CENTENARY

osed as his own plan coln should repudiate his former principles surrender the moral idential election, defour foreign nations ions; and he concludbroadly that he himlling to be the chief ir. So perfect was rol—so limitless his t his noble desire to

among those who e the Union, that he the memorandum to a firm conclusive and and never again was led to by either of r. Nicolay, his private great - hearted Presi-mazing incident, and net even suspected it later, the corresponded when Lincoln had Mr. Seward recogniz-Executive force and lities. The President he wrote to his wife, re very serious differ-im and his chief, to oted, loyal and always

he had been a scornog critic of the new riotism, and conscienti of duty. Magnanimity coln's most striking beginning of the war head of three most im departments three of pponents, Patterson, Clellan, so, in this pren Cameron's departure t, he called on Stanton When objection was of Stanton's ungovernit was stated that he

ets to jumping too much m as they used to treat w out West. He would and wrought up, at re-that they had to put ekets to keep him down, will let Stanton jump

it of jumping up and st his patience, Lincoln

ed Mr. Stanton's charin a few weeks he was accuracy of his judg-g the selection; their e brought the two men which could not have n men of weaker char-Mr. Chase, his colleague sury Department, Mr. highest admiration for y and judgment, and his and stubborn convictions yielded to any one else. and, no one appreciated coln the genuine worth ity, and the rare ability d execute, that existed

eretary of war. There differences of opinion Men of strong charhink alike, and with his erament and impulsive Stanton could not have a chief less amiable and in Lincoln.

loubt that the President's ften sorely tried, but in that governed him when Stanton into the Cabinet o recognize the necessity and forbearance. While ded to his War Secretary nvariably insisted upon wn judgment, nd with a yielding firmness compelon to submit to his will.

Mr. Stanton once refused in order of the President the enlistment of rebel war who wished to enter the Union, and when the

hitis More han a Cold

t becomes chronic and in and again, wearing out

s it develops rapidly into cure is found in Dr. rup of Linseed and Turs serious enough when its sibilities are considered,

sibilities are considered, re is soreness or tightness and a dry hard cough you bronchitis, which is often an ordinary cold. ly known by aching limbs ins, chilly feelings, weari-akness, pain in the chest caving cough. Feet, dry

akness, pain in the calca-earing cough. Fever, dry coated tongue and consti-her symptoms. 's Syrup of Linseed and eems almost like a specific

s because it is so successing up the cough, aiding and preventing the income reaching the lungs. is particularly dreaded is particularly dreaded stendency to develop into indeven when this does not hitis is likely to return ain whenever a slight cold til it wears out even the sevetom.

s system.
's Syrup of Linseed and s so prompt in affording renorough and far reaching in

norough and far reaching in it succeeds when ordinary tines have no influence. if F. Thompsen, Yonge Mills, Ont., writes: "Last winter were so bad with colds on bronchitis that they coughed I could get no rest, or sleep. l could get no rest or sleep. gh remedies were tried to til I was told about Dr. of Linseed and Turpen-his treatment soon cured cts. a bottle, at all dealers, n, Bates & Co., Toronto.

General Fry, the Provost-Marshall-General, who was present at the interview, describes the incident as

'Now, Mr. President, those are the facts, and you may see that your order can not be executed, exclaimed Stanton. "Lincoln did not say a word until the Secretary's last remark. Then he said, is a somewhat positive tone: 'Mr.

Secretary's last remark. Then he said, in a somewhat positive tone: 'Mr. Secretary, I reskon you'll have to execute theorder.' "Stanton replied with asperity, 'Mr. President, I can not do it.'
"Lincoln fixed his eyes upon Stanton, and in a firm voice, and with an accent that clearly showed his determination, he said, 'Mr. Secretary, it will have to be done.' Stanton realized that he was over-

matched. He had made a square issue with the President, and had been defeated. Upon an intimation from him I withdrew and did not witness his surrender. A few minutes after I reached my office, I received instructions from the Secretary to carey Secretary to carry out the Presi-

deat's order."

'The patience that Mr. Lincoln showed with his Cabinet he showed with General McClellan, who was sometimes arrogant and presuming to an almost intolerable degree. "Never mind." Lincoln once said, when Governor Denison of Onio remonstrated on such an occasion. "I will hold McClellan's horse if he will only bring us success." He did not bring success, but, as has been recently well said by the Boston Herald:

"President Lincoln reinstated McClellan in command, after Pope's failure,

Ciellan in command, after Pope's failure, against the urgent remonstrance of Sianton and Chase which had the tacit Stanton and Chase which had the tacts sympathy of the majority of the Cabinet, because he correctly estimated that general's value as an organizer, while painfully conscious of his shortcomings in the field. The urgent neel of the dein the field. The urgent hee for the de-feated army was represention; it loved McClellan, and Lincoln's action in re-storing him to command, despite his subsequent failure to make the most of his victory at Antietam, was a service to the Union which should not be for-cepted.

getten. "Lincoln was a great min, growing all through his life. He grew to his great-ness slowly. He saw his duty not at a glance always, but slowly and with much inward pondering.
"In the sum ner of 1862, one of the

gloomiest periods of our history, he could count on much more popular support for emmejoration than it could have ealisted a year earlier. To the aboli-tion element of the Republicans who would neither give nor receive quarter from the 'oscaliar institution, Lincoln in July, 1833, could add the great miss of his party who were bent on 'saving the Union first. Those who saw abolition as a moral obligation and those who saw it as a military necessity were brought into coalition by Lincoln's delay. If this coalition by Lincoln's de-ity was a happy one: if Lincoln post-poned his policy, until he could unite pensat his portey, understand the deliberation was states manship, and Abraham Lincoln was a states man. PRESIDENT | LINCOLN AND ARCHBISHOP

HUGHES. In the year of the breaking out of the In the year of the breaking out of the rebellion, we find the name of Archbishop Hughes of New York connected with that of President Lincoln. The Archbishop had been a warm friend of Mr. Seward, and this fact probably led to the above mentioned connection. In Nicolay and Hay's collection of Mr. Lincoln's writings and speeches we find the following courteous letter:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1861. will pardon me if in my ignorance I do vidence and a loving Heavenly Father's not address you with technical correctness. I find no law authorizing the appointment of chaplains for our hospitals; and yet the services of chaplains are nore needed, perhaps, in the hospitals

tender the same service.
- Many thanks for your kind and judicious letters to Governor Seward, and which he regularly allows me both the pleasure and the profit of reading. With the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

Archbishop Hughes in the fall of 1861 went, at the instigation of the United States Government, to Europe, to exert States Government, to Edrope, to exert his influence in behalf of the Union cause. Shortly after his return to New York, he delivered a discourse in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Aug. 18, 1832, and then referred to his mission as follows: "I had no message to deliver. Another could have carried the message; but none was committed to me except the message of peace, except the message of explanation — except the message of correcting erroneous ideas as opportunity might afford me the chance of doing, in the same spirit and to the same end. I have lost no opportuaity, according to my discretion, and that was the only qualification connected with my going. I have lost no op-portunity to accomplish these ends, to explain what was misunderstood, to inspire, so far as language of mine could have that effect, the spirit of peace and good-will unto the people of foreign States towards that one nation to which I exclusively owe allegiance and filelity. The task was not so easy as might have been anticipated; its accomplishment has not been so successful as I could have d'sired. Nevertheless, I trust that, directly or indirectly, my going aboad, in great part for the purpose of adding the country, has not been altogether without affect."

gether without effect. Oa Nov. 1, 1862, Archbishop Hughes wrote to the Secretary of State, is follows, concerning his European mission:
"What occurred on the other side I think it would be, at present, improper

for me to make public. I am not certain that any word, or act, or influence of mine has had the slightest effect in preventing either England or France from plunging into the unhappy divisions

hand, I may say that no day—no hour even—was spent in Europe in which I did not, according to opportunity, labor for peace between Europe and America. So far, that peace has not been disturbed.

So far, that peace has not been disturbed. So far, that peace has not been disturbed. But let America be prepared. There is no love for the United States on the other side of the water. Generally speaking, on the other side of the Atlantic the United States are ignored, if not despised." The whole of this letter will be found in Vol. II. of the "Complete Works of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D.," pages 539-542. The following letters were received.

from Mr. Seward at the time of the Archbishop's death, the longer one containing President Lincoln's tribute to

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 13, 1864. Very Rev. Wm. Starr, Administrator of the Diocese of New York:

Very Rev. and Dear Sir,-The President of the United States has put into my hands the invitation to the funeral ob-sequies of the late Archbishop Hughes, with which he was favored by you. While it was impossible for him to accept the invitation, he has, nevertheles earnestly desired to find some practi-cable mode of manifesting the sorrow with which he received intelligence of that distinguished Prelate's demise, and his sympathy with his countrymen, and with the religious communion over which the deceased presided, in their great bereavement. I have, therefore, on his behalf, to request that you will make known in such manner as will seem to you most appropriate that having form the Archbishop's acquaintance in the earliest days of our country's present troubles, his counsel and advice were gladly sought and continually received by the Government on those points which his position enabled him better than others to consider. At a conjuncture of deep interest to the country, the Archbishop, associated with others, went abroad and did the nation a service there, with all the loyalty, fidelity and practical wisdom which, on so many other occasions, illustrated his great for administration. Humbly hoping that the loss which the Church and the State have sustained in the removal of the Head of your Archdiocese my, through the blessing of God, be re-paired, so that what has been an un-

paired, so that what has been an unspeakable gain to him may not be a permagent cause of sorrow to them.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. Seward. Washington, Jan. 5. 1864.

Very Rev. Wm. Starr, Administrator of the Diocese of New York: Very Ray, and Dear Sir,-I regret more deply than I can express that indispensable official engagements will de-prive me of the sad sacisfaction of attending the obsequies of the late Archbishop, and thus minifesting, in the only way

and thus munifesting, in the only way now possible, the respect and affection which I have so long cherished towards him as a faithful friend, a pious prelate, a loyal patriot, a great and a good man.

W. H. SEWARD. LINCOLN'S LARGE AND REVERENT SPIRIT. It is but just to give ampler proof of the mental and spiritual caliber of this great American, in order to prove that he was something far higher than the jester and story-teller that he has been I to solarzely represented to be a thought-ful, serious, earnest soul, with wide views for the toiler, the immigrant, the common people like himself; and that he was a highly gifted and eloquent man, yet endowed with wonderful humility and a firm trust in an over-ruling Pro-

> care. In August, 1855, Mr. Lincoln wrote to

his friend, J. F. Speed:
"I am not a Know nothing: that is certain. How could I be? How can any one who abhors the oppression of negroes be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in demore needel, perhaps, in the hospitals than with the healthy soldiers in the self-d. With this view, I have given a sort of quasi appointment (a copy of which I enclose) to each of the three protestant ministers, who have accepted and entered upon the duties. If you perceive no objection, I will thank you be give me the name or names of one or more suitable persons of the Catholic Church, to whom I may with propriety tooler the same service. negroes and foreigners and Catholics.'
When it comes to this, I shall prefer
emigrating to some country where they
make no pretense of loving liberty—to
Russia, for instance, where despotism
can be taken pure, and without the base

alloy of hypocrisy."

On the foreign element he said in his address to Germans, Feb. 12, 1861, in

Cincinnati:
"In regard to the Germans and for-"In regard to the Germans and for-eigners I esteem them no better than other people, nor any worse. It is not my nature, when I see a people borne down by the weight of their shackles— the oppression of tyranny—to make their life more bitter by heaping upon them greater burdens; but rather would I do all in my power to raise the yoke than to add anything that would tend to than to add anything that would test or crush them. Inasmuch as our country is extensive and new, and the countries of Europe are densely populated, if there are any abroad who desire to make this this the land of their adoption, it is not in my heart to throw aught in their way to prevent them from coming to the United States."

To workingmen of New York, March To workingmen of New York, March 21, 1864, these words were addressed:
"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations and tongues, and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property, or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor, property is designable; is a nositive good in the Property is the fruit of labor, property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let him who is houseless not null down the house of another, but not pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when

But we may add, to the above, a quotation from a letter to Major Ramsey, Oct. 17, 1861:

breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap: let it be taught in schools and seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling-books, and in almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And in short, let it become the political religion of the nation; and let the old

religion of the nation; and let the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the grave and the gay, of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars."

He once said: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." And of some Protestant ministers who were against him on account of his political views, he said: "I know that there is a God and that He hates injustice and slavery. I see the storm coming, and slavery. I see the storm coming, and I know that His hand is in it. If He has a place and a work for me, and I think He has, I believe I am ready. I am nothing, but Truth is everything; I know I am right because I know that liberty is right, for Christ teaches it, and Christ is God. I have told them that a house divided against itself can not stand, and Christ and reason say the same, and they will find it so."

He said once, very wisely:
"The Government must not seek to undertake to run the churches." But he was very sensible of the help afforded by the prayers of all good men. and he showed his keen appreciation their sympathy, confessing openly his own weakness, his reliance on Divine aid, and his belief that aid was often granted in answer to intercessory

Of his second inaugural address, de livered March 4, 1865, it has been said that it will forever remain not only one of the most remarkable of all his public utterances, but that it will also hold a high rank among the greatest State papers that history has preserved. In the briefest words the President announced what had been the cause of the war, and how the Government had noped to bring it to an earlier close. With passionless candor he admitted:

"Neither party expected for war the magnitude or the dur-ation which it has already at-tained. Nather anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and prayed to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully.

The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto thee because of offenses! for it must needs be that offense cometh.
If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, baving continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty seourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn. years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

"With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the wight as God gives us to kee the right.

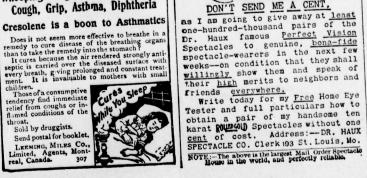
right, as God gives us to |see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with and his orphanall nations."

How remarkable is this "Meditation on the Divine Will," written when the Civil War was still raging and when

the issue was undecided: "The will of God prevails. In great concerns each party claims to act in accordance with the will of God. Both may be, and one must be, wrong. God can not be for and against the same thing at the same time. In the present and provided the control of th thing at the same time. In the present civil war it is quite possible that God's purpose is something different from the purpose of either party; and yet the human instrumentalities, working just as they do, are of the best adaptation to affect. as they do, are of the oest adaptation to affect His purpose. I am almost ready to say that this is probably true; that God wills this contest, and wills that it shall not end yet. By His mere great

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Testimony From A High Authority As to the Value of Orange Meat

In an address to the Canadian Association of the Master Bakers at their Convention held in London, Ont., August 11th and 15th, 1998, Prof sser Harcourt of the Gui ph Agricultur. Cellage, said among other things as follows: Various types of breakfast foods may be roughly divided into the following classes: 1st. The uncooked, such as granulated oats, etc., which requires long cooking to make the m palatable and aid dig stior, 2rd, Partially cooked such as gralus. In this process the cell walls are runcooked such as, relied and flaked grains. In this process the cell walls are rup-tured by the crushing cons quently they require less time in their preparation for the table; 3rd,Cooked foods; 4th, Foods termed pre-digested, such as

A large number of foods have been analyzed and some of the results are ated in the following table. In nearly every case the figures are the

Calories per gram. Orange Meat 3.998 ... 2,721
 White Bread
 2,721

 Entire Wheat Bread
 2 4%

 Graham Bread
 2,610
 This shows the great advantage in favor of Orange Meat as a heat producer.

power on the minds of the two contestants, He could have either saved or destroyed the Union without a human contest. Yet the contest began. And, contest. Yet the contest began. And, having begun, He could give the final victory to either side any day. Yet the contest proceeds."

No wonder, he cried out once: "I

No wonder, he cried out once: "I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction hat I had nowhere else to go. My own risdom and that of all about me seemed sufficient for that day."

"ONE OF NATURE'S NOBLEMEN." As has been well remarked: "While

titutions make possible; not glitter or ealth, trickery or demagogy is neceswealth, trickery or demanding is likely sary, only honesty, hard thinking, a fixed purpose. It was the beginning of the peculiar sympathetic relation between him and the common people which was to become one of the con-

he Civil War.

He possessed in an extraordinary degree the power of entering into the interests of others. He showed it to his soldiers again and again. In his earlier days the spontaneous unobtrusive help-fulness of the man's nature had endear-ed him to his fellows. His considera-tion for others, in the manifold and crowding duties of his later life, has en-deared him forward to many heaves deared him forever to men's hearts. To consider only the pardoning power which he exercised so abundantly during the Civil War —from Sept. 23, 1863, to March 16, 1865, he suspended sentence of death in 169 cases, giving personal and thoughtful consideration this, sometimes issuing as many as three and four reprieves in a single day. In February, 1865, for instance, the average was a case daily for twenty-two days of the month. Beside all this, he showed his personal interest in the case of prisoners by making personal inquires as to the cause of their imprisonment, and in regard to their physical condition. To one young man sentenced to be shot for sleeping on guard at a very critical time in the war, the President went personally, learned that he was a went personally, learned that he was a farmer's son and told him be knew himself how hard it was to keep awake; told him he pardoned him but the price was high, he said; and when the lad cried out that he knew his parents would mortgage the farm to pay it, Lincoln said the price, however, depended on the lad's own exertions—that he must now show how he could fight to serve his country. The boy did fight, and he died a hero's death, begging that word should be brought to the Begging that word should be begging that word should be brought to the Begging that word should be brought to the Begging that word should be brought to the Begging that word should be begging that word should be begging that word should be brought to the Begging that word sho the President that he had truly paid his ransom, and deserved the trust of his

benefactor. It has been said of Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post, but connected in 1855 with the Chicago Tribune: "No-body knew better than he what was passing in the minds of the people; no-body knew better how to turn things to body knew better how to turn things to advantage politically, provided it did not involve dishonorable means. He could not cheat people out of their votes any more than he could out of their money. Mr, Lincoln never gave his assent, so far as my knowledge goes, to any plan or project for getting votes that would not have borne the full light

→FREE

A HANDSOME PAIR OF

SPECTACLES

DON'T SEND ME A CENT,

Indeed, he was the one man in the Government who, from first to last, was big enough to use both his head and his heart. From the outset he was the personal friend of every soldier he sent to the front, and somehow every man seemed to know it. No doubt, it was on Lincoln's visits to the camps around As has been well remarked: "While Lincoln's speeches awakened respect for and confidence in his ability, the story of his life stirred something deeper in men. Here was a man who had become a leader of the nation by the labor of his hands, the honesty of his intellect, the uprightness of his heart. Plain people were touched by the hardships of this life so like their own; inspired by the thought that a man who twenty, his jocular remarks about the height of some soldier towering above his own six feet four. He inquired into ships of this life so like their own; inspired by the thought that a man who had struggled as they had done, who had remained poor, who had lived simply, could be eligible to the highest place in the nation. They had believed that it could be done. Here was a proof of it. They told the story to their boys. This, they said, is what American institutions make possible: not glitter or every phase of their condition, and the men knew it, and said one to another: "He cares for us; he makes us fight, but he cares." And no man will ever know here how many of the needy, suffering, wounded, sick and homesick soldiers Abraham Lincoln helped, compared to provide a read for sont home. When Richmond, Va., was taken early in April, 1865, Mr. Lincoln visited the fallen city and walked fearlessly through it with four companions and a guard of only ten marines. His one advice to the military governor in regard olling influences in the great drama of

to the Confederates was to "let them down easy." In Admiral Porter's presence, he said of the insurrectionists:
"Get them to plowing once, and gathering in their own little crops, eating popand in their own little crops, eating pop-corn at their own firesides, and you can't get them to shoulder a musket again for half a century." One day, when visiting Libby Prison, one of the party said to Mr. Lincoln that Jefferson Davis ought to be hung; but "Judge not that ye be not judged,' Charles Sumner heard him quote.

With the dawning peace he became so bright, so glad. His thin face had grown very haggard and wan through 1863 and 1864, its lines deepened, its lines deepened. pallor a ghastly grey, its eyes filled with a look of unutterable sorrow. "I think I shall never be glad again,' he had said to a friend. But the war was over and he could be glad again, his sadness had been suddenly changed for "an expression of serene joy, as if conscious that the great purpose of his life had been achieved." He was planning for peace, forgiveness, union. On April 14, 1865, the Cabinet met, and General Grant was invited to remain for the session. The policy of reconstruction was discussed and Lincoln warned his

That very evening, the President, with peace in his heart and kindliness and forgiveness on his tongue, was shot by an assasin's bullet: and the next morning, April 15, 1865 at twenty minutes past seven, the great heart of Abraham Lincoln ceased to beat.

Buffalo Union and Times.

Practically all of us can become leaders if we put forth the best there is in us. There is great satisfaction in knowing that one is a leader.

Concational.

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REV. A. L. ZINGER, C. R., Presiden



WIT AND HUMOR.

John Bright used to tell how a barber who was cutting his hair once said to him: "You 'ave a large 'ead, sir; it is a good thing to 'ave a large 'ead, for a large 'ead means a large brain, and a large brain is the most useful thing a man can 'ave, as it nourishes the roots

Not long after the Chelsea fire, some children in Newton held a charity fair, by which \$18 was realized. This they forwarded to the rector of a certain Boston church, who had taken a prominent part in the relief work, with which read somewhat as follows: "We which read somewhat as follows: "We are have had a fair and made \$18. sending it to you. Please give it to the Chelsea sufferers. Yours truly, etc. P. S .- We hope the suffering is not all over."

A little story which has just found its way a ross the Atlantic from an English country house tells of the re-cent slip make by a new and ner-vous butter in serving his master, a duke, at the luncheon table. Quiet, respectful, and assiduous, he proffered a dish with the insinuating query: "Cold grace; your grouse?" The sli is so obviously natural that doubtles the tale is true.

LOOKING FOR EDEN.

Rev. Wm. F. Warren, D. D., in a late number of the Methodist Review, is vexing himself over the location of the Garden of Eden. It's a good thing that we don't know for sure where our first parents saw the primal light of day, for they made very poor use of their privi-leges and pleasures and the ruins would leges and pleasures and the runs would be only a gruesome memory; the disaster of their sin and shame has blotted it from the face of the earth. The thing for these preachers to do is not to go on vain excursions after the Garden of Eden. but to seek for the kingdom of Christ that they will easily find to be the Catholic Church. Unlike Paradise, it is not hidden in some corner of the earth to be vaguely guessed at, but empty. braces all times and all lands and is very visible in its rich principles and their products. One can go to heaven very nicely by not bothering about the one, but one cannot unless you find the other, and all this as truly as that death will prove that right is on the side of the man who prefers Christ to

none need expect that he would take any part in hanging or killing even the worst of these men. Enough lives had been sacrificed. "We must extinguish our resentment, if we expect harmony and union."

That very evening, the President, the president, it has been in his heart and kindliness. The president is the president in the p

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High Bluff, Man. Jan. 22, 1909 Dr. H. Sanche & Co. It is now six years since we bought our Oxydonor, and I never could tell you half the troubles I have used it for.

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