C. M. BA.

Resolutions of Condolence

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch 124, Biddulph, held July 23, the following resolutions were moved by William Twohey, seconded by John Cain:

Whereas the great and sovereign Ruler of the Universe has removed from our midst one of our most esteemed co-laborers in the vineyard of the Lord, Rev. Thomas Quigley—brother of John Quigley and brother in-law of our esteemed member, John McGlaughlin—who had charge of the parish of St. Augustine, Ont., and who labored strenulous ly and efficaciously for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock, and who proved himself a true and sincere father, a good, pious pastor, a shepherd in every sense of the word; and whereas cur long and intimate acquaintance with him makes it eminently betting that we record our appreciation of of him, therefore

Resolved, that the sudden removal of such removal of such

he displayed in furthering the good of we society will be held in grateful remembrance.

Hesolved, that the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a blank that will be deeply deplored by all the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the community and public.

Resolved that, with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our sincere desire that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by the Giver of all good things.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this society, a copy printed in the CATHOLIC RECORD, and a copy forwarded to his bereaved brother and brother in-law John McGlaughlin.

P. J. Quigley, Pres.

P. O'Shea, Sec.

Stratford, August, 11, 1897.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 13, Stratford, held July 14, 1897, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our respected Bro., Rev. Thos. Quigley, P. P.,
Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 13, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by his mother and sister, Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, and extend to them our most sincere sympathy and condoince in their sad affliction. Also
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to them, and also published in the official organ.

E. J. Kneitl, Sec. Stratford, August, 11, 1897.

Stratford, August 12, 1897.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 13, Stratford, held August 11, 1897, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death the son of our respected Bro., Mr. James McQuade,
Resolved that we, the members of Branch No. 13, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by him and extent to him our most sincere sympathy and condol ence in his sad affliction. Also
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to him, and also published in the cflicial organ.

James O'Loane, President, E. J. Kneitl, Secretary.

C. O. F.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the last regular meeting of St. Peter's ourt, No. 695, the following resolutions were

At the last regular meeting of St. Feets unanimously adopted:

Whereas this court having learned of the death of Mrs. Burns, mother of our worthy brother, John Burns, be it
Recolved that we extend to our worthy brother and the members of his family our heartieft sympathy in the hour of their sorrowful effliction, and further be it
Resolved that the foregoing resolutions be recorded on the minute book of the Court, a copy sent to Bro. Burns, and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Com., J. B. Henry, M. J. Quirk, P. Mohan.

A. O. H.

Toronto, Aug. 10, 1897.

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD :

To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:

Dear Sir—It seems for some time past that the correspondents for the A. O. H have taken a rest. The warm weather must have affected them. I hope they will soon be able to continue their work.

The increase in the membership of the order since the Detroit Convention is semething I am sure every member of the order will be pleased to see, and many that are not members but who are of the Celtic race. They are the same in name and the same in fame as the sea divided Gael. From the National Secretary's report to the end of July the order has increase. There have been five divisions organized in Ontario in the present year and a company of the Hibernian Knights in the city of Toronto; and it is said by those in a position to know that they will issue a challenge to only any of the Hibernian Knights in the city of Horonto; and it is said by those in a position to know that they will issue a challenge to only the Hibernian Knights in the city of Horonto; and it is said by those in a position to know that they will issue a challenge to only have been five divisions organized in Ontario in July. Bails from dilinativation of Hoston's crack companies for a competition in either fancy or military drill during the Red Branch should look to their should instructor is Mr. O'Meara, who hails from dailinative in the Red Branch should look to their should in the Red Branch should look to their should in the Red Branch should look to their should in the Red Branch should look to their should red material, brothers, in Ontario, and it each and every county and division officer is plenity be a division will not be charged to the new division. The Provincial officers will see that a competent organizer is sent to any place in Ontario, by July, 1885.

There is plenity be introduced to the new division. The Provincial officers will see that a competent organizer is sent to any place in Ontario, by July, 1885.

The Provincial officers will see that a competent organizer is sent to any place in Onta

On August 1 was celebrated, at their residence, the fiftieth anniversary of wedded life of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stock. Nearly all their numerous children, grand children and great-grand-children were present to take part in the happy festivities. The day was spent very pleasantly in games, dancing and social chat.

spent very pleasantly in game, social chat.

The host and hostess were the recipients of many useful and costly presents.

On the following day High Mass was celebrated in thanksgiving for the occasion, by the Rev. Father O'Neill, who was also present the medding anniversary.

Cor.

Loyola College, Montreal.

The President of Loyela College begs to state that the classes will reopen on Thursday, the second of September. Boarders should be at the College the previous evening, not later than 8 o'clock. It is urgently requested that all the students be present at loy Mass in the college chapel, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of September, Arrangements for the couning scholastic year should be made as early as possible.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

The result of the High School second form examination shows that Loretto academy and Sacred Heart school continue to do work in the advanced classes with great success. Misses Sadie Ronan, Fannie Sweeney and E. Rice from Loretto, were successful, and Misses E. Kehce and Leoine Lillis from Sacred Heart school. The results of the examinations in form III. and IV. High school work are expected in ten days.

Rev. Father Loechamp, Superior of the Redemptorists at Buffalo, who is conducting the services of the retreat at St. Joseph's convent, preached an eloquent sermon on Prayer at St. Mary's cathedral on Sunday.

Sonday being the solemnity of the feast of St. Lawrence special services were held in St. Lawrence college, Montreal, preached both morning and evening. His eloquent words were listened to by large audiences. The music rendered by the choir and by the orchestra, under Mr. J. B. Nelligan's leadership, was very fine. Father Brady left nothing undone to celebrate in a fitting manner the least of the patron of his church, and as usual his efforts were successful.

The Separate school children will have their annual picnic at Brant House Park on Wednesday, Aug. 25.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY.

Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD :

Ed. CATHOLIC RECORD:

Sir—We often hear it said by learned men that the government of a country cannot be successfully carried on without political parties. Many ingenious arguments are advanced in support of this theory, but I think it could be said of all of them that if they prove too much. However, this aspect of the question is not of much practical importance at present, as government by party is firmly established in this part of North America, and, whether founded on reason or otherwise, will be the rule for a long time to come. It is worth considering, however, whether narty government could not be made more efficient or less mischievous than it is at present in this country.

The governing party has certain powers which it derives, directly or indirectly, from legislation and other powers depending on prevailing beliefs among a large proportion of the people. The most important of the former class is that of filling all offices, high and low, exclusively from the ranks of Government supporters. This system makes government inefficient and expensive and lowers the standard of morality in a community, as may be easily seen here in Canada. This patronage system is not only demoralizing but also unjust. While one party is in power—which may be for a quarter of a century—the members of the other party, who often form more than 40 per cent. of the population, are as effectually excluded from all positions of trust or emolument under the Government as if an Act of Parliament had been passed expressly for that purpose. If these persons were excluded on account of their religious belief it would be called persecution and tyranny, yet I cannot see that it would be a greater crime to subject a party to such disabilities for their religious belief than to inflict the same punishment for political belief. In both cases the wrong is done by legislation.

It does not appear that the patronage system is a necessary adjunct of party government. People who have lived in the older parts of the Empire tell us that patry

cal belief. In both cases the wrong is done by legislation.

It does not appear that the patronage system is a necessary adjunct of party government. People who have lived in the older parts of the Empire tell us that party government is there successfully carried on with out this system of proscription. This, if true, points to one great reform that is practicable in Canada, one that should meet with no opposition, as it would not give one party any advantage over the other.

But political parties derive much power for evil from traditionary beliefs, notions, and superstition which influence many honest and conscientious electors. With many the duty of searching for a political party to which they may ally themselves, and the duty of bearing unswerving allegiance to it when found, are as strict and binding as the duty of finding and adhering to a religious church or denomination. Nor is this the belief of the less intelligent only. We often hear it said by men of learning and influence that every man, in order to be a worthy citizen, should ally himself with one of the two political parties of the State—the choice to depend, I suppose, on internal illumination. Indeed, I think a person who admits that he belongs to no political party is looked upon by the majority of people as ignorant and weak minded, more suited to a monastery than to the active stage of life. Yet if he seeks advice from one of the strong-minded citizens the latter can only tell him. If am tertain of the truth of my political creed, and if you are not able to attain the same certainty you must at least feel certain of the opposite. Absurd as such theories appear to be uninitiated we find hundreds of honest men who this it a religious duty to support their party, except on some extraordinary occasions, and when they do feel themselves bound to oppose it they do swith much angulsh of spirit such as a judge would experience in passing sentence of death on bis own son. Much vell results in our day from thus multiplying moral obligations. Most on people have sometiments without the addition of other commandments without the addition of other commandments of men imposing obligations towards political combines, secret societies, etc.—commandments to me the acceptance of th

not embraced the party supersition they would be able to consider political questions on their merits.

Again partyi m trains people in the art of lying and hypocrisy. Take for instance an intelligent party man who holds strong views, on one side or the other, on such questions as protection, imperial tederation, national defenses, and who at the same time believes that his party leader is a man of excellent personal qualities, grateful and generous to all his friends and supporters. Now this latter question does not appear to be so related to the others that we must hold or reject them together, but party logic teaches otherwise. Once convince this firm believes that he was mistaken in his estimate of the party leader, and he sees by the same light that the views he formerly held (very sincerely, as he thought,) with respect to trade, commerce, and international relations are untenable, and he is now prepared to suffer and to die for the opposite opinions. Most people would suspect that he had been taking his political creed in a lump from his leaders, that thinking forone's self is probibled in the party lodges, and that his profession of political faith, which he assured us came from conviction, was merely learned by rote from his party tuters. Such instances are becoming so common in both political parties that thry scarcely attract any attention, yet they munity.

But if party allegiance is detrimental to the

ing so common in both political parties that they scarcely attract any attention, yet they produce their effect on the moral tone of a community.

But if party allegiance is detrimental to the rights and interests of the community as a whole, it must be particularly so in the case of Catholics, who, in most Protestant countries, virtually form a community apart "here has hardly ever been a time since the Reformation when one or more of our dearest rights have not been assailed, and as we form but a small minority of the population, those rights must be surrendered if we ourselves do not unite in defending them. But this union, so necessary, is incompatible with the principles of party ism. It may be that all or nearly all, Catholics will indust that in a case of Catholic rights being in jeopardy a Catholic is justified in voting against his party, but if party allegiance and party support become a habit, is it likely that the average Catholic is caparle of overcoming his projudices and deciding correctly whether in any case a political measure would or would not be urjust to his co-religionists? We know how difficult it is for the average Protestant to convince himself that a measure which finds favor with the misjority of his coreligionists can be urjust to his fellow Christians of the Catholic persussion. It appears to be equally difficult for a Catholic party may to believe that the majority of his party can be wrong when they decide that a certain positical measure is not unjust to his fellow-Catholics. An important question which not long aco agitated the public mind has furnished a good test of the relative strength of religious

and party ties. No one forgets the Remedial Bill. which passed its second reading by a small mejority in the House of Commons last year. Every Catholic member of the House made a brave attempt to divest himself of all party prejudice before approaching that important question. But was this attempt successful? Is it not strange that every Catholic who had been a Conservative on other questions convinced himself that the Conservative policy was the one best calcul ated to do justice to the Catholic minority, while, with very few exceptions, Catholics who had been Liberals on other questions decided in a similar manner in favor of the Liberal policy. This subjugation of conscience to the demands of party interests is all the more remarkable as it was strikingly in contrast with the course of a number of Protestant members who readily sunk party prejudices at the call of bigoty and intolerance. Catholics need not wonder that their enemies are encouraged to be daring and unserspulous in trampling on their rights, whereas they exhibit so much timidity in natural justice.

Independent.

"The Angelus Bird." BY J. K. FORAN.

[In the woods of Guiena and Paraguay, there is a bird known by its beautiful plumage, and more especially by its wonderful song. Each day, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset it is heard to sing. Its notes consist of three distinct sounds like the toll of a distant bell, whence its name—"The Angelus Bird."]

In the woods of Guiena there hovers a bird, Whose plumage is gorgeous and notes are sublime:
Thrice daily its carol is distantly heard, Like the sweet, solemn toll of the Angelus chime.

At morning it wakens the echoes around, With the ring of its magical, sacred notes; At noon can be heard its thrice-uttered sound And at eve, thro' the forest, its soft measure

Tis the "Angelus Bird" of Paraguay' That chants the grand key of the holiest prayer.

It's altar the forest—the day god it's host—The heaven its vault—what temple so fair

'Twould seem that when darkness o'er-shad-owed the land, And the light of the Christian was yet to be Seen. That the God of Creation created this grand Living bell to intone the pure hymn o'er the scene!

From the moment, 'twas said, that the Mother should be a said, 'that the Mother Hailed' Blessed,' all over the earth, by the Word, 'said,' all over the earth,' all E'en the savage afar, by the Southern Sea, Could hear her true praise in the "Angelus Bird."

While temples were torn by iconoclast hands
And the Faith of Redemption shone only in
blood,
When the praise of the Virgin, in civilized
lands.
Was husbed,—it was heard in Paraguay's
wood.

The bells might be silent all over the world,
The toll of the Angelus never be heard,
Yet nature the banner of Christ holds unfurl'd
And His Mother is blessed by the "Angelus
Bird."

Grant, Mother of God, that a lesson we take From a creature so strange, so truly sub lime: Let us honor the bird that such music can

make, May silence ne'er muffle its Angelus chime.

Mother.

BY BRO. REMIGIUS, C. S. C.

The boy who has been naughty through the Sees evening come with heavy heart and And knows not how it came, but broods it

o'er
That she of all whom most he loves will say,
With moistened eye that gently turns away:
"My boy, my boy, thou'lt not offend me

more."
While he who weighted was by grief before, Now feels a joy that lasting seems for aye.
So I, who seeing life's end near in view, Am filled with grief for wasted days and

Would tain of you implore some succor meet,
To stay me in that dreaded hour, when you
And your dearSon shall find me filled with
fears
And place me, mother dear, near Jesus' feet.

Notre Dame, Ind., Aug. 10, 1897. DILLON ON IRISH UNITY.

SAVS THE PARTY HAS BEEN VERY SUC-CESSFUL IN PARLIAMENT DURING THE SESSION JUST CLOSED.

CESSFUL IN PARLIAMENT DURING THE SESSION JUST CLOSED.

John Dillon says regarding the session of Parliament just closed:

"The session of Parliament just closed has been a very successful one for the Irish party. The quarrels which had almost destroyed its power have been absent, and consequently the party is rapidly regaining its parliamentary position.

"The Unionist government opened the session with a policy for Ireland of extending the hateful and disastrous castle system by creating a further series of nominated boards. But the strenuous opposition offered to that scheme by the Irish party compelled its abandonment and the adoption instead of the far more acceptable policy of promising Ireland next session a system of co-government by popularly elected bodies, similar to that already established in Great Britain. This complete change of front on the part of the Salisbury cabinet is a recognition, even by the Unionists, that improvement in the social condition of Ireland must be sought in a system of government resting on the sanction of the neople, as we have always maintained.

"I regard this concession as an immediate result of the cessation of factions in the Irish ranks. The exposure of Ireland's grievous overtaxation, mainly due to the splendid ability of Mr. Sexton, brought the whole Irish representation into line in the memorable debate originated in the masterly speech by Mr. Blake, making a prefound impression on Parliament and on the people of the country. We have also taken the leading part in the House of Commons this year in lighting the cause of all oppressed nationalities, and have made our influence felt in the Cretan and Greek questions, as well as in relation to Indian affairs.

"The features of the session to which I attach the most importance, however, are the palpable proof that the united party of Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons would be practically irresistible and the great progress made towards effecting re union among them. The patriotic efforts of Mr. Tim Harting the

Peterborough Business College.

We direct attention to the advertisemen of the Peterborough Business College, which appears in this issue. This institution has been very successful in giving young men and women a thorough equipment in business

GUELPH SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION RESULTS. Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD :

Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD:

Dear Sir—Knowing the deep interest that is taken in the progress of Separate School education by the readers of your truly Catholic journal the following will interest them:
Twenty pupils of the Guelph Separate schools wrote at the recent entrance examinations, all of whom passed, viz.: Frank Hughes, 657: Joseph Birmingham, 624; Charles Day, 598: Charles Baicker, 590: Stanislaus Doran, 589: Michael Weekes, 586; Milton Griffin, 583; William Heffernan, 571; Frances Heeg, 555; George Wagner, 553, Mary Lynch, 537: Edward Foster, 534; Catharine Gibson, 530: Mary Gibson, 528; Bella Brohmsn, 527; Margaret Fitzpatrick, 515; Hugh Healey, 508; Edward Keough, 478; Austin Kennedy, 460; Fred Beecker, 457.

The number of marks required to pass

457.

The number of mark's required to pass was 422, and the average number of marks obtained by Separate school pupils was 550. The average obtained by the Public school pupils at the same examinations, 490. Seven of the first fifteen places were obtained by Separate school pupils. In proportion to our school population we were only entitled to two.

our school population we were only entitled to two.

If competition is the true test of merit then the Catholic people of Guelph have every reason to be proud of the work of their schools. The splendid results obtained by our pupils is due to the perfect teaching methods of the Ladies of Loretto and the zeal and constant oversight of Rev. Father Kenny, S. J., local superintendent. Another reason—and one not to be overlooked—is the attendance. The percentage of average to total attendance for the past year was 76 per cent.—a result beaten by only one other of all the schools in the province. Our schools are well equipped, bright and clean, and everything necessary to help the teachers is cheerfully supplied by the board of trustees.

Frank Nunan,
Sec. Separate School Board. Sec. Separate School Board.

SANDWICH SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Below we give an extract from the report of Inspector J. F. White on the occasion of his visit to the Separate schools of Sandwich, on 16th June last.

No. 1, SANDWICH EAST.

The teachers are: Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart. Sister M. Ambrosia (of the order of St. Joseph) and Miss Alice May ville. The total number of pupils eurolled was 143; number present, 122. The order throughout is excellent. The school building is of brick, of good design and in proper repair. The school grounds are suitable, and the water supply very convenient. The class rooms (three in number) are large, neat, bright and comfortable; but that for the highest grades, the inspector says, should be partitioned off, as it is too large. A suitable arrangement is made for lighting, except that the windows facing the pupils of the highest class should be curtained. Good provision is made for ventilation. The desks and seats are reported as being very good, and the blackboards large and well placed. This school has also a pretty fair supply of maps, globes and charts, but needs maps of Asia, Africa, and North America. A large addition will be made to the library this year. The inspector remarks that the examination showed that "the year's work has been eminently successful, and that this school ranks among the most progressive in this inspectorate. The intelligent and assiduous labors of the teachers merit special mention."

No. 2, SANDWICH.

Sister M. Rose, of the Order of St. Joseph, has charge of this school. The total number of pupils enrolled is 45; number present, 35. The organization and discipline are reported by the inspector as being "good," and the class rooms, "good in all respects, and kept clean and neat. The school building is brick, and of nead design, and suitable provision is made for lighting. The desks and seats are very good, and the blackboards large and well placed. Under the capable, energetic teacher in charge, the standing of this school is most creditable, the work being specially characterized by order and neatness.

OBITUARY.

PATRICK HANLEY, MORNINGTON TH The death of Patrick Hanley, Mornington township, Perth county, took place on the 10th inst, from heart failure, with which he was afflicted for about a year, but not seriously until within the last two months. He was born at Nenagh, county Tipperary, Ireland, on St. Patrick's day, 1822, being in his seventy sixth year. He came to Canada in 1847, and resided at West Flamboro, Wentworth county for nine years, from whence worth county for nine years, from whence he removed to Wellesley, Waterloo county and finally settled down at his late residence and finally settled down at his late residence twenty-seven years ago, where, by his thrift industry, upright and honorable career he succeeded in becoming possessed of one of the best farms in the county. He was a thorough Irishman, devotedly attached to the land of his birth, a zealous Catholic strictly adhering to the precepts of the Church and always willing to be guided by church and always willing to be guided by the teaching and advice of its priests. He died as he had lived, loving his God his Church and his country, fully fortified by the rites of the Church. His genial disposition and many acts of kindness and charity (being always ready to help the needy and succour the distressed) endeared him to all who knew him, as evinced by the large number of all denominations who attended his funeral which was the largest seen in Hesson, for many years. High Mass was celebrated at 10 a. m. by Rev. Father O'Leary, of Macton, who preached an eloquent sermon, in which he referred to the upright life of the decased, being a kind husband and loving father, pointing him out as a model for his sons to follow.

follow.

He leaves a family of three sons and three daughters; his wife having died about three years ago. The eldest son, James, resides at Port Huron; Thomas, on a farm near the old homestead; the eldest daughter, Mrs. McDonald, resides at Waterloo; Dennis, the youngest son, Mary Ann, and Margaret remain in possession of the house and farm. The pall bearers were: Messrs, James Kennedy, Joseph Stemmler, Charles Moser, Jos. Kraemer, Walter Gohl and Nicholas Haid.

A Heroine of Charity.

The Catholic Sisters on voluntary duty in stricken India mourn the death of another martyr to the plague. Sister Elizabeth, on Tuesday, May 11. was accorded a triumphant funeral, if one may use the expression, the follow ing evening General Gatarreand Major Cahusas, in full uniform, following the hearse on toot, in the character of chief mourners, while a strong voluntary guard of honor from the Dublin Fusileers marched in single file on either side of the hearse. Hone, V. G., officiated in the absence of the Archbishop of Bombay, and on the conclusion of the service eulogized the heroism of the deceased nun. is charity enough," he said, "to minis ter to those who are our own kith and kin, where nature would find its satisfaction in so doing; but here she has attended aliens, with whom she had nothing in common except the bond of The deceased Sister Edzabeth was an Irish woman. She was always of delicate health, but for all

that bravely volunteered for plague

the Khair hospital, Bandora, but was

She was accordingly attached to

subsequently transferred to the Mahim Causeway hospital. She contracted the disease in the act of washing and laying out a child which had died of the double scourge of small pox and the plague, and which she had nursed during its illness .- Catholic Review.

Birmingham-made Gods.

Among the industries of which England has long held a monopoly, says the Berlin Tayeblatt, and which can not easily be taken from her because she can underbid all competitors, is the manufacture of heathen gods. Birmingham is the centre of this curi-Outsiders, especially jour nalists, are rigorously excluded from the works, yet Kuhlow's Review has managed to obtain some particulars, from which the Literary Digest takes the following:
"Idols of all kinds, representing all

sorts of deities, from Tokyo to Timbuc-too, are turned out in Birmingham. The sale to the heathens themselves is a good one, but the best customers are the dealers in curios in Cairo, Damas cus, Colombo, etc., who supply the un-suspecting traveller anxious to obtain some rare memento of his voyage.
The price varies very greatly. You
may get a 'genuine Chinese idol'—
made in England—in a London curiostry shop for half a crown, or you may pay £20 for a specially ugly one, 'stolen,' as the dealer will tell you, 'by a sailor during the Chinese War.' In the Cairo bazaar, however, the price of a first class god of this sort is from £20 up. There is, according to the testimony of an expert, little difficulty in detecting a genuine native god from the Birmingham article. The first is hand-made and displays some irregularities, the second is as correct in his get up as a dude fresh from the hands of his tailor. There is no doubt that the trade is a fairly large one, and some sharp Birming ham busi ness men do well by it.

SUFFERED FROM INFANCY.

The Wand of Misery Waved Over Mrs Thos. Green.—From Her Childhood She Suffered from Heart Troubles— Doctors said Nothing Could be done for her, and that her Death at any

From the Herald, Stratford. "Of the making of books there is no

making of testimonials in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Wonderful as are some of the statements published in the newspapers as to the cures effected in all parts of the country, fresh evidence proves the half has not been told. Were it not for a false sense of delicacy which a great many people entertain in regard to such matters, the columns of the press would be literally teeming with grate ful acknowledgements of benefit de rived from and permanent cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is quite within the mark to say that there is no other medicine offered the public that can at all compare with Dr. liams' Pink Pills, and there is not a corner in this wide Dominion in which heir virtues have not been proved. A cure which recently came to the knowledge of a representative of the Herald is deserving of being widely known. It is an instance of heart known. It is an instance of heart trouble that baffled the skill of a number of physicians, some of whom pos itively refused to treat the patient on the ground that it was no use. subject of the affliction referred to is the wife of a highly respected and well to-do farmer in the township of Logan near the village of Dublin. Mr. and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Green are firm believers in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for very good reasons. Green has suffered everything but death from a weak heart, the trouble having afflicted her since early child-On several occasions she has hood. been so low that it was not though possible for her to recover. Her great est trouble often arose from exhaustion or a sudden start, and at such time her heart seemed to cease its throbbing and the breathing was fitful and labor ed. Doctor's medicine seemed to have no effect whatever. She was advised by one physician that all that could be done was to keep her strength up, and it was with a view to strength ening her system, and with no hope that her heart would be benefitted. that she began the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. She had not been taking them long, however, when there was Pink Pills. an umistakable relief from the trouble that had made her whole life miserable. During the past summer she has used Pink Pills freely, and has enjoyed better health than for many years before, and has been able not only to do her household work, but also many of the out-door chores that fall to the lot of a farmer's wife. different physicians who have treated her have frequently told her husband that they would not be surprised to hear of her death at any moment, but she is to-day a strong woman, enjoying better health than she has done for Both Mrs. Green and her husband feel grateful for the great beneit she has received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and spare no words in sounding their praises to everyone who enquires what has wrought such a wonderful change in

In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc. Williams' Pink Pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or Terms \$10 0 per day.

Mrs. Green's health and spirits.

excesses, will find in Pink Pills a cer. tain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent tain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2,50, by address ig the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Coleman's CELEBRATED DAIRY, HOUSEHOLD

CANADA SALT ASSOCIATION

FORFST CITY

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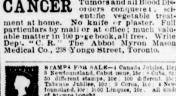
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