THROUGH THE TRANSOM,

Judge in? Parmelee wheeled about Young Parmelee wheeled about quickly in his revolving chair, astonished at the unexpected voice, for the ished at the unexpected voice, for the elderly man who uttered the words had entered the room without a sound; yet there he was, standing in the centre of the apartment, and the door had undoubtedly opened to admit him and doubtedly opened to admit him and came to use it the other young maned behind him.

Judge Mayben's confidential clerk glanced at a mirror so arranged as to command a view of the inner or private office, and answered: "Yes, the judge is in. Whom shall I an

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The stranger, following the clerk's example, glanced at the mirror also, and then said: "Seems to be busy." and then said: "Seems to be busy."

And young Parmelee noticed that his voice, while low and quiet, had a peculiariy melodious ring, and possessed remarkable carrying qualities.
"I believe he is only reading the morning paper," said Parmelee.
"I think I'il wait a few minutes, annhym" said the soft-yolced man:

the safe was blown out through the back of the bank, and the roof came down in splinters on the wreck of the anyhow," said the soft-voiced man; and Parmelee knew that the stranger had seen in the mirror what he had seen, and what struck him as being go back for it?" odd: that the judge had half risen in odd: that the judge had hair risen in his chair at the sound of their voices, and had sunk back again, turning his back to the door, and consequently to the mirror. He seemed now to be absorbed in the paper; but suddenly he leaned over and tapped the small call bell which summoned Parmelee to

his desk.
"Dismiss that man," he said, in a low voice, but with undoubted decision. "I heard his voice, and know who he is, and can guess the nature of

who he is, and can guess the nature of his errand. I will not see him. Get rid of him some way, but don't let him in here. Closs the door."

The order was so peremptory that there was nothing to be said, and Parmelee did as he was bid without a world but as he closed the door, but we he closed the door, but word; but as he closed the door he noted that the judge's words had reached the man in waiting, whose ears were probably as sharp as his voice was gentle, and that the man looked positively disappointed. glanced up, however, and seeing that the wide transom over the door was Judge Mayben defended him. He open, he said: "If you don't mind, I'll tried to establish an alibi, but they down a minute," and Parmelee

waved him to a chair. He took it; and as Parmelee cast a hasty but scrutinizing glance at him and tried to classify him, a habit he was cultivating professionally, he realized that he had a difficult and non committal subject to deal with. 'I'm from the judge's town," said

the stranger. "Are you? An old friend, I sup

pose?"
"H'm! well, yes—and no. He did
me a mighty good turn once—more
than once—and I'll never forget it; but we weren't just on a par down Then, after a brief pause : "Does the judge ever go down there?"

"I think not; at least, he has not was never even suspected."
"I think not; at least, he has not was never even suspected."
"What became of him?" asked gone for a number of years. Sill holds on to the old homestead,

I suppose ?"

u I believe so." The man half turned away his face, and gazed at the floor, nodding his head thoughtfully, as though revolving head thoughtfully, as though revolving something in his mind. He turned again suddenly and surprised young Parmelee's intent look, which he returned for a brief instant; and then, smiling as though understandingly, he said: "An odd thing happened down there a couple of days ago. Did the indge ever tell you about the Hunart Rank robbers?" Bank robbery ?'

shook his head negatively. The Hunart Bauk was never rebuilt. numerous Epistles to shook his head negatively. It At the time, the family didn't have the John in Asia Minor.

"No. I suppose he wouldn't. It happened about forty years ago; but I'm bet he's not forgotten it. Hunart was his mother's name, you know and the bank was in the block of property that she got from her father. Partly on that account, and partly because on that account, and partly because some of the Hunart as well as the Mayben money was running the concern, it was called the Hunart Bank. The judge was a young fellow, just admitted to the bar, when the robbery occurred; but his father had been dead some years, and he was manag-ing the estate for his mother. He was the only child."

Parmelee wondered whether the low voice of the speaker carried over the transom, or whether the judge's interest in the paper was more absorbing than the recital of his fellowtownsman. The stranger went on: "The bank was on one corner of the Hunart properly, just near where the main street of the village crossed the of the village crossed the creek; the homestead, where the judge and his mother lived then, stood about forty or fifty rods back from the road."

Here the stranger paused and seemed

to seek inspiration out of the window, but presently he continued, not fluently, but as if choosing his words: ly, but as it character in well, there was a young fellow in the town-a fine young fellow he was too-and I happen to know that he'd got into difficulties concerning some money that didn't belong to him. And there was another young fellow there that afterward turned out to be a regular penitentiary bird. Jackson Caskey was his name. Ever hear of

him? Parmelee said he had not.

but I understand that he came back not long since. The judge was good to him, too. Because they'd been boys together and playmates, the judge got him out of trouble several times; or, at least, he tried to, but he didn't always succeed. All us folks down in the old town used to say that it was just like the judge to stick to his old friends like

that.
Well, this young fellow that I full length face downward on the floor.
spoke of first, he got into a tight place, spoke of first, he got into a tight place, and in that instant the soft voiced man as I told you, and finally he induced

had pushed past him and reached the Jackson Caskey to rob the bank for Jackson Caskey to rob the bank for had pushed past initial to over, and him, or, rather, they were to rob it to prostrate form, turned it over, and prostrate. They laid their plans to rob placed his hand on the heart. gether. They laid their plans to roo the safe, and then blow it up on a cer-tain night, and Jackson Caskey said

before. But, anyhow, he fixed up a

blast, and when it was ready he lit the

out of the building and each went

home. Well, sir, when that charge exploded it wreck the whole building;

walls It woke the whole town-

quired Parmelee.

and well known, and he

"But what about the money," in-

000, besides the Hunart building ; that

was suspected and finally arrested for

the crime. That was the first time

couldn't quite make it, but, anyhow,

the lawyer made a strong plea, on ac-

ous trouble, and he got him off with a

kind of a man the judge always was-

Oh, he left our village after some

he's got a reputation to day second to

ruins of the old Hunart Bank and

next day some children that were digging around turned up that piece

of broken watch chain. Of course, some of the old folks saw it and recog

think-"

"Didn't the thieves

Fainted," he said, tersely. be all right in a minute. Get some water.

He spoke as one in command, and young Parmelee obeyed him mechanically. When the confidential clerk returned to the room the soft-voiced man was rising from his knees, and he said again: "He'll be all right in a minthe one that I spoke of first—played sick for a couple of days and stayed ute. I wouldn't call any one if I was ou. I guess I'll go. I reckon the indge doesn't care to see me. Tell him heme so he wouldn't be suspected, and when the night came he slipped out o

his house, and he and Jacksan Caskey it's all right."

managed to get into the bank. He stooped He stooped and picked up something from the floor that gleamed brightly. It was a small length of broken watch Now, Caskey said he knew all about blowing up the safe; but he didn't be cause he had never been in such a job

the chain of peculiar pattern.

The outer door opened as softly for his exit as for his entrance, and the soft-voiced man was gone.—Julia C. Walsh, in Benziger's Magazine. fuse, and he and the other fellow got

VIRGIN MARY'S TOMB

Interesting Argument Regarding its Whereabouts.

When the Kaiser paid his famous visit to Palestine a little more than a visit to Palestine a little more than a visit to Palestine a little more than a the other Apostles at Jerusalem until streed by the announcement that the visit of the visit Sultan had presented to him the site of "Oh, they took that away with them. They knew how to open the safe all right. They only blew it up for a blind. The bank lost about \$70. the Dormitio, or place where the Virgin had lived after the crucifixion, and where she died. This astonish-ment was chiefly due to the fact that the tomb and residence of the Virgin was a total wreck. Of course the affair made a great sensation. Everybody in the village went to see the blownhad long been supposed to be at

Since the memorable gift and its up building, and nothing else was taiked of that day and days afterward. transfer by the Kaiser to the Catholic authorities, a special investigation into "The next day the young fellow the traditions gathered around this that had started the plot sent word to bare site has been conducted by Dr. Carl Jackson Caskey that his watch chain Mommert, a scholar who has made was broken and part of it was mismany visits to Palestine and devoted sing, and if it was found in the wreck special attention to a study of the of the bank of course it would convict acred sites, and their traditions. The him, as it was of a peculiar pattern result of his study has just appeared wanted Caskey in a thorough pamphlet, from which the to go and search around in the ruins arguments in the matter are extracted and see if he couldn't find it.

"Well, Caskey was a new hand at
the business, and he was just fool
enough to do it; and in that way he

for presentation here.
In that closing scene of the crucifixion described by John, the only one of the Apostles present lies the basis of the tradition of the association between John and the Virgin. In chapter xix. 25 27, we read: "Now, there stood by the cross of Jesus, His Mother and His Mother's sister, Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and Mary count of Caskey's youth and the fact that he had never before been in seri-Magdalene. When Jesus therefore saw His Mother and the disciple standing by whom He loved, He saith unto. His Mother, Woman, behold thy Son! Then saith comparatively light sentence. Folks down in the old town said it was He to the disciple, Behold thy mother mighty clever of young Mayben, con And from that hour that disciple took sidering all he lost, because the money never was turned up; but that's the

her unto his own home."

It was on Ostober 31, 1898, that the Kaiser and Kaiserin, with their escort, always wanting to make the best of gathered to accept the famous site amid everybody and sticking to his old special ceremonies. But was there a friends and defending them for nothing. He said he just knew in his mind that Jackson Caskey was some substantial reason for believing tha here was the actual site of the house in which the Mother of Jesus lived after body's tool in the matter; but Caskey wouldn't preach, and the other fellow His death and died when her time

came? The tradition that John and Mary tury, while the more trustworthy tra-dition, applies the name of "Dormito" years, and set up in a big city. Did mighty well, too, and lived straight and is straight. He never was a bad fellow at heart. He just got desperate to a site in Jerusalem. It seems to be well established that John did not come that time, and — well, maybe he to Ephesus until after the death of Paul thought he had some claim on the (67 A. D.), and only then settled in

bank; and maybe he had. Anyhow, that famous city.

he's got a reputation to day second to This is supported by the fact that shortly before his death Paul appointed none for honesty and honor. I fancy his experience at that time was a les Timothy Bishop of Ephesus, something that he certainly would not have done had John been there, and, besides, son that gave him the very moral shock that he needed. But that's not the end of the story. there is no reference in any of Paul's numerous Epistles to the activity of

If, then, the year 70 is assumed as ready money to do it; and some years the year in which John had reached afterward, when the old lady died, the Ephesus, this would make the Virgin judge concluded he'd leave our town and get into the big world; and so the nearly eighty-five years old at that heaps of brick and mortar lay there, and after a while weeds and vines grew up all over them and nothing was ever done with the place. But time, for it is generally accepted that she was fifteen years old at the birth of Jesus, but no tradition assigns such an advanced age as eighty five or ninety to Mary. The accepted tradi-tion is that she survived her Son but last week we had a big storm down there—the biggest one in half a century, some of the cli people said; the whole country was flooded, and the creeks were out of their banks in twelve or fifteen years at most, living that time in John's house in Jerusa. lem, dying at the age of sixty or sixty.

creeks were out or their banks in no time. And, sir, what do you think? That little creek of ours got dammed up at the bridge, and the current turned and ran through the three Returning to the biblical passage quoted above, it is evident how the aftection of Jesus in his last agony went out to His Mother, commending her to John, and it is more than probable that washed away a lot of the stuff; and the after the end of the tragic scene John escorted the weeping, forlorn Mother to his house in Jarusalem. Clement of Alexandria (160, 202) ascribes the statement to Peter that for twelve years she and John lived in Jerusalem, for the nized it, and they're beginning to put and suspect the right man. Now, they say they're going to find out if he still has the other piece of that broken watch chain. Of course, if he has, and they find it out, that convicts him: but if he's smart, ba'll got and other two and two together, as the saying is, Apostles were commanded not to leave the city beforetwelve years had elapsed in order that they might bear witness to what they had seen.

Euseblus cites the same tradition, and the statements in Acts agree with this tradition: "Then returned they him ; but if he's smart, he'il get rid of unto Jerusalem from the mount calle "Then why don't you warn him? Why don't you tell him so?" asked Judge Mayben's confidential clerk. "That's what I wanted to do," an Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a Sab bath day's journey. And when they were come in they went up, into an upper room, where abode Peter and James, and John, and Andrew, Philip swered the soft-voiced man, "but I haven't had a chance. Now, if that and Thomas, Bartholomew, and Matpiece of chain was found on me, they'd thew, James the son of Alpheus, and The soft voiced man was rudely in-Simon Z lotes, and Judas the brother of James. These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication, terrupted for young Parmelee's tilted chair came down to normal level with

with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren." And when a great persecution of the Christians took place in thiry four or thirty five all of the Christians were exiled to Samaria and Judea except the Apostles: "And Saul was consenting unto his death. And atthat time there was a great persecution against the melee sprang toward the door and Church which was at Jerusalem ; and throw it open. Judge Mayben lay at they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the Apostles."

salem only upon short missionary journeys, returning thither after a few days at most. When Peter was re leased from prison during the persecu and that many others never fail to be tions of 48 he directed his steps toward present despite weather and children the house of Mary the mother of John, where many were assembled in prayer (Acts xii, 12) This house can be no other than that referred to in the fifth verse of the same chapter. "But prayer was made without ceas-ing of the church unto God for him."

This was the same building in which the Lord held His Last Supper with the Apostles, where the disciples retired after the Ascension to pray be hind closed doors, in which the Holy Ghost appeared on Partners I. Ghost appeared on Pentecost. served as the first place in which the faithful assembled for prayer and wor-It is known under the name of ship. the Coenaculum, and, according to Acts xii, 13, was a roomy building with a court in front, like the modern building called by that name which

now occupies the site. Zahn, too, is of the opinion that the Dormitio must have been in Jerusalem, for he holds that all the accounts in Acts point to the residence of John and

Summing up the evidence, it seems certain that John and the Virgin lived in Jerusalem until 44 or 45, and this will account for the postponement of his activity for so many years, and his succeeding Timothy as Bishop of Ephe sus at the death of Paul. It was due to his care of the Virgin that he waited until after her death to begin his missionary labors. And, besides, human nature supports the tradition that Mary did not leave Jerusalem at her ad vanced age to go to distant Ephesus, for it was natural that she should wish to remain in and around the scenes

dear to her. According to generally received tradition, the house of the Apostle John was on Mount Zion, near the house in which the Last Supper was held. There was the first Christian church, and the tradition of this first Zion Church is an unbroken one, running back to the first century. The confusion between the Coenaculum and Dor mitio is no earlier than the year 1553, when it was stated that the place in which the Virgin died is not to be separated from the Coenaculum, but this is an error, for the Coenaculum and Dormitio are not idential, as can be shown from numerous ancient maps, where they are set down as separate and distinct.

The Zion Church to which the pil grim ascends from Siloa is none other than the ancient Church of the Apostles, the sanctuary of the Coenaculum. The absolute identity of the site of the ancient Church of the Apostle with that of Ziou, the "mother of all churches" of the fourth century, as well as of all later churches, is certainly beyond any doubt. But the Dormitio and Coenacu-

lum are two different places.

There is no early tradition of the Virgin having died anywhere else left Jerusalem and went to reside in Ephesus is no older than the fifth century, while the more trustworthy tralem at about sixty years of age. This being accepted as true, it ought not to be difficult to decide the exact location

of this sacred spot.

Judging from the fact that Peter sought her after his release from prison and found her when going to the Coe-naculum, it seems clear that John's house was near the famous building. There was but one church in Jerusa lem until after the rise of Constantine, and that was the Zon Church on the site of the Coenaculum, so it is impossible to find any trace of John's house nsecrated into a church aving been co until a later date.

In the seventh century, however, when Bishep Arculfus of Prigueux tried to identify the sacred sites he found that there was a distinct tradi tion as to separate places of the Last Supper and the Dormitio. This is

evident from his map.

The Venerable Bede, who gathered the traditions concerning the holy places in 720, has left a plan of the Zion Church showing the place at which the Virgin aied in most realistic tashion.

In the twelfth century we have even plans and pictures of the different churches of the Coenaculum and the St. Mary's, showing the distinction made between them

A quaint plan of the sites in question drawn by Marino Sanuto (1810) shows the house of Caiaphas, the Coenaculum and home of Mary, and in an other map of 1350 the two sites are distinetly shown.

It seems evident from this investiga-

tion that the site of the house in which the Virgin lived was near the Coenacu lum, and possibly was the very site which has been transferred to the German Catholics through the Kaiser. It is interesting to know that the Sultan has so much reverence for Christian traditions as to place the sacred sites in the hands of the faithful .- New York Herald.

PRETEXTS FOR MISSING MASS.

The commonest pretexts adduced for failures to hear Mass are :

- Unfavorable weather. Household cares and duties.
- Distance from church.
- Weariness after the labors of the

Physical indisposition. Under those five heads may be ranged almost all of the excuses of the Mass-missing. It is hot or it is cold; it is wet or it is dry; there are children to taka care of, as they have been from the beginning of the world; the church is a long distance off; and weariness and indisposition rest par-

At this time the Apostles left Jeru ticularly heavy upon our fashionable Christianity on Sunday morning. It is noticeable, nevertheless, that the people miss Mass Sunday after Sunday, and that many others never fail to be and weariness and all those things, which, to the careless, are insuperable obstacles. In this matter, as in all other matters, experience shows that where is a will there is a way.

DANIEL O'CONNEL'S LAST CASE.

A recent article by Michael Mac-Donagh gives a thrilling account of Daniel O'Connell's last case—that of

the "Doneratic Conspiracy."

An unpopular Irish magistrate had been murdered, and the resulting investigation unearthed a conspiracy to kill a number of oppressive local mag-nates. One hundred and fifty persons were indicated and were to be tried in three batches.

In the defence of the first batch

O Connell was not engaged, and they were all convicted and sentenced, lads and aged men together, to execution within the week. The remaining prisoners and their friends, seized with panic, sent an urgent messenger from Cork to Darrynane, ninety miles away, and O'Connell hastened to the

There was not a moment to spare, as the judge had refused to delay the opening of the second trial for his arrival. Travelling in a light gig with relays of horses, and scarcely stopping for rest or food. O'Connell traversed the frightful Kerry roads at full speed and at length arrived in the court house square flogging his exhaused horse, which dropped dead between the shafts as he descended, hailed by a crowd of thousands with wild shouts: He's come ! He's come !"

Amid a frantic uproar of cheers, he was swept into the court room, where the opposing lawyer. Mr. Doherty, was

The cloud of despair lifted from the faces of the prisoners in the dock. O'Conneil at once bowed to the judges and apologized for not appearing in wig and gown. He also craved permission to refresh himself in court bowl of bread and milk was brought, and as he ate, a young barrister on either side of him poured into each ear an account of all that had been done, and of how the case stood.

It was a contrast, the big, massive counsellor snatching his hasty breakfast, and the graceful, aristocratic Mr. Doherty talking in the most refined way to the court. As he laid down a doctrine of law, O'Conneil, with marked contempt. cried out, with his mouth full of bread and milk : "That's not

Again and again he interrupted, but always the decision of the judges upheld him and affirmed the error of his antagonist. He was still more successful when the witnesses fell into his hands for cross examination. told, or tried to tell, the same story upon which the former prisoners had been convicted; but O'Connell so badgered, tripped and terrified them that their evidence went hopelessly to

"Wisha, thin," cried one of them hysterically, visibly trembling, "God knows 'tis little I thought I'd meet you here this day, Counsellor O'Connell May the Lord save me from you !"

The jury could not agree, although locked up and starved for a day and Nor were the accused tried again, for the third batch having received meanwhile a full acquittal, the and they were discharged, while the sentence of the unfortunates already government despatred of conviction condemned to be hanged muted to transportation.

Good sense is the great master of human life Bossuet

Lameness in the muscles and joints indicates rheumatism. Don't dally with it a minute. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and cure

it.

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a marvellous manner to the little one.

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Very many persons die annually from

move all bilious matter.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly, subdues the pain and disease.

I dues the pain and disease.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickle's anti Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

TOTALLY DEAF.—Mr. S. E. Crandell.

bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

TOTALLY DEAF.—Mr. S. E. Crandell, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold winter, which resulted in my becoming totally deaf in one ear and partially so in the other. After trying various remedies, and consulting several doctors, without obtaining any relief, I was advised to try Dr. THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL. I warmed the Oil and poured a little of into my ear, and before one halt the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."

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On the Head."

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Wringers, Mangles,
Cutlery, etc.

118 Dundas St., (North) London, Ont)

recognized and opposition is a e to be good for and opposition of manhood and

eal. ttery is, not that that he is what it suppresses the abition by raising r may be gained toil. —Johnson.