desire of the author to strengthen the claim of Parker to a valid consecration. While he gives an exact date for the consecration of Scory and Coverdale—as well as the name of the consectations were as the hand of the consectation and assisting bishops—he can say of Barlow only that he was conse-crated during the reign of Henry VIII. If he could have given a fixed date for it he would paper have made the read the it, he would never have made the vague statement that Barlow, the most import-ant of the bishops, the consecrator of Parker, was consecrated some time in the reign of Henry VIII. As this writer must have lived during the lifetime of Barlow, or soon after, it would not seem difficult for him to have discovered some facts and data concerning his consecra-

tion, if it ever took place. Of all the men whom the Reformation From the Christian Register (Unitarian. brought to the surface in England, Bar low was the most unprincipled. Appar ently without a conscience, he was the ready tool of Henry VIII., and his vicar-general, Thomas Cromwell. He was testant indulgence that ought to receive gives cause for suspicion, when his name is attached to a document. Such a man mase foxe. This manuscript gives and account first of the consecration of Bishop Bonner, and immediately after, on the same sheet, of Archbishop Parker. The changes, outside of names and dates, are fow and tend to confirm such onin. attention. They are such indulgences continent. Barlow had returned from women of the parish instead of doing his fair share of it; which permit him to Scotland, whether he had been sent on an embassy to influence James V. to withdraw from the Pope's jurisdiction, and misfortunes of other people while he and misfortunes of other people while he is having a good time himself. There when on January 16th, 1536, he was elected to the See of St. Asaph. On the are other forms of Protestant indulgenc 22nd of the same month he departed on we might mention, and they are not merely a matter of mediæval history. his third mission and remained in Scot-

22ad, April 23rd, and June 11th, have been given. It cannot have taken place on any of these dates. He was not consecrated before going to Scotland the last time, as the royal commission to the Chapter of St. Asaph's, of the date of May 20th bases tratimous and because May 29th, bears testimony, and he could not have returned before June 12th, too late for the consecrations held on the eleventh. If he were then consecrated there would be the same proof of it as there is of the other bishops consecrated the same day. Official documents declare him only

bishop-elect before and on June 12th. He took his place in the House of Lords on June 30th and is afterwards simply styled bishop. Could he have been consecrated between these dates ? There is nothing to lead us to think so. We do not know the date of his return, yet it he was ever consecrated it was between Moreover, there is evidence found in the State papers and in the writings of the times which it is difficult to reconcile with any consecution of the reconcile with any consecution of the reconcile without some record of it remaining. There are a few things that tend strongly

to the belief that Barlow was never con-secrated. There is, of course, his own doctrine, that consecration was not necessary, and the appointment by the king sufficient. His own words, the king sufficient. His own words, according to Strype, are: "If the kings grace, being supreme head of the Church of England did choose, denomin-ate and elect any lay man, being learned, to be bishop, that he so chosen, without mention made of any orders, should be as good a bishop as he is or the best in England." A document has been found which contains oursetions pronceed to

which contains questions proposed to the bishops, with the answers of those not favorable to Rome. In the hand-writing of Herry VIII there is a criticism of these answers as follows: when the bishops state that making of bishops has two parts, appointing and ordering, the king has written "where is the distinction found ?" Again when they have answered that the apostles did the appointing because there were no Caristian Princes because there were no Carlstan Frinces to do it. The king remarks "now since you confess the apostles did the one, which now belongs to Princes how can you prove that ordering is com-mitted to you bishops?" It thus appears that Harve seried with Cramper and

that Henry agreed with Oranner and Barlow that the king could make a bishop." This would account for the extraordinary manner in which the grant of temporalities was bestowed on Barlow. He was about to go to Scotland and as all interested were of like opinion, it would be a convenient time to put it into practice, and in some way insert it into the grant. The grant to Barlow is different from every other grant ever made. The writ states the Chapter elected him "for bishop and pastor" that the archbishop had not only "confirmed him" but had "preferred him to be bishop and pastor." The grant is then given not merely to the "asid elect and confirmed" but to the same "merel hime". "now bishop," not merely "during vacancy" but "for life." It is very remarkable, the document begins with calling Barlow bishop dect until mention is made of Cram-ner having preferred him to be bishop. Afterwards throughout the whole doct ment be is spoken of as now bishop. It was in virtue of this writ, that Barlow received the summons to the House of Lords Having obtained a seat there, it was not difficult for him to use the simple title of bishop, and as time passed to feel attergth-ened in his position. The whole force of argument in favor of Barlow's consecra-tion consists in this that he sat in the Argument in this that he sat in the tion consists in this that he sat in the house of Lords, and was looked upon as a bishop in the reign of Elward, that Gar-diner spoke of him as his brother bishop. Gardiner himself was absent at the time, cash the other bishops, being mostly on the cash of the country we will not enter inclined to dispute any claim which the king sanctioned. The probability of Barlow's consecration is indeed very small.

Protestant Indulgences

The question of Roman Catholic indulgences is attracting some attention just now, but there are certain forms of Pro.

AN INCOMPETENT JUDGE.

[From the Philadelphia American.] [From the Philadelphia American.] The Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, is a man for whom all who know him entertain a very high regard. But there is one subject in the discussion of which he seems to lay aside the sobrlety of judgment and the courtesy of msuner which in general characteriza him. Born and brought up in the focus of "Orange" feeling in Ireland, he seems never to have got a step beyond the horizon of impres-sions and prejudices which surrounded sions and prejudices which surrounded him in his boyhood. In the Pan-Presbyterian Council in London they were discussing the fine old busyboo, "The Progress of Roman Catholicism." Dr Hall took the occasion to remark "it was not so strong on the continent as in the past, and that it seemed stronger in America than it really was. Politics con-tributed to the effect because one party was a large and that it is the second stronger in the second stronger in the second stronger in the second second strong second stronger in the second secon was always wanting the support of the Catholics while the other had it. Thus its Catholics while the other had it. Thus its influence was magnified, but it included only one-tenth of the population. This pottion was very noisy and strong in prisons (laughter) and politics, but it was prisons (laughter) and polities, but it was not proportionally strong in the religious life of the community." As for the con-tinental position of Catholicism, Dr. Hall's statement reminds one of the English Bishop's remark of the old Roman pagans that "at any rate they were not Papists." If Catholicism has lost on the Continent, it is not because Protestantism has gained. It rather has shared in the loss through It rather has shared in the loss through the drifting of populations away from any kind of Coristian and theistic beitef through the influence of scientific and socialistic materialism. For our part we cannot see how any Christian can regard that as a gain. With the Hodges of Princeton, elder and younger, we think the present situation of the whole Chris-tian world should teach both Protestants and Party Cathelingth Protestants and Roman Catholics the lesson of A KINDER FEELING AND A MORE GENUIN.

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When Dr. Halt speaks of the Roman Catholics of America as "very noisy and strong in prisons and polltics," we naturally think of his Roman Catholic naturally think of his Roman Catholic countrymen, who constitute the bulk of that Church in America. We have not before us the figures of recent years, but in 1880 we looked into the prison re-ports of our own State to see how far the impression that the Irish constitute an unduly large share of the criminal class was justified. We found that the prisons of Peansylvania contained nearly as many convicts of Eaglish as of Irish birth. convicts of Eaglish as of Irish birth, although the English form a much smaller part of our population. Nor would it be natural to find it otherwise. There is no English-speaking community in the world-not Scotland, not Vermont-in which so few crimes sgainst person, pro-perty and chastity are committed as in Ireland. This Rev. Charles F. Thwing proved by a comparison of statistics several years ago. The Irish in America bring with them their home characteristics. They are noisy by virtue of the lesson Eugland has taught them that anything will be conceded to their turbulence and nothing to their quiet re-presentations of propus. They are a presentations of wrongs. They are excitable, being a people of the mercurial Celtic temperament ; a glass of whiskey goes to their heads, and its use accounts for most of their appearances in polic courts charged with small offenses, such as the free use of the shillelagh. But will our readers please to recall how many

farther than to say that Dr. Hall is pro bably as ill-fitted to form an opinion on that point as any man of great abilities and information could be -N. Y. Catholic Review.

A Certain Way to Have One's Requests Granted.

The following remarkable advice is taken from a letter of Don Bosco to a religious of the Salesian Congregation. It is dated December 8, 1887, (Feast of the



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there will be only one express or freight oharge. 4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency. 5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount. Any business matters, outside of brying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as yony agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

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AUGUST 25, 1888.

ANECDOTES OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

From the Munster Circuit. From Limerick to Tralee there were many modes of proceeding, by coach, or by boat, to Tarbart, and thence by road to Tralee. Those members of the Bar who had plenty of time, and did not fear to encounter the motion of the water enjoyed the fine scenery of the Shannon, and went by boat. The Shannon washes the banks of many handsome seats in the vicinity of Linnerick, as it flow, motion vicinity of Limerick, as it flows westward, vicinity of Limerick, as it flows westward, and at a distance of about thirty-five miles below the city it expands into a noble estuary about twelve miles across. On the Clare side nestles the town of On the Clare side nestes the town of Kilrush; on the opposite shore, where the counties of Kerry and Limerick approxito thirds of Aerry and Linerick approxi-mate, is built the town of Tarbart. On this side is the village of Glyn, whence a yet flourishing brench of the once puissant house of Desmond takes its knightly title Tarbart lies about twenty five miles from Tralee, and is well situated on the south bark of the Shannon. At the commence bank of the Shannon. At the commence ment of the present century it was an in-considerable place, but increasing com-merce has added to its wealth, increased merce has added to its wealth, increased its size, and improved its appearance. It has now expanded into a thriving town, and many handsome mansions have eprung up in its neighborhood. There was usually a pleasant party on the coach as we proceeded from Tarbart to Trales, passing through Listowel, which gives the title of Earl to the family of Hare. The Earl does not reside in Kerry, where his estates are situated, but at his charming east, Cowyamore, on the banks of the

Blackwater, County Cork, Tralee, the assize town of the county of Tralee, the assize town of the county of Kerry, derives its name from the strand of the Leigh, a small river which dis-charges itself into Tralee Bay. This river is very deceptive; for, small as it glides along in summer, when swollen by the mountain etreams in winter, or after heavy rain, it is a source of danger and terror from its sweeping floods. In Queen Elizabeth's time the Earl of Desmiond, who claimed the title of Palatine of Kerry, denied the right of the Queen's judges to

who claimed the file of relatine of Kerry, denied the right of the Queen's judges to hold aseizes here, and when the Lord Da-puty proceeded to visit him in his castle at Tralee, Desmond attempted to capture him. In 1579 the effort to hold assizes at Tralee captied in the much of the tra Tralee resulted in the murder of the two provincial judges sent there to execute justice in the Queen's name, together with all their attendants. A better order of things exists now, and no attempt at molestation awaits the Queen's judges on the Munster Circuit. The town of Tralee is picturesquely situated at the foot of a mountain range about a mile and a half from the bay. The site, being low, sub-jects it to occasional floods, and these are sure to occur when the spring tide from the bay throw he be the bay throw back the streams flowing into the Leigh from the mountains. The chief street is a straggling one, over a mile in length, from which several smaller ones diverge. A pretty promenade is formed by the continuation of Denny street, where the old castle of the Des monds was placed. Clubs and reading. rooms are situated in this street, and considerable trade is carried on by the mer-cantile community. The court house, near the east end of Denny street, is a very fine building. It replaced one much inferior in appearance and convenience, ferior in appearance and convenience, The entrance is beneath a Grecian portico, approached by a spacious flight of steps, surmounted by a well-designed pediment. The accommodation for the purposes of business, and rooms for the judges and the Bar, are well arranged. The jail is a substantial building on the radiating prin-ciple, with accommodation for one 300 ciple, with accommodation for over 200 prisoners.

prisoners. There is a race-course at Tralee, where, in the year 1805, a somewhat novel match took place. The articles for this match, we are told, had been drafted by course!

we are told, had been draited by counsel Mys -no other than Daniel O'Connell. I do not remember any other case in which the articles of the race were drawn by counsel, though questions respecting beta have often been subjects of litigation. The late Perferent Rarw one armined fam The late Professor Barry once amused Judge Ball by an application on behalf of Ras but, a man who was a dealer in horses and sugar-sticks. The incongruity of his avo-cations struck the judge. "What a strange junction of trades !" said Judge Ball. "I see a close yearships sust whe "I see a close resemblance between butt horses and sugar sticks," said the witty Chri "In what way ?" inquired his lordship. rosa anoi "The matters of Kerry who have gained whi celebrity at the Irish Bar are not many, but of these one stands forth pre-eminent - Daniel O'Connell. For several years he went to the Munster Circuit, and gained the reprisition of heir during the several full Ross went to the Munster Circuit, and gained the reputation of being the best criminal lawyer in Europe. He was called to the Bar in the troubled year of 1798, and having relations in almost every county in Munster, he naturally selected the Munster Circuit. He had great personal and physical advantages—a fine, well. Paal this who in gr and physical advantages—a fine, well-developed figure, clear blue eye, features expressive of keen intelligence, and a voice of great power, now rolling like tones of a and sion They arand organ, bursting forth in thunder, then dying away into deep pathos; rush-ing into rapid declamation, or, if engaged in denuctation, pouring forth epithets etrong, fierce, and stinging. He was well versed in the technicalities of his profes-sion, and soon his large precise and the Mis their ary i num know say The sion, and soon his large practice, and the sion, and soon his large practice, and the of the necessary reading it involved, made him a celeb first rate advocate. Then he possessed a wonderful knowledge of his country men; and who can compete with a Kerry man? He was irreslatibly comic when a joke was Octol cim le needed, and no man was more sarcastic when vituperation was required. He was extremely vigilant, and never lost a case In ev through inattention. mony Corn It was, I believe, at Tralee he completely silenced an attorney who defied all gentle rebuke. This individual pos-sessed a love for fighting not inferior to the Scotch terrier, that lost his appetite when he had "matching to wortit," "His person," we are told, "was indicative of when he had "nacthing to worrit." "His person," we are told, "was indicative of his disposition. His face was bold, men-acing, and scornful in ite expression. He had stamped upon him the defiance and resolution of a puglist. Upon either temple there stood erect a lock of hair which ne brush could smooth down. These locks looked like horns, and added to the combative expression of his count. to the combative expression of his coun-tenance. He was fiery in his pature, ex-SIRS cessively spirited, and ejaculated, rather than spoke, to an audience; his speeches consisting of a series of short, hissing, spluttering tentences, by no means devoid Reagh.

ment of the register has given rise, I not translatio, is further proof that he had not the been consecrated. Catholic theologians is that the conse\$500, or Cure Your Catarrh.

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As A HEALING, SOOTHING application for cuts, wounds, bruises and sores, there is nothing better than Victoria Carbolic Salve.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Hal-loway's Corn Cure. Reader, go thou and de blowning. The dates which Anglican authorities crator is the minister of the sacrament have assigned to the consecration of loway's Corrand confers it, the other bishops only Barlow are widely different. February do likewise.

months before his lamented death. This letter may be regarded as a sort of spiritual testament of the holy priest : "When one earnestly wishes to obtain

a grace from God through the inter-cession of the Blessed Virgin or some other saint, it is usual to say : 'If this favor be granted, I will make such and such an offering, or give such an alms.' Far preferable and more efficacious would it prove to give beforehand what we intend to offer in thanksgiving; for thus by our confidence we oblige, as it were, Almighty God, our Blessed Lady, and the saints to listen tavorably and to grant our petitions. We also fulfil the precept of Christ : Date, et dabdur vobis,

-'Give, and it shall be given to you.' Our Divine Saviour does not say, 'Promise to give, and you shall receive ;' but 'Give first, and then you shall receive,'

Those who are squainted with Don Bosco's life are aware of the many examples it furnishes of the efficacy of this beautiful exercise of confidence in Almighty God .- Ava Maria.

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ledge the value of Ayer's Pills, and prescribe them with the utmost confidence. as the most effectual remedy for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

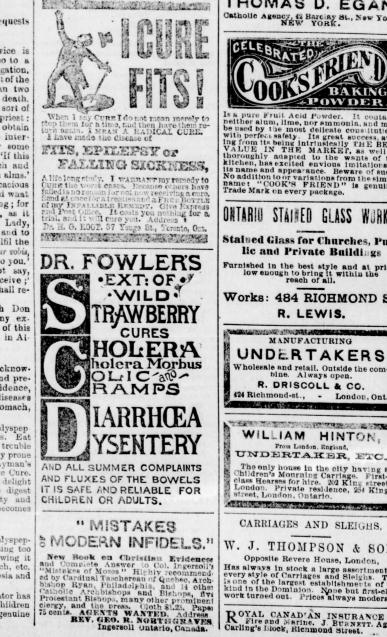
iver, and bowers. INDISCRETION IN DIET brings on dyspepa and irregularity of the bowels. Eat only wholesome food, and if the trcuble has become permanent—as it is very prone to do-try a course of Northrop & Ly an's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The combined effects astonish and delight the sufferer, who soon begins to digest well, regain functional regularity and improve in appetite; the blood becomes pure, and good health is restored.

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