THE DAILY SACRIFICE.

The holy sacrifice of the Mass is being The holy sacrifice of the Mass is being offered in some parts of the world every hour of our lives. When it is midnight in New York, Mass is beginning in the churches of Italy. Ancient alters, at which saints have knelt, are lit up with tapers and the Vicar of Christ and thou sauds of priests are lifting holy hands to Heaven A little later and the belis of a thousand towers in France begin to sprinkle the air with holy sounds, and in every city, town and hamlet, kneeling very city, town and hamlet, kneeling rowds adore the chastening hand of God and pray for sinners who despise His ordinances. Chivalric and religious Spain catches the echoes, and, when it is one o'clock, in New York, offers the great sacrifica in countless splendid churches.

And then Catholic Ireland, the Isle of Saints, which has during the many cen-uries suffered for the faith, rallies anew around the alters it would never forsake At two o'clock and after the priests of the islands of the A'lantic—perhaps the Cape Verde—white-robed and stoled, and wearing the great cross on their shoulders, bend before the tabernacle An hour later a coursgeous missionary lif sup the chalice of salvation on the icebound coast of Greenland. At half past four the sacred lamps tw inkle through the fogs of Newfoundland; and at five, Nova Scotia's industrious population be gin the day by attending Mass. And now all the Capadian churches and chapels grow radiant, as the faithful people—the inhabitant of the country, the devout citizen, the consecrated nun and the innocent—haste to unite their prayers around the sanctuary where the priest is awaiting them. At six, how many sculs are flocking to the churches of New York, eager to begin the day with the boliest set of religion! Meny young people, too, gather around the altar there at a later hour, like the fresh flowers which open with the morning, to offer their dewy fragrance to Heaven. An hour later the bells of Missouri and Louisiana are ringing; and at eight o'clock, Mexico, true to the faith, bends before its glittering alters. At nine the devout tribes of Oregon follow their loved black tribes of Oregon follows tribes of trengtions ambition of his own children, the first drom invading foes and faithless subjects to seek refuge and sid from the friendly and powerful kingdom of France. His devoted wife was with him in this time of grief and humiliation, bearing in her tribes of the forest tribes of treather's throne. Many of their powerful kingdom of France. His devoted wife was with him in this time of grief and humiliation, bearing in her arms their infant some their loved black tribes of Oregon follows. awhile loses its grasp on its gold to think of the treasure that doth not corrupt. And when the Angelus bell is ringing at moon in New York, the Unbloody Sacrifice is being offered in the islands of the Pacific, where there are generous souls laboring for our Lord. And so the bells are ringing on, or, over the waters, and one taper after another lights up as one soul after another catches the light of faith, making glad all the isles of the sea, At two, the zealous missionaries of Australia are murmuring with haste, cager for the coming of our Lord, Introite ad altare Dei. And all the spicy islands of the East catch up the sweet sounds, one after another, till at four in the afternoon, China proves there are many souls who are worthy of the name of Celestial by sre worthy of the name of Celestial by their rapt devotion at an early rite. Then in Thibet there is many a modest chapel where the missionary distributes the Bread of Life to a crowd of bungry souls. At six the altars of Hindostan, where St. Frances Xavier ministered, are arrayed with their flowers and lambs, and the correct vessels and lumbers. and the sacred vessels and unwears priests are bastening to fortify their souls before Him who is their Life and Strength. At nine, in Siberia, where many a poor Catholic exile from Poland has no other solace for his woes but the foot of the alter and the Bread of Heaven-God help bim! During the hours when New York is gay with parties and balls and theatrical amusements the holiest of rites is going on in the Indian Ocean and among the sable tribes of Africa, whose souls are so dear to the Saviour Who once died for all, and Who is now daily offered by all. At eleven, in Jerusalem, the Holy City over which Jesus wept, where He wrought so many miracles, where H suffered and offered Himself a sacrifice for the whole world. When midnight for the whole world. When midnight sounds again in New York the silver bells sre tinkling again in every chancel in Rome. And so it goes on; the Divine Host is constantly rising, like the sun in its course around the earth. Thus are fulfilled the words of the prophet Malachi: "From the rising of the sun even to the going down thereof, My name is among the gentiles, and there is offered My name a clean obla tion; for My name is great among the sentiles saith the Lord of Hosts." Every cur we can and should unite curselves to the Masses going on in some part of the world, thus uniting to God's glory, atening for the neglect of others, and promoting our own sanctification.

THE LAST CATHOLIC OUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria can claim 10 descenmore honorable that that the derives from the ducal house of D'Este of Modena. A former daughter of that house, Mary Beatrice d'Este, was once Queen of Eog land, wearing the crown matrimonial as the wife of James II. Her story is fully and graphically told by Agnes Strickland in her "Lives of the Queens," and is re-plete with faccinating and striking incldents. Mary Bestrice came into England as the bride of the then Duke of York and heir presumptive to the throne of his widower with two daughters, the elder Mary (afterwards the Princess of Orange) ing very nearly the age of his youthful who had just completed her sixteenth year.

Mary Beatrics was at once plunged into the vortex of society in the gayest and most dissipated court of Europe. Young beautiful, and admired as she was, her in Young nate purity of mind and heart and the governing influences of conscience and religion kept her unsulled in the midst of the conteminating associations which sur-rounded her. She, in common with her husband, became the object of sectarian batted and persecution from those who opposed the Catholic succession, but no word reflecting on her honor or fair fame was ever uttered by the most inveterate of

her foes.
Soon after coming into England, the Soon after coming into Lagrand and dysentery and all summer complaints bushand, at the request of her husband, at for her portraft to Lair, the last safe and reliable at children and famous artist. He had just completed a older persons.

Mess Billy Breckerringer, Mess Billy Breckerringer, Mess Billy Breckerringer, Mess Billy Breckerringer, Oue. series of portraits of the Beauties of the Court of Charles the Second, and had de-

picted them (as was the fashion of those times) in character as the several fair god-desses of mythology. But Mary Beatrice he portrayed as "Innocence," in the modest robe of white, her fair hair falling in natural waves over her graceful neck ment. A distinguished Protestant traveller who visited the Royal Gallery of Hamp ton Court, where the portrait has now hung through the lepse of two centuries, wrote of it that "the face is touching in its innocent loveliness and no one with heart or sensibility could gaze on it with out emotion."

Before her marriage, Mary Beatrice had carnestly desired to embrace the religious life and to enter the novitate of the devout community is which she was edu-cated. In that hely retreat her pure heart had been imbued with the supreme love of God, and desire for the fulfilment of His holy will, which proved her tower of strength in the dangers which beset her youth and inexperience—her ark of refuge when the storms of life gathered around her, and the bitter waters of effiction seemed ready to ingulf her sore stricken

spirit.
The brilliant alliance offered her at the English court proved too dezz'tog to her family and the State, and she was compelled by absolute authority to relinquish her own choice of life and yield up her chertshed desire. She came into England a sad, unwilling bride; but, once she had taken upon herself the vows of wedlock, she obeyed assiduously those precepts of duty that had been inculcated on her youthful soul, and was throughout life a model of every wifely excellence and de-

votion. All know the fate of the unfortunate James II. Driven from his throne by the force of religious intolerance and the fellow sufferers; for their estates in England were thus confiscated, and they became a charge upon their sovereigns, themselves dependent upon the generosity of their royal klusman of France.

The Queen's constant devotion to her afflicted husband, her careful and anxious training of their son, her charities to the training of their son, her cusnities to the poor, and self-sacrificing kindness to their fellow exiles, fill many pages of her beautiful biography. The remnant of King James' life was spent in fruitless efforts to recover his lost throne; and his son, inheriting his father's evil fortune, spent his own last years in the same hope. ess endeavor.

In the first year of their exile s daughter was born to Mary Beatrice, who proved a very ray of sunshine on her gloomy and darkening path. The child gave early promise of the intelligence and beauty which distinguished the mother, and it was a touching sight to witness the peculiar love and tenderness which from peculiar love and tenderness which from
the first dawn of reason she evinced to
ward her unhappy father. He called her
lovingly "La Consolatrice," and said he
now had one daughter who had never
"sinned against him." She became tha
comfort and stay of her soon widowed
mother, her tender and sympathetic child,
companion and friend.
Mary Beatrice in her adversity and dependence was still admired and revered by

Mary Seatrice in her saversity and de-pendence was still admired and revered by those who knew her worth, and her presence was often and urgently desired at the great carnivals and festivities of the court. But from all such scenes she shrank instinctively, finding no enjoyment in worldly pleasures and magnifi-cence. On one of the few occasions when State etiquette demanded it, she paid a visit of ceremony to the court and the royal family at Verstilles. All were impressed with the charm of her conversation and the grace and elegance of her manner, and after her departure the aged King exclaimed with enthusiasm to those t him : 'See what a Queen ought to

But the extled Queen was now called But the exiled Queen was now called upon to bear the heaviest grief that had yet befallen her, in the loss of her idolized clergymen. The Paulist order alone is an daughter, whose premature death resulted impressive instance. Some of the condays' illness, and in the very bloom of her youth and beauty. The stricken mother bore even this crushing blow with a resignation which was saint-like, blessing the Divine Master of life and death in the words of holy Job, redoubting her acts of love and mercy, seeking consolation at the foot of the Cross, and uniting her suffer-ings with those of the bleeding and adorable Heart of Jesus. She spent the rest of her life in the retirement of the convent of Chollet, where the gifted superioress and a few other chosen spirits consoled her solitude, shared her devotions, and cheered with their gentle ministry the years which

remained of her earthly pilgrimage.

After she had been thirty years an extle. bereft of home and fortune, husband and children, and for many months a prey to a painful malady, Mary Beatrice breathed out her beautiful and blameless life, strengthened by the consolations of relig ion, and surrounded by sorrowing friends The Duchess of Orleans, a German Prin-cess by birth and education (and withal a as the blace of the them but one of his friend of William of Orange), wrote thus brother, the second Charles. James was a to her friends at home, from the French

> "The good and excellent Queen Mary Beatrice is no more! She is universally lamented. She never in her life did harm to any one. Of the large pension she received from the Government, she only a bare subsistence for herself, giving all to the needy and unfortunate. She never spoke an unkind or reproachful word of others, though she had been cruelly dealt with by many. She has died at peace with God and with a world

What is to be resigned? It is to put God between ourselves and our sorrows.

— Mme, Swetchine.

Safe and Reliable.

I HIGHLY recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild St-awberry for curing cholera cholers morbus colic, cramps, diarrhæs is safe and reliable ar children and

Hayworth, Que.

THE BLESSING THE "HAIL MARY" BROUGHT.

We have taken pains to transfer to ou We have taken pains to transfer to our columns the following incident, related in the "Life of Monseigneur Depanloup,"—a deeply interesting and edifying book, by the way, which we would earnestly recommend to all our reeders. The incident is given in the words of the saintly prelate himself. It was published in the "Ave Maria" during his life-time, but the story is well worth repeating:

"There are moments in a priest's life when a certain grace lights up the soul, and leaves an infinite sweetness which one can never forcet. One day I had one of

can never forget. One day I had one of these revelations; it was at the death bad of a child who was very dear to me—a young girl to whom I had given her First Communion. I had the habit of always Communion. I had the habit of always recommending to my children fidelity in one powerful prayer—the Ave Man's; and this child, who was then only twenty, and whose marriage I had blessed the year before, had been faithful to this practice and said her beads daily. The daughter of one of the most eminent marshals of the Empire, adored by her father, mother and husband; vich young beautiful on. husband; rich, young, beautiful, en-chanted at having just given birth to a son -well, in the midst of all this happiness she was to die, and it was I who was to

she was to die, and it was I who was to bresk to her the terrible news. "I went in. Her mother was weeping, her hueband in despair, her father broken hearted—even more than the mother; for I have often remarked in great sorrows that a really Christian woman bears her appaish better than the bravest warriors. I scarcely knew how to begin to speak to the poor, little dying wife and mother. To my utter suprise, she met me with a bright smile on her lips! Death was has-tening on. She knew and felt it. And yet she smiled, though with a certain sad-ness after a moment although joy floated above it. I could not help exclaiming, "O my child, what a terrible blow!" But she, with an accent which moves me even now when I think of it, replied: Do you not believe that shall go to heaven? 'Yes,' I replied; have the firmest hope that you will. And I, she answered quickly, am quite sure of it.' 'What gives you this cer-tainty ?' I exclaimed. 'The advice you gave me formerly. When I made my First Communion you advised us to say the Ave Maria every day, and to say it well. I have obeyed you; and for the hat four years I have said the Rrary every day of my life, and that makes me eure of going to heaven.' Why? I could not help adding. 'Because I can not believe,' she replied, gravely—and the thought has been present to me ever since I knew I was to die,—that I have for four years said fifty times each day, 'Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now, and at the hour of our death, and that she will abandon me at the last. I feel sure that she is near me at this moment; that she will pray for me and con

duct me to heaven!' "These were her words; and then I saw what I can never describe—a really heavenly death. I saw this frail and ten-der creature, suddenly carried off in the flower of her youth, from all that makes life dear to one-leaving father mother, husband, whom she adored and who equally adored her, her poor little baby boy, so dear and so carnestly wished for—all this, I say, she left, not without toars, but with a kind of radiant scranity; consoling her parents, encouraging her poor husband, blessing her little child, and in the milst of embraces which valuly strove to keep her to earth, seeing nothing but heaven, speaking only of heaven, while her last sigh was a smile, as if she already beheld the eternal beatitude.—

Ave Maria THE LESSON OF CONVERSIONS.

One of the marked features of Catholic Church history during the last fifty years is the number of conversions to the faith. A member of the New England Geneal-ogical Society continues in the New York Freeman's Journal an interesting list of

American converts to Catholicity. Among the names listed are more than

Rev. I. T. Hecker, its founder. Rev. A. F. Hewitt, formerly a Congre-

gational clergyman. Rev. A. M. Clark, a Paulist. Rev. Clarence S. Woodman, a Paulist Rev. George Deshon, now of the Paul ist Order, New York city. He is a grad-uate of West Point, and was a class-mate of General Grant, General W. B Franklin, General Fred, Steele, General Ingalis, General Potter and other prominent soldiers. He rendered gallant army ser

Rev. Thomas V. Robinson, of the Paulist Order, New York.
Rev. Alfred Young, a Paulist.

Rev. Robert Tiliston, a Paulist ; de Rev. Lewis S. Brown, of the Paulist Community, New York. Rev. W. J. Simmons, of the Paulist

Fathers. We also subjoin here a partial list of converts from Protestantism who have occupied distinguished places in the govent of the American Catholic Church Most Rev. Samuel Excleston, D. D., suc ceeded Most Rev. James Whitefield, D.

D., as Archbishop of Baitimore.

Most Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D. D., late Archbishop of Baltimore. He was a native of New York City, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Ot., and was ordained to the ministry; made Archbishop of Baltimore in 1872

Rishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Right Rev. Thomas A. Becker, D. D.,
Bishop of Wilmington, Del; recently
transferred to Savennah, Ga.
Right Rev. Richard Gilmour, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland, O. Right Rev. Sylvester Horton Rosecrans,

D. D., late Bishop of Columbus, O., and brother of General W. S. Rosectans. Right Rev. Alfred A. Curtis, D. D., the

Right Rev. J. M. Young, Bishop of E. de, Pa; died in 1866. Bishop Young was born in Shiple'gh, Me., in 1808. He

HON. MR. COSTIGAN IN QUE
BEC.

was a strict Universitat.

He was one of a family of ten children, all of whom, with a single exception, became Catholics.

This drift of some of the best and most

courageous minds among American Pro-testants towards the Catholic Church is not accompanied by any similar drift of Catholic clergymen towards Protestantam. Such a circumstance must have its significance with thoughtful mea and women. - Milwaukee Chizen.

WHAT MAKES A NOBLE MAN?

Samuel Smiles, "Salf Help," says: Truthfulness, integrity and goodness— nulities that hang not on any man's resth form the essence of manly character." "It was a first command and counsel of my carly youth," says Lord Erskine,
"always to do what my conscience told
me to be a duty, and to leave the couse
quence to God. I shall carry with me
the memory, and I trust the practice, of this parental lesson to the grave. I have hitherto followed it and I have no reason to complain that my obedience to it has been a temporal sacrifice. I have found it, on the contrary, the road to prosperity and wealth; and I shall point out the same read to my children for their pur-suits." Without home virtues there can be neither private worth nor lasting public prosperity. "With our ancestors," says Kenelm Digby, "the Catholic religion was the base, the pervading spirit, the vital principle of every virtue. From it flowed the high sentiment of honor, the fervor of heroism, the contempt for riches, the zeal of loyalty, the constancy of filend.

THE HEART THE HOME OF HOLI-

The hidden life, which God imparts to his accepted people, may flourish in soli-tudes and deserts, far from the societies of gen and the din and disturbance of cities. From the cave of the hermit, from the cell of the solitary recluse, the fervent prayer has often arisen, which has been acceptable in the right of God. But it would be strange and fatal misconception, that re ligion, even in its most pure and triumph ant exaltation, can flourish nowhere else. The home of holiness is in the beart, irre epective of outward situations and alliances; and therefore we may expect to find it if there are bearts adapted to its reception and growth, in the baunts of business as well as in the silence of retirement, in the palaces of Rome as well as in the deserts of the Thebals. It is a fatal mistake to suppose that we cannot be hely except on the condition of situation and circum-stances in life such as shall suit ourselves. It is one of the first principals of holiness to leave our time and our places, our going out and our coming in, our wasted and our goodly beritage entirely with the Lord. Here, O Lord, hast thou placed us, and we will glorify thee here.

THE STORY OF THE WEEPING WILLOW.

We did not always weep; once we held our heads as high as any of our brothers and elsters, rejoicing in the bright sunlight and wooling breezes. We were as happy as any of Nature's children, but that was long, long ago; for many years we have wept and mourned and shall ever do so wept and mourned and shall ever do so until time is no more. One day there paused benesth our shade, to rest, a party of men weary and footsore. In their midst was one with a face inficitely beautiful, infinitely sad, whom they called Master. With His mid, gentle eyes He looked up at our green branches, and we bent and spread over Him our thickest shade, and cooled with softest, fresheat breezes His cooled with softest, freshest breezes His heated limbs, and feet sore and bleeding from many a weary mile over the hard stones and hot sand. Men believed not in Him; even out of the twelve who followed and loved and believed, one afterward betrayed and another denied Him. But though He stood under our branches, poor, humble and sorrowful, we thrilled with rapture and adoration, for we knew Him to be our Creator and our King. Some days after, a crowd of cruel, blasphemous men came and cut the longest and slender. est of us and then buond us tightly to-gether. Then they carried us into the city, and in the midst of a jeering, shouting, maddened multitude we again saw Him. Deserted, friendless, and alone He stood and only the shadow of a great sorrow lay in His sad eyes. Then they bared His shoulders, and with us they scourged Him until we were stained with His sacred blood; and though He made no moan, our hearts bled and broke. They led Him away, and we saw Him no more; but never egain did we hold up our heads in the sunlight, and we weep always.— Emma Howard Wight in the Catholic Mirror.

IRELAND'S LOVE FOR LEARNING.

The Idebman should be proud of the record of his country in the work of education. It is too true that we are taunted with our poverty and our ignorance, and we are told that it is because ance, and wa are that he is because we are Catholies. It is because our fathers would not give up their Catholic faith that the Euglish robbers, after stealing the land, wanted to steal away the faith. Eugland, Protestant Eugland, by the most infamous code of penal laws, legis lated our people out of learning and held them for centuries in ignorance. We should not let the world forget that there Ancholshop of Baltimore in 1872

Most Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., late
Archbishop of Philadelphia.

Right Rev. Elgar Wadhams, D. D., late.
Bishop of Ogdeneburg, N. Y.

Right Rov. Thomas A. Becker, D. D.,
Bishop of Wilmington. Dal: recently at Career in S. O. Wilmington. The countries of Europe, and St. Fanish. at Clonard in 530, "whence issued," says Usher, "a stream of saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden horse at Troy." The Saxon clod was in barbarism when the Irish scholars went t The Saxon clod was in his laud to civilize him and teach him hi B. D. J. Late Sheap of Continuos, O, and bis tand to divinize this and a fact and a first says that "In the present Bishop of Wilmington, Del. He was ordained a Protestant minister in test, patieters, montalement says that "In the monastic schools were trained an entire population of philosophers, architecture, patieters, musicians, poets and his torians." Her inspirations arose from tous churches to Maryland. He was re-celved into the Catnoile Church in 1872. D. Conaty.

A MAGNIFICENT LEMONSTRATION.

Quebec, Aug. 13th -The Hon. Mr. Costi gan was to-day the object of a demonstragan was to-day the object of a demonstra-tion which, while it was wholly unexpected on his part, speaks volumes for his popular ity, not alone among those of his own nationality, but also among all classes of the community. Yesterday a deputation waited upon the honorable gentleman at "O'Haire's," where he is staying, and in-vited him to a sail down the St. Lawrence to-day. Accordingly this morning at ten o'clock, Mr. Costigan with his sister, Mrs. John Hartt, of Eimundston, who has accompanied him from New Brunswick, entered a carriage drawn by a pair of Campbell's splendtd horses, in company with the Mayor of St. Sauveur, Dr. Fiset, Mr. Wm. Lee, Mayor of the muni cipality of the Parish of Quebec, and Councillor Fortier, of the City of Quebec, and proceeded to the wharf, where they embarked on the fine steamer Vega, which lew the flag of Erin at the foretop. he found some one hundred and fifes ladies and gentlemen, including members of the city council and other prominent people, awaiting him, and who received him with rousing cheers. It would be a most impossible to name all those present, but amongst them may be mentioned Mr T Chase Casgrain, M P P, Councillor Foley, Mesus Jer Horan, C O'Leary, John Cameron, P J O'Sallivan, P Lynett, T J Walsh, Kelly, Marquette, Grogan, Robitsille, Madden, J Ellis, John McKay, B Leonard W H. Franch Grogan, Ribitalie, Madden, J Etts, John McKay, B Leonard, W H French, F. Gillaguer, Lorife, Laurence, McKendry, L A Brisvert, Vellee, ex M P P, J E Morrison, Turcotte, G T Phillips, Jeffery Roe, D Nolan, P Campbell, Duggan, W Power, McMarely, Jer Gillaguer, and other prominent centiemen, with their ther prominent gentlemen, with their "wive, daughters and sweethearts." As
Mr. Costign embirked, the "B"
Battery band who were on the
deck of the steamer, struck up 'St
Patrick's Day," to the enlivening
notes of which the steamer with all on board put off into the stream. After the party had taken a passing glance at the ouise embankment the Vega crossed over the new graving dock, which they inpected. Thence she proceeded down the orth channel to la bonne Ste. Anne, there the party disembarked and paid a visit to that celebrated shrine, remaining for about an hour. When they had re-embarked the Vega continued on and rounded the Island of Orleans at its eastern extremity, and then headed for Quebec which she reached at half past seven thi evening, after making a call at St Petronilla, where a number of the summer residents of the island, who were amor get the party, disembarked after giving the minister a cheer. During the

and vice chairman respectively. The former proposed Mr. Costigan's health in highly cuteg'staterm, to which the minister replied in happy terms Other gentlemen also spoke in his praise. As the Vega passed up stream the numerous steamboats in the harbour screeched their loudest applause of welcome to the popular Minister of Inland

trip dancing and music and also song-French and Irish-were indulged in, the

only relaxation from amusement being

the particular of a magnificent lunch which was served in the salcon of the boat,

Messrs. Fiset and Lee acting as chairman

to the popular Minister of Inland Revenue. During the day of yesterday Mr. Costigan and Mrs. Hartt, accompanied by some personal friends, crossed over the river to the parish of St. Nicholas and they had once more the pleasure of visiting the house under whose roof they were born.
Altogether it was a day to be long remem pered, as well by the distinguished gentle man in whose honor the excursion was gotten up as by the joyous party of his friends and admirers who took this happy way of making his short stay in old Stadacona a pleasant one -Ostawa Cidzen.

Death should set the seal of stlence upon lips that cannot praise.—Louisa M. Alcott,

"If a man has a right to be proud of any. thing it is of a good action, done, as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom."—Sterne.

"Envy is always an infallible mark of the basest nature; and merit in the lowest, as well as in the highest station, must feel the shaft of envy? a constant agents—lacehool and slander."—Charles Macklin.

If it were not for the outside world we should have no inside world to underetand things by. Least of all could we understand God without these millions of sights and sounds and scents and motions, weaving their endless harmon-ies. Taey come out from His heart to et us know a little of what is in it!-George McDonald, "Weat's Mune's Mine.

Crowned or Uncrowned.

The head of anyone suffering from constipation, biliousness or dyspepsia will harbor a sick headache By regulating the bowels, arousing the torpid liver, improving digestion and purifying the blood Burdock Blood Bitters banish sick headache, no matter how severe or obstinate it may be.

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Forms an instance of a wild rush for an roams an instance of a wild rush for an uncertainty, which is just the opposite of the steady boom enjoyed by Burdock Blood Bitters. Bayers of this medicine get a certainty—an unequalled remedy for all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and the blood.

Timely Wisdom.

Timely wisdom is shown by those who keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw berry on hand. It has no equal for cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhosa dysentery, colic, cramps and all summer complaints or losseness of the bowels. onsaness of the bowels.

The Four Cardinal Points.

the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the blood are the four cardinal points of health. These Burdock Blood Bitters acts upon to strengthen, regulate, cleanse and purify, thus restoring and maintaining perfect health. B. B. B. is nature's true tonic and renovator.

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GENTLEMEN, I tried your Fowler's Ex tract of Wild Strawberry and was perfectly cured from sickness. I was sick in bed for three years and after taking six bottles I was perfectly cured, and now I would not be without the medicine in the house.

Miss Edmyra Fuller, Vereker P. O., Ont.

Miss Edmyra Fuller, of Richmond. Vitalized air administer of fittle painless extraction of teeth.

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67/10 THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp d seases, with loss of hair from briancy to old ege, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the Curs and methods fait, when all other remediated and methods fait, ourse, and Curricular, the great Skin Gure, and Curricular, an exquisite Skin feautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Curricular Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from plumples to scroftlia.

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e CUTICURA, 75c; SCAP, 85c; RESOL-by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMI-

Rend for "How to Care Skin Diseases"

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICHA SOAP

Relter in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICHA ANTI PAIN
LASTER, the only paid skilling places.

Minard's 'Liniment for Rhenmatism.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co. GENTS-I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for some years and believe it the best medicine in the market, as it does all that it is recommended to do.

DANIEL KIERSTEAD, Canaan Forks, N. B.

John Mader, Mahone Bay, informs us hat he was cured of a rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINI-

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