This town, sadly dwindled in importance as it is now, was, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, the great strong, hold of the Geraldines of the Pale, the family of the Earl of Kildare, and the centre of their power. Here, when in 1534 Henry VIII. openly broke with the Pope and proclaimed his own supremacy in spirituals, began and was decided, practically, the question of the ascendancy of State religion. Here, on March 26, 1535, the royal troops under Sir William Skeffington, after a seige of twelve days, and through the treason of the Geraldine commander, captured the castle of Maynooth, considered impregnable till then. This crushed the rebellion of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and hastened the death, in the Tower of London, of his father, the great tearl of Kildare. It led to the surrender of Lord Thomas himself and to the treacherous apprehension of his five uncles. All of them were sent to London, where, a twelvemonth later, they were executed as traitors at Tyburn. Many more of their relatives and adherents were cut off by the sword in Ireland, the Butlers, who had turned Protestants in 1534, thenceforward directing all their energy and influence to the running of the houses of Kildare and Desmond.

The entrance gate to Maynooth College is flanked on the one side by the lofty square masses of ivied 1 unins, the only remaining portions of the impregnable forters which fell by treason just 350 years ago; and on the other by the tower of the ancient abbey Church of St. Mary's, one of the many foundations of the princely and munificent Geraldines.

Having been recently studying these annals of civil and religious strife, I found mysalf this morning with no little are.

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At the conclusion of the services, Rev.
Having been recently studying these
annals of civil and religious strife, I found
myself this morning with no little emotion passing through the silent streets of
this little country town, where the neighborhood of the noble proprietor is attested
by "The Leinster Arms" on a cleanly
looking inn; and then I paused beneath
the shadow of the great ivy-hung ruins,
around which daws innumerable were
whee ing, filling the air with their "caw"
caw!" In battering down the power of
the Fluzgeralds, both Henry and his allies,
the Butlers, knew well that they were
battering down the supports of the ancient
faith. Indeed, the ruin of this mighty
Anglo-Irish family, and the wars of extermination by which it was effected, prepared the way to the plantations of Elizabeth and James and Cromwell. But it
was singular that this very spot should
have been selected for the erection of a
great Catholic school that was to be a
fruitful nursery of missionaries, not only
for Ireland and every part of the Brittian

Long ago in old Granada, when the Moore the Moore the Moore of the Mary's bloomer of the Moore of the Mary's bloomer of the Gerddine fortune is an electronic to the old international training from their long exits to those because of a rewry.

But the manadems in Granada they had to the Mary's the Mary's bloomer of the Mary's bl

Priest.

At the conclusion of the services, Rev. Father Conway, of Peterborough, preached an appropriate sermon on the "Priesthood." The choir rendered excellent music during the services, and ere long will have obtained a first-class standing as a musical body.—Peterborough Daily Examiner.

FIRST COMMUNION DAY.

London Universe.

When we witness the procession of sweet children approaching the altar to receive their holy First Communion, joyous solemnity occurring in almost every church at this season of the year, we dwell above all on Christ's promise of the perpetuity of His Church, and the fulfilling of His promise appears stronger to our human perception in the line of young communicants than in aught else of the current religious life of the Church.

If non-Catholics would only ponder Catholic scenes placed before their eyes, they could not but contrast Catholic religious earnestness with their own so frequently perfunctory services, and the reflection, besides dissipating harsh prejudices.

quently perfunctory services, and the reflection, besides dissipating harsh prejudices.

Attracted by the processional array often non-Catholics line the sidewalk as our first communicants, boys and girls, march with serious mien to or from the school-house to the church, but do these onlookers give the slightest reflection to the significance of the occasion, or of the surroundings, in connection with which they generally inform themselves at least to the extent that the processionists are about to make their First Communion?

Yet it is something to call for more than mere staring at the ranks of recollected faces, the girls garlanded, modestly weiled and in virgin white, the boys with their decorous black garb, heads reverent, and the normal frolic in their veins under restraint for this once. There is more than innocence to attract in these countenances; there is a light of faith that often glorifies the plainest face. But when natural loveliness combines with this Eucharistic illumination it is a picture to inspire a Raphael. We saw last Sunday such a soulful face in a girl apparently 12 years; she seemed transfigured by the great joy of her possession; had no eyes but for her God.

To the Catholic these First Communion recommunical are touching herond.

God.

To the Catholic these First Communion ceremonies are touching beyond words. If they are our own children so blest, what happiness God has granted us! Any way, what memories of the past the occasion recalls, and how dear childhood becomes to us again! What recollections cluster!—the old pastor, parents in the grave, friends of our youth scattered and gone! Perhaps we return home to press with our lips and wet with our tears the First Communion candle of our dear dead child, a sacredly treasured relic, or hold in our hands with emotion the candle of one still left us but for whom in the pride of his young blood we fear the dangers of the world. How easy to bring back the bright boy to our mind in that happy innocent day of his holy First Communion! The gentle mother's hand that pressed the blue ribbons on that candle was able then to guide her boy.

Many changes will come to these first communicants in after-life. There will be sad homes or happy homes, or no homes at all for them in that now viled future. To some there will be great temporal success, tempting even more than reverses; to all there will be the vicissitudes to which humanity is heir. But the foundation of that First Communion well laid, will rarely be so undermined as to utterly destroy the Christian structure. The teachings of pastor, devoted nuns and worthy Brothers, who prepared them for their First Communion, will sentinel them through life and guard them against fatal surprises. And even where they fall, there will be in most cases, please God, a grand repentance and final perseverance.

GLUCK AND HIS ROSARY. To the Catholic these First Communion

the recitation of the rosary. This devotion preserved him from the philosophical and irreligious spirit that pervaded the society in which he was constantly obliged to move during his long and brilliant career. Like the greater number of famous artists, the celebrated composer learned the first elements of his art beneath the roof of an ancient cathedral. One day, says his biographer, a poor couple brought before the provost of the cathedral of Vienna, a pale, delicate-looking child, to obtain his admission among the number of children who sang the praises of God in the Cathedral choir. The child was as happily gifted in heart as in mind. His voice was so wonderfully rich, its expression so pure, that whenever he sang the Cathedral wee filled with an immense crowd listening in admiration. On one occasion, after young Gluck had sung even better than usual an anthem of our Lady, as he was about to leave the church he was met by a venerable religious. "My son," said the man of God, "you have caused me to shed tears of joy to-day. I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you something as a testimonial of my gratitude and delight; but take this rosary, and keep it in memory of this day. If you cannot recite it entire every day, at least say a part, and if you are faithful to this practice I assure you that you will be as dear to God as you will certainly one day be great among men." Gluck faithfully recited his rosary. His family was so poor that they could not furnish him with means to continue his studies; but the young man was not discouraged and continued his pious practice. One evening a knock was heard at the door of the poor dwelling. It was a celebrated choir-director, who, having been charged with the task of collecting the works of Palestrina in Italy, came to take Gluck with him and have him continue the studies so happily begun. From that time he advanced rapidly, but never did he cease to be faithful to the counsels of religion and the practices of piety. Amid gaiety, amusements and pleasures of all kind

FOUR ACTS PLAYED!

Nad Report About Ex-President Arthur.

WILL THE FIFTH AND FINAL ACT BE A hester Democrat and Chronicle.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle,

"Dr. Lincoln who was at the funeral of
ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, says exPresident Arthur looked very unwell.
He is suffering from Bright's disease. During the past year it has assumed a very
aggravated form."

That telegram is act IV. of a drama
written by ex-President Arthur's physicians. In Act I, he was made to appear
in "Malaria," of which all the country was
told when he went to Florida.

In Act II, he represented a tired man,
worn down, walking the sands at Old
Point Comfort and looking eastward over
the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer
rest.

The curtain rolls up for Act III. upon the distinguished actor affected with melancholy from Bright's disease, while Act IV. discovers him with the disease "in an aggravated form, suffering intensely, (which is unusual) and about to take a sea

Just such as this is the plot of many dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final

their character will develop in the final one.

They have not the discernment for tracing in the early, what the latter impersonations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopie and chemical appliances for discovering bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of bright's disease of which they are unconscious victims.

ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of bright's disease of which they are unconscious victims.

Beyond any doubt, 80 per cent. of all deaths except from epidemics and accidents, result from diseased kidneys or livers. If the dying be distinguished and his friends too intelligent to be easily deceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyæmis, espticemia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular lesions of the heart, pneumonis, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fasionable assignment of the cause of death.

But all the same, named right or named wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in! While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits,—lawyers, clergymen, congressmen,—it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers and mechanics, though they do nor suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if indeed they are able to detect it. It sweeps thousands of iwomen and children into untimely graves every year. The health gives way gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle, the vigor gets less and less. This isn't malaria—it is the beginning of kidney disease and will end—who does not know how?

No, nature has not been remiss. Independent research has given an infallible

No, nature has not been remiss. Inde-

Warner's safe oure! With such variations the doctors play upon the unfortunate until his shroud is made, when we learn that he died from heart disease, pyæmia, sopticæmia or some other deceptive though "dignified cause."

Ex-President Arthur's case is not singular—it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured thousands of persons even in the extreme stages—is to-day the mainstay of the health of hundreds of thousands. It is an unfortunate fact that physicians will not admit there is any virtue outside their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and people act on their own judgment and accept things by the record of merit they make.

The facts are cause for alarm, but there is abundant hope in prompt and inde-

pendent action. For coughs, colds, bronchitis and all lung and throat troubles, there is no preparation of medicine can compare with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It never fails to afford prompt and permanent relief. It removes all soreness, and heals the diseased parts. It immediately soothes the most troublesome cough, and by promoting expectoration, removes the mucus which stops up the air tubes and causes difficulty in breathing, thereby giving relief to that depressing tightness experienced in the chest. Public speakers and singers will find Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup of inestimable value, as it speedily and effectually allays all irritation, and huskiness in the throat and bronchial tubes, and gives power to the vocal cords, rendering the voice clear and sonorous. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the Syrup according to directions.

Prof. Low's Sulphur Soar is a describile to take the second consumptive supply to the second consumptive supply according to directions.

PROF, LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is a delightful toilet luxury as well as a good curative for skin disease.

As Sweet as Honey is Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, yet sure to destroy and expel worms.

A Convert to Catholicism,

A Convert to Catholicism.

John M. Gould, a well-known lawyer of Boston, and son of the Rev. M. Gould, a Methodist clergyman, now in charge of a church at Newtown, Mass., came to how York last weak as a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and on Saturday received conditional baptism at the Church of St. Faul the Aposlo. The Rev. Father Hecker officiated, Mr. Gould was admitted to his First Communion on Sunday, and is now a guest of the Paulist Fathers. None of his family or friends know of the step he has taken, now were they given any information that he intended to leave Methodism Mr. Gould is a man about 35 years old. He was graduated at Brown University in the class of '71 with second honors, being the salutatorian of the class. The young man was of a very studious disposition, and the religion of his father early took a strong hold upon him. On leaving the university he spent a year abroad, Returning to Boston, his father's old home, he studied law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. He has schiered success in his profession, and has a large practice. He has written several legal wolumes. Mr. Gould was married to a Boston lady. They have a litting it of six years, who is with her mother, the husband and wife not having lived to getter for some time. While saying nothing to Boston friends of his intentions, Mr. Gould was married to a Boston lady. They have a litting it of six years, who is with her mother, the husband and wife not having lived to getter for some time. While saying nothing to Boston friends to the string in the vocal chords, causing have a litting it of six years, who is with her mother, the husband and wife not having lived to getter for some time. While saying nothing to Boston friends of his intentions, Mr. Gould consulted with the professed the creed of Pius IV denouncing his hereay. Mr. Gould contemplates giving up his practice in Boston and setting in New York. It was intimated by a Father last veening that had Mr. Gould having been a Protestant, professed the creed of Pius IV deno

Ing a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:
—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, atticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, mobs lowed for years—bablish none industries to recent altempts to each attempts to each at against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Segel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemiste and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise any one suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) R. Turner.
For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White, (Lud., branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

Better Than Gold. A good name, good health, a good companion and a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil are among the first requisites for human happiness. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Lameness, Bruises, Burus, Frost Bites, Croup, Sore Throat, and all Pain and Inflammation. The Best Yet.

The best blood cleaner known to medical science is Burdock Blood Bitters. It purifies the blood of all foul humors and gives strength to the weak.

FINE ARTS .- All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predisposing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomoa, from the retention of the effets matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat; causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—The Mail.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies
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CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada, or ceeping of price. Physician supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

Meetings.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIPPI, President.

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What is Catarrh !

The day was gray, and dark, and chill, Though May had come to meet us, go closely A pril lingered still. She had no heart to greet us; When, with a swift and sudden flight, Wind-blown o'er bill and hollow, Wind-blown o'er bill and hollow,

Thus in my thought I fain would say:
Meantime, on swift wing speeding,
Its wild and winning roundelay
The bird says on unheeding;
Of colorous fields and drowsy noons,
Of slow tides landward creeping,
Of woodlands thrilled with jocund tune
of soft airs hushed and sleeping;

He sang of waving forest heights
with strong green boughs unspringing:
Of faint stars pale with drowsy lights,
In dusky heavens swinging;
Of nests high hung in cottage eaves,
Of yellow corn fields growing,
And, through the long, slim, flutter

He mang until my soul took heed
of warm, soft-falling showers,
of delsh his piled with tangled leaves,
and gay with tangled flowers;
file, and love, and hope's bright crew;
This brave and blithe newcomer—
and so, at last I knew
One swallow made the summer! M. E. BLAN

FOR EARLY MASSES eached in their Church of St. Paul Apostie, Fifty-ninth Street and Nin Avenue, New York.

TRINITY SUNDAY. "And Jesus coming. spoke to them, sing: 'All power is given to Me in hear and in earth.' "—Matt. xxviii., 18. ing: 'All power is given to Me in heaand in earth.' "—Matt. xxviii., ils.

When these words were uttered
our Lord, He had risen from the de
On this occasion He had with Him o
the eleven Apostles whom He had
structed to meet Him by appointmen
this time and in this place—a mount
in Galilee. A few words they are,
full of meaning. The Apostles saw
Lord in the flesh again; they heard
own human lips utter this truth, and
power is His in heaven and in earth.
How did they understand Him? The
understood that the Man they saw,
human being who then stood bef
them, was endued with all power to
God would exercise in heaven and
earth; that to rule this vast universe to
His right; that to sit on the throne
heaven, to be worshipped and adored

heaven, to be worshipped and adored God by every creature, to shape destiny of this world, of its many destiny of this world, of its many itions, of its many families, of evingle soul born and to be born in it, open and shut the gates of hell at own will, to judge all without exceptieach separately at the moment at death, and all together in the gr Judgment Day of God, is His right office as the Man, because He is Man God and God in Man; the Man select to be the One through whom the Div God and God in Man; the Man selectobe the One through whom the Div Nature manifests Himself in all the mess of the Godhead in human nature. But what, therefore, is the first thou that must enter our hearts? It is necessify this: How will that Man receus when we are called into His present one by one, as we leave this wor. How will that countenance look to us that moment; how will those ears list to our reports of our own lives; how those lips speak to us in that dramoment?

But why do we ask ourselves the questions? Because we know that are to meet that Man in God, face face, to give an exact account of all our deeds in the body, and that H the One to praise or blame us, rework condemn us, receive us into eter blasselves or extra the one into eter blasselves or extra our into the condemn us, receive us into eter blasselves or extra our into the condemn us, receive us into eter blasselves or extra our into the condemn us, receive us into eter blasselves or extra our into the condemn us of the condem or condemn us, receive us into eter blessedness or cast us out into eter never-ending darkness, and deliver over to the rule of those who shall be can we tell what the result will i

and to a certainty! If ou have been good, or if we die in friendship, the Man Christ Jesus give us a blessed and glorious welcom but if our lives have been wicked, Man will reject us forever. He will have us anywhere near Him. He not endure our presence a single mom nor permit us to speak in His prese nor ever again to mention His holy na but will east us into that region of cr tion where holy names are not permit

Do we truly hope that this sad will not be ours? Then we are t good, leading good lives, are faithfu our duties as good Catholics. If truly hope for His approval we can ju ourselves now and know we shall rec it.

ourselves now and know we shall recit.

How is this? If each one can say day, the last of the Easter-time, I hobeyed the commands of the Church made my Easter duty, then each sor free from mortal sin and knows judgment of our Lord will be in his fate the same of the church mow and the mercy of God is surely for he is now in the friendship of this soul is restored to its heavenly st and every soul in this state is so accable to our Lord that He cannot condit, but must welcome it to the societ those who are saved forever.

Oh, untaithful, negligent Catt whose life heretofore has been a dishe to God, a shame to your family, a stal to your neighbor and a disgracuthe Church of Jesus Christ, have turned from your sins and made yeace with God this Easter-time? I you washed out your whole past of by this Easter duty? Then you, know you will receive the welcom our Lord, the Man-Christ, Jesus, King and your God. Otherwise you still His enemy and have a right only His eternal wrath. How can you sle moment or be at rest a single ins longer while knowing you are condem already, because you have not n your Easter duty?

It can do No Harm to try Freen

It can do no harm to try Freen Worm Powders when your child is ai feverish or fretful.

Down in Dixie. The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, I. P. O., was cured of a chronic cough Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The throat and lung healer known.