#### Omdored from the Irish American. NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The victim of what Mr. Healy with great warranty described as a "put up j ib," the late Head Constable Whelehan, was formerly stationed at Celbridge, under the Bergeaut who has charge of that station at present. He was a very pushing young fellow, with a pood deal of ability, who was determined to "rise in the force," by heak or crook. A slower road would have been a safer one for him, as events have proved.

Wexford.

On Wednesday, Ot 5th, Mgr. Persico resisted the 'hristian Brothers' Schools, in Wexford, when he got a magnificent reseption. The pupils having been grouped to receive his Excellency, the Rev. Brother darphy read an address. Mgr. Persico, in the course of his reply said:—"My dear hildren, I am very happy to see that the chools kept by the Christian Brothers of Wexford are numerously attended. I compatulate you because you receive a great meetit—, on enjoy a great advantage, and has advantage, and that benefit will be matulate you because you receive a great benefit — on enj y a great advantage, and that advantage and that benefit will be felt by you in after years. When you come of age then you will feel that the education you have received at the hands of the Christian Brothers is not only useful and advantageous to you, but also gives you that strength and courage which are most necessary to us all, walking through life, to be always on our guard distinct the dangers and temptations by which we are beset. I am happy, then, to see that the citiz-us of Wexford enjoy such large schools kept by the Christian Brothers, and that the schools are numer enerly attended." The whole town was illaminated during the visit of his Excellency.

Queen's County.

An incident occurred at Maryborough, on Monday, Oct 31, which illustrates the length to which ifficials are prepared to go to cripple individual liberty and freedom of action. Mr. M-ban, P. L. G., and hon secretary of the Maryborough B-anch of the National League, had exposed in his abop window a placard convening a meeting at Borres in Ossory, for the following Bunday, to he or an address from Mr. W. A. MacDonald, M. P. for the division Bergt Hayes called upon him and urged that the exhibition of the placard came within the provisions of the Coercion Act. Mr. Mechan replied that the placard aimply announced a meeting for a purely political object, and he did not think it violated even the limited constitutional laws left to the country, and further, that he was not prepared to take the igse dixit of 2 policeman as to its legality or other wise. he was not prepared to take the ipse dimit of a policeman as to its legality or other wise. He peremptorily refused to remove the placard, and the Sergeant of police retired with a crestfallen air. Although the policeman had no positive directions, he did not altogether act on his own responsibility. There was nothing in the placard that the most keenly susceptible "loyalist" could take exception to. This may be regarded as only a sample of the flegal and unconstitutional action of the police during the Parliamentary recess.

Westmeath. Westmeath.

On the afternoon of October 2nd, a monster demonstration was held at Taug, a wilage about eight miles from Athlone, the o' j-ct of which was to give the people of Westmeath and Longford an opportunity of protesting against the tyrannous prosecutions of Mr. John P. Hayden and others, which recently took place at Glasson, and which arose out of certain harsh evictions which were carried out at the eon, and which arose out of certain harsh evictions which were carried out at the instance of Mr. F. Russell, a local landowner. The meeting was held in a field belonging to Mrs. Duilon, and a spacious platform had been erected for the occasion, and covered the exact spot where one of the evictions took place. The demonstration was by no means a local one, but was participated in by residents of the following counties:—Westmeath, Longford, R. scommon and King's County. The meeting was an enormous one, and the proceedings throughout were of a most enthusiastic character. A large force enthusiastic character. A large force of police, under County Inspector Annes-ley and District Inspector Jones, of Mullin-gar, were present, but were stationed a considerable distance from the place of

Louth.

On Sunday, October 9th, the beautiful new church of Stabannon was solemnly dedicated. It is only a few short years since the foundation stone was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, and now, owing to the liberality of a generous people, backed up by the energies of the Rev. Peter Peutony, P. P., and the Rev. James P. Maguife, C. C., the building is fully completed. The M st Rev. Dr. Logue, Coadjutor Bishop of Armagh officiated, and the sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, O. M. I.

Cork.

On Oct 8th, the Royal Scots Fusiliers left Fermoy for Birr. Some extraordin ary scenes were witnessed before they left the town. Indeed nothing is the talk of the whole community since but the ebullition of National spirit shown by the troops Evidently the leaven of the irrepressible Celtic nature has found way among them, as this alone can schount for their action as they marched through the streets cheering for William O'Brien, and shouting what they would not do to the police before they left the town. It appears that the reason for this ill feeling on their part towards the constabulary is owing to the fact that some of their corps, who were in plain clothes, received baton strokes on the previous Saturday or Sunday night. Of course the constabulary were in too savage a mood at the time to make distinctions.

were in too savage a mood at the time to make districtions.

Ou the 21 instant, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, assisted at the ceremonies which took piece on the occasion of the pi'g image of Notre Dame de Prouille (France) Four French bishops were present, along with many clergy, and nearly ten thousand faithful. The Most Rev. Dr O'Callaghan will be from home till the end of October

Several meetings of the proclaimed National Lesgue were held in Mill street, on Sunday, Oct 2d. The ordinary meeting was held early in the room, and subsequently no less than three open air meetings were held simultaneously. The resolutions passed were not the same in all cases. The police obtained ac clue as to the holdings of the meetings except in one

nor was there any considerable gathering of the people.

Six of the Herbertstown tenants who has been imprisoned under the Orimes Act for resisting evictions, on the 6th inst, were released from the county jail. They were met outside the jail by a large crowd and two bands. A procession was formed which paraded the streets. In Cathedral square the Rev. Matthew Ryan addressed the people, and denouned the Tory Government for the Mitchelstown massacre, saying the blood of the victims cried to Heaven for vengeance. The procession hen returned to Herbertstown.

hen returned to Herbertstown.

Clare.

On the morning of the let inst., Captain Croker, sub Sheriff of Clare, protected by a force of 30 police, made a rather extensive seizure of cattle in the Serrel Island district for rent. The seizure was at the suit of Mr Michael Regan, who resides near Kumeliock, county Limerick, and who happened to be the landlord of the district. The unfortunate tenants, who are in miserable circumstances, sid not offer any opposition to the Sheriff of his balliffs, who in less than an hour seized 25 head of cattle. The tenants seized the Sheriff not to drive the milch cows, but Captain Oroker eald he could not comply with their request unless they paid the rents demanded by the landlord. This the unfortunate tenants were unable to do, and the cattle were then driven off Subsequently, however, some of the tenants pursued the Sheriff and landlord and paid their rent, less the costs. They stated that they would not be able to pay were it not for the kindness of a local gentleman who lent them a sum of money.

On the 3rd ins'ant, John P. Frost, of Rossmanaher, who was sentenced to twenty one days' imprisonment under the Crimes Act for obstructing the Sh-reff was released 'r m the county Lin eri k jail on the completion of his sentence, the was met outside the jail by a large-crowd of as mpathiere and escorted to the Town Hall, where the Smith O'Brien the was met outside the jail by a large crowd of sympathisers and escorted to the Town Hall, where the Smith O'Brien Branch, I. N. L., presented him with an address. He subsequently proceeded to Sixmilebridge, where a warm greet ing awaited him.

Menaghan.

St. Joseph's church, Knockatallon, Scotstown, Cunty Monaghan, was deducated on Sunday, October 2, by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Richard Owens, Professor of Theology at Maynooth.

Cavan.

A Belturbet correspondent says the special train from the Nationalist meeting at Ecniekillen to Clones on Sunday, October 2d, was attacked there by Orangemen, stones being thrown and shots fired; also, that, at Ballmamallard, the Orangemen stopped a carload of people going to the same meeting, rendering them late for the train.

On October 24, a great Nationalist demonstration was held in Ennishilleu, the occa-ion being the visit of the English Radical deputation at present in Ireland The meeting was the first, as it was certainly the largest Nationalist demonstration ever held in Fermanagh on a Sunday.

On October 2d, at Desertegney, near Buncrana, the church erected in memory of the illustrious Dr. Maginn, Bishop of Derry, was solemnly dedicated. The Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Coadjutor Archibaco of Armed delivered as alguer bishop of Armagh, delivered an eloquent and interesting discourse. £827 was subscribed, and Father Kearney, P. P., V. G., returned thanks to the people. The want of some auitable memorial to a Prelate distinguished for his patriotism, no less than his learning and rare gifts, had been long felt, is now, thanks to Father Kearney's energy and zeal, supplied.

Galway. On Sept. 26, detachment of constabulary from the surrounding stations, entered on the property of Mr Burke, Woodford, whose castle of Clondagoff was taken by surprise some days before. The Subsheriff at once proceeded to evict the four sub tenants. Though secrecy marked all their arrangements, the evictors found their policy of surprise ineffectual. A crowd quickly assembled to the blowing of horns and the ringing of chapel bells, and the evictors were confronted by a vast gathering. After a short parley the four tenants were re admitted as caretakers.

takers.

are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

observations on the signal folly of fletting over the world's blindness. What if we know that such a one who passes as a stateamen is viperine in heart and narrow in intellect? that some great name in philanthropy is in his every day relations a brute? that the orator of the masses, who freights his periods with the popular wrongs, grudges his own unfortunate employ their starveling wages? That the facile writer whom we read has filched his thoughts from others, an unrecognized pirate sailing under false colors? Indeed, "false colors" covers the whole ground What if we know that in any relation of life a man is receiving unde-erved honors and unmerited praise—that the world's measurement of him is false? Chafing under the fact will not alter it, and if the case is serious enough to reflect on, let us reflect on it this wise: There is an exact measurement of men; it is the important one; it is infallible. Besides, to this exact measurement is added an eternal fitness of place. Omnisolence makes the proper messurement, Omnipotence adjusts it to an endless design. What matter then, after all, if pomp and power and popularity follow the undeserving for the few brief moments that we live in Time? Or, what matter, then, to us who are the children of belief, of greater still, of Faith, if ample deserts go unrewarded here? The poet has truly said that the eternal years of God are Truths. And should we not feel pity—even if we have suffered—extreme pity, for the poor he flated wretch who claims the earth to day, and yet to morrow, perhaps, finds himself another Dives vainly supplient to those whom in life he had regarded as the beggars at his door!

New Jersey Catholic Journal.

New Jersey Catholic Journal.

In his morning sermon, on Sunday last, Dr. Parker of London, who occupied the Plymouth pulpit in Brooklyn, used these words in speaking of the dead; "Do they ever come down to hear our prayer and to help us in some indefinable way?" Is not this the Catholic doctrine on the intercession of the Saints? Does it not imply that there is a bond of unity between us and the sainted dead—that these Saints hear us and have the power between us and the sainted dead—that these Saints hear us and have the power and the will to help us? The natural and tender instincts of the human heart were speaking, when Dr. Parker uttered the sentence quoted. How did his hearers take it?

catholic Columbian.

In confirmation of the great crime of the sixteenth century—headed by Luther and Henry Tudor—of breaking into pieces the previously existing Christian unity and opening upon the world a perfect Pandora's box of conflicting systems of so called religion, was a recent meeting in Indianapolis of a hundred or so re presentatives of the Southern Association of Spiritualists. One lecturer well illustrated the absurdity of the claim of such people to be called Christians. He went on to say there "was in religion nothing supernatural. Nothing recorded in the B ble was done by unnatural means. If the miracles occurred at all they occurred by natural laws. Man and the world are results of natural laws. Creation is nothing but growth, death and reproduction. It has been going on forever and will go on forever." Can absurdity or bisspeamy go further? And yet these people hold the Bible alone to be their rule of faith, and arrive at their horrifying conclusions by the legitimate exercise of the greatly boasted Protestant rule of faith! Alas, alas! for the religion of the future it such antics continue to be played by those profession religion!

His Eminence Cardinal Manning, in a letter recently addressed to the Bishop of Ross, pays the following memorable tribute to the character of the Irish tribute to the character of the Irish people: . . "I am always saying that the Irish are the most profoundly Christian people in the world. No other is so peaceable, so forgiving, or, when they can be, so grateful; and these are high and rare Christian graces. The reaction in Eugland towards Ireland is on every side, and the confidence shown by Ireland towards the English people is hastening on the day of justice. I am in my eightieth year, but I hope to live to see it."

future if such antics continue to be played by those professing religion!

The question what our Catholic masses read is one which does not attract sufficient attention, and the importance of which is not fully realized. The writer of a very sensible letter to the Catholic Review points out that many devout and exempiarly Catholics, through want of direction and assistance, read themselves or suffer their children to read books for which the term "pernicious" is not too strong an epithet. Books like Ouida's novels—books which may do a great deal of harm almost insensibly to the readers—are to be found on the tables of many Catholics, who are entirely ignorant of —are to be found on the tables of many Catholics, who are entirely ignorant of their real character. We altogether endorse the suggestion made by the writer in the Catholic Review, that the best remedy for this state of things is for every parish to have a first class library with a judicious selection of books, especially of story books and unexceptionable novels.

especially of story books and unexceptionable novels.

The Abbe Cailhat, an eloquent French preacher, addressing the pilgrims of Lourdes on a recent occasion, employed these inspiring words: "You desire to be saints? Let the world be to you a temple and a Calvary—the temple to pray in, the Calvary on which to suffer. Prayer and suffering are the two indispensable elemets of holiness. Prayer is an obligaand suffering are the two indispensable elemets of holiness. Prayer is an obligation of individuals, families and nations; sufferings are the means of reparation, and we must accept them. There is the secret of holiness as we discover it in the school of Mary, whom during her life we see principally in the Temple and on Calvary; and who appeared at Lourdes, her hands joined in prayer, and her feet resting on the stone of sacrifice."

Another well-known name must be added to the list of converts to Catholic

ity from the dramatic profession. Sir Charles Young, whose most successful place—"Jim the Penman"—had a very prosperous run in this country a few months ago, had the happiness of being received into the Church shortly before his death, which took place last mo: th. He was an excellent actor; his reputation as a dramatic author, and knowledge of matters connected with the profession, were so well recognized that he was appointed by Lord Beaconsfield a member of the Commission on Copyright. By his death the stage has lost an accomplished actor and play writer, society a favorite, and the Church a recent but fervent convert.

An Anti-swearing Society.

The origin of the famous association of the Misercordia, in Florence, is singular. About five centuries ago when Florentines were busy with the wouden trade, many porters used to gather on the Plazza di San Giovanni. It seems that cureing and awaring were as familiar to those old porters as to the modern ones. One day a poor porter, Lucas Borsi, trying to reform his swearing companions, proposed that they should pay a fine for every oath, the money to be put into a box, and that with this money a little should be brought to carry poor people, fallen in the streets, to their homes and to the hospital. The porters liked the idea, and in time their association spread all over the city. The little compagnia grew in numbers and in power, many wealthy men leaving largelegacies to it. Now it owns a large amount of real seaters, and no man of mark passing through Florence declines to register his name among the brothers, if possible, such is the honor attached to its membership.

An examination of the Illustrated London News, (American reprint) for Oct, 22ad, will show the English view of the trial yacht race, illustrations in connection with the state of Ireland, Our Homeless Poor in St. James's Park at Mid Day, the British Mission to Morocco, and Skatches on the River Conco. and Sketches on the River Congo. A Sleeping Beauty represents a handsome tiger at rest, while Christening Sunday presents infancy surrounded by admirers. The price of the number being only ten Tae price of the number being only ten cents places it within the reach of all. Every newsdealer has it. The office of publication is in the Potter Building, New York City. We have been favored with a call from the gentlemanly agent, Mr. Anderson, who is now on a tour through Canada. We doubt not the sales of this paper will be very large.

Two journs is for the blind have, within the last year or two, been started in Paris; and they are named after the two origin ators,—the Valentin Hauy and the Louis Braille. The former, pranted in ordinary type, addresses itself to the managers and trachers in blind schools, to the relatives of the blind, and to all that are luterested in the welfare of those who are deprived of sight. The Louis Braille, printed in raised type, upon the system of Louis Braille, who is himself blind, is for the use of those who, like him, are deprived of sight; and it is divided into two parts, the first for the dissemination of know ledge likely to be of use to them, and the second for providing them with reading matter calculated to amuse and in struct them in general subjects. The Valentin Hauy circulates in alt parts of the world, at St. Petersburg and Mel bourne as well as in Paris and London; but the Louis Braille appeals more especially to French readers, though it has many subcribers in Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland. Both papers are edited by M. Maurice de la S. Zeranne, who is himself affil cted with blindness. Two journals for the blind have, within

An Epigrammatic Statement. Is there anything in this world so vile as the pestilent presence of potent bile? We have it, we hate it, we all revile The noxious nauca, as did Os lyle.

But why bewall what soon is mended? Take P. P. And have at ended. All praise the power of 'Plerce's Pellet," Wise people buy and druggists sell it.

Catarrh, Catarrhai Deafness, and Hay Fever.

Sufferes are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and custachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarr hal deafness, and have fever, are cured in been formulated whereby catarrh, catarr hal deafness, and hay fever, are cared in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the peat six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Mesers. A. H. Dixon & Son, 308 West King street, Toronto, Oan ada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitu-

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitu THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsis. The
lose of vigor which this disease involves,
the maladies which accompany it, or
which are aggravated by it, the mental
despondency which it entails, are terribly
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WENTY FIRST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "Pay what thou owest."-Gospel of the

"Pay what thou owest."—Gospel of the day--St. Matt xviii., 28.

Justice, my dear brethren, is the first and highest law of human conduct. And although our Bleesed Lord in the Gospel gives us to understand that justice should be tempered with mercy, He none the less insists on the strict observance of the law of justice, always and in all cases. No amount of faith or hope or charity can supply for it. Faith without justice is hypocrisy, hope without justice is presumption, and charity without justice is little less than the mockery of virtue. The sins that cry to heaven for vengeance are those against justice. The men whose works our Blessed Saviour constantly condemned were the Scribes and Pharisees—dishonest men. Every sentence of Divine Reveletion, and every dictate of human conscience affirm the absolute necessity of the law of justice. So that if we fail in this our failure is simply fatal.

Without doubt, my dear brethren, we all appreciate the excellence and the importance of the wirtue of justice; but when we come to apply the law to ourselves, some of us, I fear, are rather lax in our interpretation of it. "Pay what thou owest" is right enough, we don't dispute it; but, as a matter of fact, do we do it? Are not we also given to make excuses, and do we not put off our payments when they are due? And when, with a more rigid sense of justice, we would strain a point to make them? It is positively amazing how indifferent some seemingly pious people are in the matter of paying their debts. They go to church Sunday after Sunday, and even frequent the Sacraments, with their neighbors' money in their pockets. They won't pay what they owe, either because they want to hold on to the cash as long as they can, or because they wish to spend the money for something else. Here is a man who is in debt, or who is bound to restitution, and he will go on for years without fulfilling bis obligations, because he heaitstes to reduce his bank account. Here is a some he was and he will and the saccount. Here is a some and a ve make light of their debts and obligations; they make no honest effort to redeem them: they lose sight of that final accounting when the unjust debtors "shall be cast into prison from which they shall not depart until they pay the last farthing."

But suppose a man is not able to pay his debts. What then? Well, in the first place, a man has no right to contract debts unless he can see his way to pay

debts unless he can see his way to pay them; and, in the second place, he is bound in conscience to make every effort in his power to meet his obligations. If due prudence and economy be exer cised, and through accident or untoward cised, and through accident or untoward circumstances a man becomes unable to liquidate his indebtedness, there is, of course, no help for it, and no charge of dishonesty can be alleged against him. But in the mejority of cases people get into debt, and continue in it, through down right recklessness or extravagance. The rum shop is the great feeder of the debt cra' prison, as well as of the Tombs. The dissipation or the criminal extravagance of the head of the family, or some member of it, is at the bottom of most of the cases of hopeless indebtedness we meet with. Debts incurred through sickness or mere accident are the honorable exceptions. And even here you cannot be classed among honest debtors, unless you make every effort in your power to cancel them. It is true you are not bound to deny yourself or your family the necessities of life in order to pay your debts, but you are hound to prestite the most steld.

deny yourself or your family the necessities of life in order to pay your debts, but you are bound to practice the most rigid economy, so that, sooner or later, you may be able to meet them; and if you neglect doing so you are not an honest man.

Now, my dear brethren, we all hold justice in high esteem, and we recognise an honest man as the noblest work of God. Only let us carry our admiration into practice and illustrate in our own conduct the glory of God's greatest attribute and the incomparable perfection of Christian honesty. And let us begin by paying our lawful debts, for to pay what you owe is the ABC of justice. Remember that this is a matter where the intention counts for little without the act. Outside of profe-sional thieves there are few debtors who have not the intention of making everything square when their few debtors who have not the intention of making sverything square when their ship comes in or their mine pans out. But all such intentions are mere sops to con science and they are the inventions of dishonest souls. Don't mack justice in this way, but resolve at once to "pay what thou owest," for the obligations of justice brook not a moment's delay.

The Electric Light

The Electric Light

Is a matter of small importance compared with other applications of electricity. By this agency Polson's Nerviline is made to penetrate to the most remote nerve—every bone, muscle and ligament is made to feel its beneficial power. Nerviline, pleasant to take, even by the youngest child, yet so powerfully farreaching in its work, that the most agonizing internal pain yields as if by magic, Neglect no longer to try Nerviline. Buy to day a ten cent trial bottle and be relieved from all pain. Sold by druggists and country dealers everywhere.

Cured by B. B. When all Rise. Cured by B B. B. When all Else Failed.

Mr. Samuel Allen, of Lisle, Ont., states that he tried all the doctors in his locality while suffering for years with Liver and Kidney trouble, nothing benefited him until he took Burdock Blood Bitters, four bottles of which cured him.

Reliable Remedy for Rheumatism.
Procure a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow
Oil from your medicine dealer, and use
according to directions. It cured Ida
Johnson, of Cornell, Ont, of that complaint,
and she recommends it as a sure cure. For
25 years it has never failed to give
eatisfaction.