

CATHOLIC PROGRESS AT PETERBOROUGH.

An Interesting Sketch of a Thriving Town in Western Canada.

Signs of Commercial Success in Plentiful Evidence—Some of the Institutions Established by Mgr. O'Connor—Three Jesuit Fathers from Montreal Conduct a Mission—Our Correspondent's Dilemma.

[SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS]

PETERBOROUGH, June 2.

After leaving Ottawa the other day on my journey westward, by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, I halted for some days at the beautiful town of Peterborough, for it is always a new delight to revisit that flourishing municipality, situated on the banks of the Otonabee river. About this town there is a peculiar charm of beauty, owing in part to its favored geographical position and in a more emphatic sense to the elegance of the homes in its residential quarters, with their fine lawns and profusion of flowers, trees and foliage. As I walked one evening in the direction of Hunter and Murray streets, not far from the Bishop's house, I noticed a curious object in nature, namely: nine tree-trunks apparently growing from one stem, and all in healthy condition. This triple trinity of the vegetable kingdom must not be called mere branches, for they have their base in the ground and from separate trunks, each one having its due quota of branches and green leaves. I thought it a strange formation and took it as a proof of the remarkable richness of the soil of this locality.

Of the commercial interests of this place many hopeful and encouraging things may be said, because Peterborough has earned and long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most prosperous business towns in Ontario of its size and population. It is recognized as a live and progressive trade centre, having its up-to-date and enterprising merchants who stand high in the commercial scale and take a just pride in making their town worthy of its acquired reputation—men of the calibre of Hon. Senator George A. Cox have done much for the earlier upbuilding of the town and whether permanent or occasional residents, their names can never be ascribed from its solid prosperity. If Ashburnham would unite its corporate existence with Peterborough the result would be a city, and this, no doubt, will be the scheme of the future, but as it is, city life and activity is already apparent to the eye of the visitor who takes note of the movements of the volume of business transacted in George street and other busy thoroughfares. And this impression is strengthened as he hears the sound of the electric street cars and sees the number and proportions of the different public institutions.

A public work of the utmost importance to Peterborough is the construction of the Trent Valley canal, for it is destined to open up and develop the resources of the town and district to a degree not now dreamed of by the inhabitants. And the completion of the great enterprise is now assured by the money voted for the purpose a few days ago at Ottawa. Although enormous sums have been already expended upon the work it seems to lagged for awhile; I don't know from what exact cause, unless it arose from the opposition of interested cities and localities who feared a rival in the line of trade development. The influential men of the town and country, however, united their influence in pressing the need of the enterprise upon the Dominion Government, and the progressive Cabinet at Ottawa saw the wisdom of furthering a work of such vast possibilities to a wide section of the Dominion. Peterborough will reap the ultimate benefit, because of its central situation and its capacity to enlarge all its business and commercial institutions, so as to meet the increased flow of traffic resulting from the opening of the new waterway.

Diverting my mind from business concerns, I turned to inquiries as to the religious and educational status of the interesting town, and in this respect I found it happily situated, for it possesses all the facilities and requirements that go to make a community enlightened in the principles of Christianity and well up in scholastic training. My deepest interest centered in the progress and well being of my fellow Irish Catholic citizens, who form a very large and respected portion of the community. I was privileged in having a pleasant talk with Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the distinguished Bishop of the diocese, with the good clergy of St. Peter's Cathedral parish and some of the learned Jesuit Fathers from Montreal, who are at present giving a Mission here. Rev. Fathers Devlin, S.J., Cassidy, S.J., and O'Brien, S.J., are the zealous and eloquent preachers so engaged. I did not know the rules and order of the Mission services, and so unwittingly attended a 6 o'clock Mass, and became somewhat alarmed on seeing myself the only male individual present save the reverend celebrant and his youthful server. I am well aware that in almost all lands women are the most devoted props of the Catholic Church, but I knew that the disparity in the worshippers could hardly have happened by chance, and from this I concluded that it was the "women's week" and that I was an intruder at that special early morning service for them alone.

I determined, however, to make the best of an awkward position, and finding timely refuge in the secluded box or pew of the usher, I bravely got to the end, and was both edified and nobly rewarded by the impressive instruction

given by the Rev. Father O'Brien, S.J. The fervent discourse was telling and practical and must have gone to the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. When the preacher came to the reproof of the habit of cursing, especially where such a foul thing stains female lips, he was particularly pointed and forcible, and if anyone among that large audience of women and girls ever had the misfortune to indulge the fault, I hardly think they will have the hardihood to do it again.

A Mission is a powerful agency for good, and it has very attractive powers, so much so that I ventured back again on the evening of the same day, that being the occasion of the chief sermon of the day. This time I did not venture farther than the open door of the Cathedral, and yet I could see that it was crowded with devout women from front to rear. In the spiritual field days of the Church it is well that the women should come first, for they are the prompters and inciters of virtue, and their example is not lost upon men. The latter will, however, have their spiritual innings on the week following, and they will surely strive to outrival in deeds of devotion the women who have gone before.

It is significant that sermons in French are considered a necessity in Peterborough Cathedral, as showing that a considerable quota of the parishioners are of French origin. This preaching in the foreign tongue falls to the lot, I think, of the able and eloquent Father Devlin, S.J. From opinions I heard expressed in Peterborough, I concluded that the preaching of Rev. Father Cassidy, S.J., won golden words of praise, as did the pulpit utterances of the three able divines engaged in the holy work. Priests from the outlying parishes were called to assist in the labors of the confessionals, and taken as a whole the present Mission must prove a fruitful spiritual harvest to the members of the Cathedral parish.

The congregation, as I understand, numbers over three thousand souls, and it is constantly on the increase, for the Irish Catholics are proverbially a prolific race, as they are steadfast and obedient members of the Church and staunch upholders of the true faith. From much personal observation and reliable facts gathered, I am convinced that the diocese of Peterborough is altogether in a prosperous condition. Under the management of its present able head it has progressed rapidly and laid new religious and educational foundations in backward places where the scattered Catholics had but scant service a few years back.

The number of churches and schools built and equipped under Mgr. O'Connor is a remarkable fact and testifies to the energy and wisdom of his episcopal rule. A young diocese needs an able head, because so many things have to be created and constructed, and older institutions made to conform to the spirit of this progressive age.

One very notable institution of the diocese is St. Joseph's Hospital, situated in Ashburnham, on an elevated plot of ground owned by the episcopal corporation, beautifully overlooking the Otonabee river and the town of Peterborough itself. This is one of the institutions of charity that has already done vast good to the afflicted poor who are unable to help themselves, as well as to numbers of other persons who suffer from maladies or bodily affliction. In this beautiful and well-ordered retreat the best medical skill is available, and so are the services of the vigilant Mother Superior and her able staff of devoted Sisters. The needy poor receive the tenderest care and keeping without charge or fee; and for a modest price, boarders are given a comfortable and desirable home. Nor is the institution exclusive in its charities, for the afflicted of all creeds and races are accepted and cared for under its beneficent roof.

WM. ELLISON.

THE RIGHTS OF PEWHOLDERS.

Some of the Laws in Force.

Decisions Given in American Courts.

Quite a volume of law relating to church pews has accumulated since the Protestant Reformation (before which time pews were not usual in churches.) In England a pew is merely an easement in the church, and the pewholder's right is usufructuary. But in America, in the absence of statutes to the contrary, the pewholder's interest is considered real estate with all the incidents of real property. In Massachusetts, by statutory provision, pews are personal property.

The pewholder's right, however, is subject to the paramount rights of the congregation. The congregation may alter or remove or tear down the church and build elsewhere, discontinue public worship or modify and rearrange the pews. They may even change the mode of worship (24 Am. Bac. 223). The pewholder can maintain no action in such cases. If for mere convenience or ornament, the congregation should disturb any one in the use of his pew they are, however, obliged to compensate him.

The New York courts have had occasion to rule that the pewholder has exclusive right to the soil beneath his pew or to the timber or material of which the church or any of its parts are composed. (32 Barber (N. Y.) 234.)

Deeds and leases of pews may contain such conditions as will protect fully the interests of the church and regulate the use of the pew. Each pewholder, says the Maine Supreme Court (59 Me. 250) has a property in his pew and the right to its exclusive occupation. But the right was subject to the paramount rights of the parish. It had the control of the house, the right to determine at what hours on the Sabbath and at other times it should be open for public worship, etc. If a pewholder feels himself disturbed in the enjoyment of his pew he may

bring an action for trespass on the case. He is justified when in possession of a pew to hold it even by force as against an intruder with no title.

In O'Hear vs. De Gesebriand et al. (33 Vt. 602), the Court said: "It appeared on the trial that the owning or controlling of a pew in a church by a layman is forbidden by the canon or ecclesiastical law of that (the Roman Catholic) church, and that plaintiff was a layman. But the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, considered in reference to any intrinsic obligation, has no force or authority in this State. It is a law of the Church and not of the State, and is not to be considered in determining the legal rights of the parties except so far as it was recognized in or made part of the agreement or contract under which those rights are derived."

Chief Justice Redfield, of Vermont, who had resigned his office just before the term of court at which this case was decided, subsequently, as editor of the American Law Register, criticized this decision (15 Am. L. R. page 280) quite severely, on the ground that the Court "utterly ignored the cardinal principle that all members of voluntary societies retain their privileges therein subject to the rules of such societies."—Catholic Citizen.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

An American Commercial Journal Refers to the Situation.

Some of the Illusions Under Which the Citizens of the Republic were Lulled to Sleep.—The Insecurity of Seaports—What the Future Must Be.

The Manufacturers' Record, an American journal deals with the resources of the Republic and the outcome of the present war, and the lessons it may teach, in the following spirited manner:

It must have been a providential protection to this country that, living in fancied security and yet almost helpless in a sudden emergency, we have not had to face a war with any first class power. Though we could eventually, after years of struggle, have won a contest with any power in the world, yet had we got into trouble with Great Britain, for instance, over the Venezuelan matter, she could have bombarded and destroyed every city on our coast from Portland to Galveston and rushed 200,000 or 300,000 troops into the very heart of our country before we were ready to strike a single blow in self-defense. Such a war, even from a financial view only, ignoring the destruction of our prestige and power, would have cost us far more than the total cost to North and South of the civil war. Our boastful Congressmen, ever ready to "twist the lion's tail," and the millions of our people who have vainly imagined that we could, as many have expressed it, "whip all creation," and that we needed not to be forearmed, would have learned a lesson of the helplessness of a great giant unprepared for fight such as history has no record of. In a contest with Great Britain we would have been just as helpless for a year at least as was China in the hands of Japan. Moreover, with the slight fortifications which we then had battered down, our shipyards destroyed, neutrality laws making it impossible for us to purchase abroad, even if ships had been for sale, our country would have been sadly crippled and certainly retarded half a century in its progress.

No thoughtful man can say that this is an overstatement. It was a danger that we daily faced for twenty-five years or more, until Spain, a bankrupt country of hardly one-fifth of our population with the smallest navy of any important maritime country, has suddenly awakened us to a realization of the fool's paradise in which we have been living.

We have prated of our safety from attack, of our ability to devise weapons of defense; we have said that in a week we could rush an army of 500,000 into Canada—and behold, after three months of tremendous straining, of unlimited expenditure, we have scarcely 160,000 soldiers fully equipped and ready for battle. The men have crowded to volunteer, but there was not enough guns or ammunition in the whole country to supply even a beggarly army of 100,000.

Great Britain, or Germany, or France could have landed from 250,000 to 500,000 trained, disciplined, armed soldiers upon our coast within one month from the declaration of war. Where would we have been then? A giant nation temporarily prostrate, because our enemy was prepared. France learned this lesson in 1871 at the expense of national honor and of several billions of money, one billion alone having been paid to victorious Germany.

Vainly we have deluded ourselves that we were safe and needed not a great navy, a moderate army and coast de-

How many young men and young women are cut off just as the future seems brightest and fullest of promise! They are taken away by the disease which causes over one-sixth of all the deaths in the world—the disease which doctors call consumption. There is absolutely no reason in the world why consumption should be fatal—why it should be even serious. It is a disease of the blood, and can be cured absolutely and always by purifying and enriching the blood. The only exception to this is the case where the disease has been neglected and improperly treated until it is stronger than the body—until the body has become so weak as to have lost the ability to recuperate. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption if used according to directions. It also cures all lingering coughs, bronchial and throat affections.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, illustrated.

fenses. The great Democrat Samuel J. Tilden years ago tried to make the country see the dangers ahead and to induce his party to take the lead in protecting our coasts and building a navy. But costly experience seemed to be needed to awaken our people, and so we find that the war with a fifth-rate power has shown how narrow is the margin of safety. This war, even if no other country becomes involved, will certainly cost over \$500,000,000, and more than likely \$1,000,000,000—in either case enough to have built and manned such a navy as would have made the very suggestion of Spain's attempting to resist any demands of ours utterly out of the question.

For the politicians who forced us into a war for which we were not prepared, and especially for those who are seeking to hamper the Government in its finances, now that war is upon us, there will be a day of reckoning, but the duty of the public just now is to give the utmost support to the Government, and instead of deploring the dark side, look beyond to the good that will come in the end.

We have now entered a new era. Dangers of many kinds surround us. We must now take a new position in the world's affairs, and it is folly to say that we can now draw back into our quiet life again. We are in the world, and we can no more get out of it than the human being brought into life can get out of existence. It behooves us, therefore, to quit ourselves like men, to meet the responsibility that is upon us, and to prepare to make the best of the situation. To do this we must for the next few years, in building a navy that will make us respected and our power dreaded by every nation of the world, tax to the utmost capacity every shipyard in this country. It is a trite saying that the best assurance of peace is a preparedness for war. The expenditure within the next few years and as rapidly as possible of \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in building a navy will be the cheapest guarantee of peace and safety that we can possibly find. As we enter this new period of naval building activity, of maritime expansion, and of the broadening of our foreign trade, we shall find some compensations for the present troubles, for we shall then, when the war is ended, have entered a period of business activity and expansion rivaling that which this country enjoyed during the time when the mighty empire of the West was being created by the building of railroads, the development of cities, and the opening up of a new agricultural world.

SOME NOTES ON EDUCATION.

Pay of Boston Women Teachers.

The Boston Herald takes up the claims of women teachers for a readjustment of salaries. It says: The women teachers of the Boston high schools have petitioned the School Committee for a readjustment of the salaries paid to them for their services, so that what they feel to be the excessive inequalities now existing in these may be in some degree modified. At the present time, while doing the same work—that is, following the same programme of instruction for the same number of hours a day—the women high school assistants receive salaries ranging only from \$962 to \$1,620 a year. The first named or smaller amount is the sum paid to them on their first year of service, with an annual increase sufficient, after a term of years, to bring it up to the last named or larger amount. The men who are high school assistants receive on their first employment a salary of \$1,375, which goes on increasing year after year until the maximum of \$3,000 is reached. The women teachers complain, on grounds of abstract justice, that if they are doing the same amount of work and doing it equally well, they are either paid too little or the men too much. But, it, of course, has to be recognized—and they are disposed to do this—that employment of this kind is regulated to quite a degree by the laws of supply and demand. The number of qualified women teachers is much larger than the number of qualified men teachers, and if the city expects to receive from them the high grade of service it now demands, it cannot cut down their salaries, because the effect in time would be to send them into other and, to them, more profitable classes of work, and make it difficult, when vacancies occurred, to induce properly qualified young men to enter into the city's service. Besides, as commonly the bread winners of the family, the men may be said to have a claim on society that women, as a rule, cannot put forward. This, we say, is recognized by the women teachers who are promoting this movement. They do not ask to be placed on an equality in the matter of pay with their male associates, but they do ask that the discrepancy which now exists, which they believe to be excessive, should be in some degree abated. What they wish is that, while the pay on entrance should be left as it is, the maximum pay to be obtained after ten years or more of service should be \$1,800 per annum in place of \$1,720. It seems to us that this proposition is an exceedingly reasonable one, and if by any possibility the amount of money needed to comply with it can be obtained, we trust that the school committee will see its way towards granting the request, particularly as the committee on salaries of last year's board is on record as admitting the justice of the position taken by the petitioners.

Eddie Gleeson was also well known in Montreal in lacrosse circles on account of his phenomenal work on the Senior Capitals. His generalship on many occasions, when the Caps were pitted against the Shamrocks, saved the Senators from defeat.

This afternoon the Shamrocks go to Ottawa to play the Capitals and much more interest is being taken in the result.

It augurs well for the national game that the National team should win their first match away from their own territory. Their victory over the Cornwallis has whetted the appetites of the masses of the French-Canadians.

The National Amateur Athletic Union of Canada is the name of the organization which has replaced the old Senior Lacrosse League. The objects of the Union are:

- 1. To encourage and perpetuate lacrosse as the national game of Canada, as well as to promote the game of Rugby football and hockey.
2. To propagate the principle of amateur athletics in every department of the Union, and to instill into the minds of all Canadian citizens that spirit of patriotism which shall always uphold the integrity of the Union as an amateur athletic organization worthy of public confidence.
3. To urge young Canadian citizens throughout the Confederation to sink all sectional differences and to unite for the laudable purpose of maintaining a high

necessary to establish half-day sessions, in order to accommodate with at least a half-day's schooling the large surplus of scholars, it has been discovered that the half-day students made quite as good progress as those who attended the whole day. They went at their lessons always with freshness and vigor, and stopped before the limit of interest was reached. The half-day children as a class stood the year's round of work, too, better than those of their companions who attended the entire day. This is especially interesting, because the half-day sessions have been heretofore regarded by even the most competent educators as something to be deplored and eliminated as soon as possible from the school systems. There are many other evidences that more faults of the public school systems in this country are to be remedied out. Over in Brooklyn the other day the committee for the arrangement of study for the Boys' High School announced the introduction of a modified elective system in the last two grades of the course. This is a radical change, but one for which there has been a crying need for a long time. These upper grades are largely made up of boys who will continue study in college or at some special institution, and the possibility to arrange their last year's high school work in conformity to such intention is of great importance to them.

DOINGS IN ATHLETIC CIRCLES.

PROFESSIONAL baseball, with its open grounds during week days, and its continual allurements for idle young men, is not a picture to awaken any enthusiasm in the ranks of citizens, young or old, who take their sporting physic in only weekly draughts. Within the past few months, certain Montreal journals have been "booming" baseball by declaring it to be the game of the gentleman and philosopher. Here is what the New York Herald says, in a leading article, regarding this gentlemanly American national game:

It has been understood that the Society for the Prevention of Crime secretly wrestled last winter with the baseball profession, and that the result of their labors was seen in the rules recently adopted by the League forbidding the killing of an umpire, assault and battery upon each other, blasphemy above a whisper, and, in fact, rowdiness in general.

It was held that while this would take away something of the "ginger" of the sport it would morally elevate the game and financially benefit it by bringing back to the ticket office timid spectators who had taken to the woods during the lively scenes of last season's finale.

But the efforts of the S. P. C. will have to be renewed. Yesterday's game in this city between the New Yorks and the Cincinnati was characterized by a disgraceful scene, when the New Yorks captain and manager, resenting an alleged interference, deliberately and with tremendous force threw a ball at one of the players, distant but a few feet, striking him on the head with it. Why the player was not instantly killed by the blow is a marvel. Why the New York's captain was not ordered out of the club instead of merely out of the game perhaps the club can inform the public patrons of the national game.

Victory in baseball, says the New York Sun, comes like the prizes on the running turf. Mere management, however experienced or lavish in money, cannot command them. The ball field, like the turf, is a lottery, in which knowledge, foresight, ambition, business sense and good intention avail nothing against the decrees of fortune.

The Ottawa University Magazine, The Owl, makes the following announcement:

"It will seem very strange next fall when the garnet and grey again shows on the field to have Tom Clancy and Eddie Gleeson with us no more. All that these two men have been to the champions of Canada during the past four years can be understood only by those who have followed the fifteen closely and are familiar with every detail of the work done. It will be long ere we see their place at centre forward and centre half back so satisfactorily filled. Their services are appreciated and they may rest assured that though absent from our future struggles, they shall not be forgotten."

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3. To urge young Canadian citizens throughout the Confederation to sink all sectional differences and to unite for the laudable purpose of maintaining a high

standard of efficiency in athletics, (as well as to foster "social" and fraternal spirit which will add lustre to the name of our common country.

4. To strive to induce the Parliament of Canada, and its auxiliaries in the various Provinces of Canada, to give special recognition to our national athletics.

The senior championship lacrosse season opened on Saturday last at the S.A.A.A. grounds, and the Shamrocks and Toronto were the contestants. The boys in green won a magnificent victory over the Westerners, the score at the end of the one hour and a half play being 5-0 in their favor. The Shamrock team is a strong and evenly balanced combination, which will certainly make the championship series a great deal more interesting than was at first anticipated.

A NEW ENGINEERING FIRM.

Messrs. McConnell & Marion, who have formed a partnership for the general practice of Civil Engineering, are both so well known in this city as to require here no word of introduction from us. But for readers at a distance we would say, first, as regards the senior member, Mr. Brian D. McConnell, his professional experience has been extensive and varied, comprising harbour and river improvements, both in Canada and the United States; railways, their location and construction; road making, sewers and town engineering generally. Water Works—Mr. McConnell was Resident Engineer in charge of the construction of the enlarged Montreal Aqueduct, from inception to finish, afterwards serving as Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of the Montreal Water Works for some thirteen years. The fact that his student days in the hydraulic branch of his profession were under the direction of our most eminent hydraulic engineer, Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.M.G., whilst his railway experience was largely acquired on the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific with that distinguished Railway Engineer, Sir Sanford Fleming as chief, should speak volumes for his training. Mr. McConnell is a member of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, of the New England Water Works Association, of the Corporation of Land Surveyors of the Province of Quebec and of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors.

Mr. J. A. Marion, the junior partner, entered the regular four-year course of civil engineering at the Montreal Polytechnic School, Laval University, in September, 1888, and in 1892 received of the said school a diploma of civil engineer with great distinction. In 1895 he was qualified as land surveyor. Among important engineering works constructed under Mr. Marion's superintendence may be mentioned the Marinette, Wisconsin, sewer system. Mr. Marion opened his office in Montreal in 1893, and since that date has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the American Water Works Association, of the New England Water Works Association and associate member Canadian Society Civil Engineers.

It will thus be seen that the firm is particularly well equipped in its line of business and capable of fulfilling any undertaking, and should rank among the first in the Dominion practicing civil engineering.

Mr. McConnell and Mr. Marion are known as conservative and accurate business men, and deserve the fullest measure of success.

It is said of the late Mr. Glade one that he was one of the few happy mortals who take their home with them wherever they go, leaving only their cares and worries in the place whence they depart.

"Willie," said mamma, "I left some cake on the shelf a while ago; it isn't there now, and where it has gone I would really like to know."

"I gave it," he said, "to a little boy as hungry as he could be."

"God bless my darling! And who was the lad?"

"Well, mamma, the boy was me."



Snow Balling. About one young woman in ten nowadays would dare to run out bareheaded and barefooted and frolic and snow ball in midwinter. They have to be made up like hot-house flowers before they dare venture out in severe weather, and even then would shudder at the thought of rolling in the snow as their grand-mother did. The trouble lies in the fact that too few women enjoy perfect health and strength of the special womanly organism. A woman who is not well and strong locally cannot enjoy good general health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs concerned in widowhood and motherhood. It is the most perfect and scientific remedy ever devised for the peculiar ailments of women. It restores womanly power, strength and vitality. It tones and builds up the nerves which have been shattered by suffering and disease. It corrects all irregularities and derangements and stops exhausting drains. It restores weak, nervous invalids to perfect health. It is intended for this one class of disorders and is good for no other. It is the discovery of Dr. R. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. No other known medicine can take its place. "I have been troubled with female weakness that my physician called catarrh of the womb," writes Miss Tenn Conner, of Canfield, Clarion Co., Pa. "I doctored for it and did not get better. At last I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I got better right along and when I had taken four bottles was cured. I recommended the 'Favorite Prescription' to a friend of mine. She has been using it and thinks it is wonderful."

Constipation is a little illness that if neglected builds a big one. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling \$2.00; Oak Maple \$2.50; Tamarac \$3.00; Pine \$3.50; Spruce \$4.00; Fir \$4.50; Hemlock \$5.00; Cedar \$5.50; Lumber \$6.00; Shingles \$6.50; Siding \$7.00; Boarding \$7.50; Flooring \$8.00; Roofing \$8.50; Cement \$9.00; Brick \$9.50; Stone \$10.00; Glass \$10.50; Paper \$11.00; Paint \$11.50; Oil \$12.00; Putty \$12.50; Nails \$13.00; Wire \$13.50; Rope \$14.00; Cord \$14.50; Canvas \$15.00; Tarpaulin \$15.50; Sheet Pile \$16.00; Iron Pipe \$16.50; Steel Pipe \$17.00; Cast Iron \$17.50; Wrought Iron \$18.00; Copper \$18.50; Brass \$19.00; Zinc \$19.50; Lead \$20.00; Tin \$20.50; Nickel \$21.00; Silver \$21.50; Gold \$22.00; Platinum \$22.50; Palladium \$23.00; Rhodium \$23.50; Iridium \$24.00; Osmium \$24.50; Rhenium \$25.00; Ruthenium \$25.50; Cobalt \$26.00; Nickel \$26.50; Copper \$27.00; Zinc \$27.50; Iron \$28.00; Steel \$28.50; Aluminum \$29.00; Magnesium \$29.50; Calcium \$30.00; Sodium \$30.50; Potassium \$31.00; Barium \$31.50; Strontium \$32.00; Bismuth \$32.50; Antimony \$33.00; Arsenic \$33.50; Selenium \$34.00; Tellurium \$34.50; Manganese \$35.00; Vanadium \$35.50; Chromium \$36.00; Molybdenum \$36.50; Niobium \$37.00; Tantalum \$37.50; Zirconium \$38.00; Hafnium \$38.50; Rutherfordium \$39.00; Dubnium \$39.50; Seaborgium \$40.00; Bohrium \$40.50; Hassium \$41.00; Meitnerium \$41.50; Darmstadtium \$42.00; Roentgenium \$42.50; Copernicium \$43.00; Dubnium \$43.50; Seaborgium \$44.00; Bohrium \$44.50; Hassium \$45.00; Meitnerium \$45.50; Darmstadtium \$46.00; Roentgenium \$46.50; Copernicium \$47.00; Dubnium \$47.50; Seaborgium \$48.00; Bohrium \$48.50; Hassium \$49.00; Meitnerium \$49.50; Darmstadtium \$50.00; Roentgenium \$50.50; Copernicium \$51.00; Dubnium \$51.50; Seaborgium \$52.00; Bohrium \$52.50; Hassium \$53.00; Meitnerium \$53.50; Darmstadtium \$54.00; Roentgenium \$54.50; Copernicium \$55.00; Dubnium \$55.50; Seaborgium \$56.00; Bohrium \$56.50; Hassium \$57.00; Meitnerium \$57.50; Darmstadtium \$58.00; Roentgenium \$58.50; Copernicium \$59.00; Dubnium \$59.50; Seaborgium \$60.00; Bohrium \$60.50; Hassium \$61.00; Meitnerium \$61.50; Darmstadtium \$62.00; Roentgenium \$62.50; Copernicium \$63.00; Dubnium \$63.50; Seaborgium \$64.00; Bohrium \$64.50; Hassium \$65.00; Meitnerium \$65.50; Darmstadtium \$66.00; Roentgenium \$66.50; Copernicium \$67.00; Dubnium \$67.50; Seaborgium \$68.00; Bohrium \$68.50; Hassium \$69.00; Meitnerium \$69.50; Darmstadtium \$70.00; Roentgenium \$70.50; Copernicium \$71.00; Dubnium \$71.50; Seaborgium \$72.00; Bohrium \$72.50; Hassium \$73.00; Meitnerium \$73.50; Darmstadtium \$74.00; Roentgenium \$74.50; Copernicium \$75.00; Dubnium \$75.50; Seaborgium \$76.00; Bohrium \$76.50; Hassium \$77.00; Meitnerium \$77.50; Darmstadtium \$78.00; Roentgenium \$78.50; Copernicium \$79.00; Dubnium \$79.50; Seaborgium \$80.00; Bohrium \$80.50; Hassium \$81.00; Meitnerium \$81.50; Darmstadtium \$82.00; Roentgenium \$82.50; Copernicium \$83.00; Dubnium \$83.50; Seaborgium \$84.00; Bohrium \$84.50; Hassium \$85.00; Meitnerium \$85.50; Darmstadtium \$86.00; Roentgenium \$86.50; Copernicium \$87.00; Dubnium \$87.50; Seaborgium \$88.00; Bohrium \$88.50; Hassium \$89.00; Meitnerium \$89.50; Darmstadtium \$90.00; Roentgenium \$90.50; Copernicium \$91.00; Dubnium \$91.50; Seaborgium \$92.00; Bohrium \$92.50; Hassium \$93.00; Meitnerium \$93.50; Darmstadtium \$94.00; Roentgenium \$94.50; Copernicium \$95.00; Dubnium \$95.50; Seaborgium \$96.00; Bohrium \$96.50; Hassium \$97.00; Meitnerium \$97.50; Darmstadtium \$98.00; Roentgenium \$98.50; Copernicium \$99.00; Dubnium \$99.50; Seaborgium \$100.00; Bohrium \$100.50; Hassium \$101.00; Meitnerium \$101.50; Darmstadtium \$102.00; Roentgenium \$102.50; Copernicium \$103.00; Dubnium \$103.50; Seaborgium \$104.00; Bohrium \$104.50; Hassium \$105.00; Meitnerium \$105.50; Darmstadtium \$106.00; Roentgenium \$106.50; Copernicium \$107.00; Dubnium \$107.50; Seaborgium \$108.00; Bohrium \$108.50; Hassium \$109.00; Meitnerium \$109.50; Darmstadtium \$110.00; Roentgenium \$110.50; Copernicium \$111.00; Dubnium \$111.50; Seaborgium \$112.00; Bohrium \$112.50; Hassium \$113.00; Meitnerium \$113.50; Darmstadtium \$114.00; Roentgenium \$114.50; Copernicium \$115.00; Dubnium \$115.50; Seaborgium \$116.00; Bohrium \$116.50; Hassium \$117.00; Meitnerium \$117.50; Darmstadtium \$118.00; Roentgenium \$118.50; Copernicium \$119.00; Dubnium \$119.50; Seaborgium \$120.00; Bohrium \$120.50; Hassium \$121.00; Meitnerium \$121.50; Darmstadtium \$122.00; Roentgenium \$122.50; Copernicium \$123.00; Dubnium \$123.50; Seaborgium \$124.00; Bohrium \$124.50; Hassium \$125.00; Meitnerium \$125.50; Darmstadtium \$126.00