NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Wexferd.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a National Legue Convention, calling on all the officers of the New Rose Union to resign, the following officers resigned on Feb. 16—Mrs. Alicia O'Reilly, matron; Mestra, Nicholas Redmond, James Doyle, and Thomas Cleare, relieving officers; Jas. Donovan, shoemaker; Thomas Meaney, tailor; Patrick Gavan, carpenter, and John Fowler, schoolmaster. Michael Sweetman, the relieving officer appointed in place of Mr. James Birney, who resigned the position when the vice guardians took charge of the union, stated to Mr. Hall, the chairman of the vice-guardians, that he could get no provisions either on his own order, or on the order of the vice guardians. Sweetman is under police protection while doing his duty. On Feb. 15, the new master of the union, Sergeant Major McAuliffe, was attacked by the inmates of the house, and avoided rough treatment by locking himself up in a bread store. The whole house is highly discontanted. Scarcely a day without a visit from an inspector from the Local Government Board.

Cork.

Seven men and two women have been summoned in connection with the resistance on the occasion of the eviction of Johanna Halloran, one of the five orphans, on February 10th, at Templegiatine, on Lord Devon's ertate. The complainants' names are James O'Halloran, Wm. Sexton, Daniel O'Connor, Thomas Sexton Mich'l Mulcaby, Cornelius Caseen, Wm. O'Connell, Honora Halloran and Julia O'Connell. The prosecution is brought forward at the suit of the Queen at the instance of District Inspector Tweedy, Newcastle West.

A great demonstration was announced

instance of District Inspector Tweedy, Newcastle West.

A great demonstration was announced to be held at Youghal, on Sunday, February 23rd, for important matters concerning some properties around. The meeting however was proclaimed, a large force of police arrived by train from several stations along the line. Dr. Tanner was announced to address the meeting, but he left the train at Killea station, getting out after the train started. Large crowds awaited his arrival with a band, which followed the police marching into town. A number of the National Leeguers left in wagonnestes and care, evidently looking for Dr. Tanner. They proceeded to the evicted farm of John Fleming, and stopped a few minutes, and then crossed into the County Waterford, and afterwards drove over the Blackwater to Ferry Point, followed by numbers of care. About four o'clock, Dr. Tanner, who came by road to Killea, suddenly appeared in a boat from one of the docks, and the crowd soon gathered along the quays, and Dr. Tanner addressed them for a few minutes some yards from the shore. A large force of police arrived quickly at Market equare, under District Inspector Kevin, and the boat immediately put off across the harbor to the County Waterford side, where Dr. Tanner delivered a speech denouncing landlordism to a crowd of about where Dr. Tanner delivered a speech de-nouncing landlordism to a crowd of about two hundred who had crossed in boats. A copy of the proclamation of the "Plan of Campaign" was burned amidst great cheer-ing. About six o'clock, Dr. Tanner crossed over, and landed near the Mall, and was followed by a large crowd to the Imperial Hotel, where an attempt was made to address the crowd, but a large force of police dispersed the crowd, some stones having been thrown at the police, who have temporary barracks nearly opposite the Imperial Hotel. Detachments of police are stationed in various parts of the town, and are hooted by the crowds standing in the street corners. Great indigna-tion is felt at the meeting being pro-

Inspector of Kerry, directing him to take no more recruits for the Constabulary from among the peasantry there. Within the last twelve months not a dozen recruits have been called from Kerry, when in preceding years they could be counted by sixty and seventy on an average. The circular is not in existence more than a month.

age. The circular is not in existence more than a month.

Mathew Horgan, who was evicted at Killarney, on Feb. 12th, was immediately put back again into possession by a party of armed men, numbering forty. About half an hour after the eviction, Horgan and his family (his wife and three sons and four daughters) were close to the house in consultation as to where they would put up for the night, and they were somewhat astonished to see approaching the house a number of men. About a dozen of the party came to the house, the remainder keeping some distance away. They broke the door, which was firmly nailed up, with spades, and bid Horgan and his family to go in. Those evicted at first were reluctant to obey their beheats, but on seeing that the armed party were determined to carry it out by force, Horgan acquiesced, and went into the house. The party then cautioned Horgan under no circumstances to leave until put out or circumstances to leave until put out by force by the landloid. The family are in the place still, and it is thought the landlord will come to an amicable settle-ment with the evicted tenants,

Limerick.

The tenan's of The O'Grady property, at Herbertstown, have been served with writs, and a sale of the farms of six of the tenants was fixed for Feb. 19th. At the meeting of the Herbertstown branch of the National League a communication was read from The O'Grady, stating he would allow the tenants the abatement he at first allow the tenants the abatement he at first offered, and would forego all costs. The Rev. M. Ikyan, C.C., who presided, stated that they would not abate one iota from their demand, and that, even if their demand was conceded to, they would not now pay these terms without the unconditional release of Mr. Moroney. The tenants would not care one whit about the sizetment process, and the more law

This is what has happened to the tenantry, on the estate of Mr. John Creach Scott, in the passish of Quin, county Clare. The agent, Mr. Francis Morris, summoned them to meet and pay him in Eanls. A few years ago, when the times were comparatively favorable, the rents were revised and fixed by agreement out of court on the basis of a reduction equal to a rise which has been imposed previous to the passege of the Land Act. Since the depression became more severe, the usual plea of "no reductions on jadicial rents" has been advanced by the agent. Nevertheless, the tenants, who feel the goad of necessity, resolved to ask for a needful abatement, and they accordingly invited the Rev. M. B. Corry, C. C., to accompany them to the agent. The rev. gentleman communicated to Mr. Morris his intention of doing so, and pointed out that on neighboring estates reductions had been given on judicial rents to tenants similarly situated. However, this does not appear to have suited the sgent's purpose, and he very currly declined to have any interview or correspondence with Father Corry. He maintained the same lofty attitude when the tenants, with their priest at their head, presented themselves at his office, and the result was that not a penny of the rents was paid.

Waterford,

Waterford,

Waterford.

Mr. Richard Power has been prevailed upon by Mr. Parnell to abandon his intention of retiring from Parliament. It is greatly to be regretted that the state of his health will not permit Mr. Power to continue to give that close and constant attention to Parliament which he has done for the last twelve years, and he has, therefore, retained his seat on the understanding that his presence will only be required at Westminster on the occasion of important divisions. It would justly be a matter of profound regret, not only to his colleagues but to the Irish people, if Mr. Richard Power, who has taken a prominent and highly honorable share in all the struggles of the Irish Party, were permitted to retire when the victory of the cause for which he has so nobly fought is at hand. When it is said that no man in the house is personally more widely popular, it is unnecessary to add that it is sincerely hoped that his loss of health will be only temporary.

Down.

On Feb. 13th, a large and enthusiastic public meeting, in furtherance of the National cause, was held at Killen, a vil-lage five miles to the south of Newry. lage five miles to the south of Newry. The meeting, although convened at a very short notice, was very largely attended, and it was pleasing to see the men of South Armagh coming in their thousands to renew once more their allegiance to the National cause. A Government notetaker took up a position outside the platform in the midst of the crowd, and was surrounded by a half dozen constables. The Grattan flute band, from Newry was in attendance.

to the various petitions forwarded to him, from his tenatry, requesting an abatement off their present rents. He refuses any reduction whatever or consideration for those unable to present Earl Annesley has replied from India, for those unable to presently meet the rent-office requirements, and the batisfis now busily engaged in giving verbal notice to this effect, in the different districts. Proceedings have been stayed against a number of house-owners and occupiers in Castlewellan, who were reagainst a number of house-owners and occupiers in Castlewellan, who were re-cently served with "notices to quit," pending further instructions from the landlord, while two have succeeded in effecting a settlement by paying an increased rent and signing the "permissive occupancy" agreement, which binds the tenant to leave on receiving three month's notice. A third—Mr. John Nixon—who by the way is a strong Conservative, and administers an extensive property, adjusted to listen to his protestations. He can to the Annesley estate, yielded posses at "home" looking after his tenants in Roscommon, than to be hunting in Killer and the stream of the control of the stream of the control of the stream of the st let by the week, as the terms of agreement, including the rent charge, rendered his holding possession a ruinous proceeding.

Derry. Usually in Derry the more violent partisans make use of the cathedral bells to celebrate party triumphs. It was given out that the return of Mr. Lewis would be celebrated by the pealing of the old Cathedral over the old city. The bells did not ring. The dean refused their use for the occasion. occasion. The loyalists discharged can-non from Memorial Hall, and sent up some cockets. The firing continued for two nours. Although the city is proclaimed, the police did not interfere.

Prof. Swift McNell, M. P., speaking at a meeting of the Protestant Home Rule Association, on Feb. 14th, said the election of himself, a Protestant, the son of a Protestant clergyman—had shown the English public that Irish Protestants, if they were only true to their country, had everything to hope for from their Catholic fellow-countrymen. The Catholic priests of Donegal and he (Mr. McNeill) had gone about the county working for every vote, for he wanted to go to the English constituencies—into the very hearts of the Liberal Uniousits—and nail the lie they had told about the county, Donegal. the lie they had told about the county, that Protestants and Catholics would fly t each other's throats but for their bene ficient interposition.

Galway.

The town of Loughrea continues to present the appearance of being in a state of siege. The houses of those who have been served with writs are closed, and the police are kept to barracks. Notices have police are kept to barracks. Notices have been posted, calling upon the people to boycott a trader, who had supplied goods to the police. All the extra police drafted into town have been sent back to their stations on foot, the local car owners refusing to convey them. Mounted police have been drafted into the town.

their demand, and that, even if their demand was conceded to, they would not now pay these terms without the unconditional release of Mr. Moroney. The tenants would not care one whit about the ejectment process, and the more law costs they were put to the worse for O'Grady bimself, as a penny of them would never be paid by the tenants, and moreover, they would be supported out of the rent, as Moroney was at present.

Clare.

Few land sgents are disposed, at present, corry their highbandedness to the extent of refusing to entertain any representations made by tenants, or on their behalf, in regard to the payment of rents.

brilliantly illuminated. Father Lynskey addressed a few words to the people from the stope of the Presbytery door.

A proclamation was posted in Loughres on Saturday morning, Feb. 12th, suppressing the meeting in which Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. William O'Brien had promised to participate. That night all the shops were closed by order of the National Leegue. At an absequent meeting held in Woodford, several atrong speeches were delivered. One of the speakers said the action of the Government courted Fenianism, and that if they were not allowed to hold their proposed meeting they would resort to other means. The meeting further resolved to boyeott any trader who afforded accommodation to the 200 policemen who had been drafted into the town. On Sunday, Feb. 13th, while Me. William O'Brien was paying a visit to the Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, a large crowd, accompanied by a band, cheered and played outside his residence. A body of police went to disperse the crowd and drew their swords and batons. Stones were thrown at the police, and more than twenty persons were in jured in the affray. At various points, on the line from Woodford to Loughrea, stone fences were erected across the roads after the policemen passed in the morning; the telegraph wires going out from Woodford also were erected across the roads after the policemen passed in the morning; the telegraph
wires going out from Woodford also were
cut, so that the local police would not be
able to have the telegraph at their disposal to summon a force of police and
soldiers from Loughrea to euppress the
meeting at Woodford. Close to the spot
at which the telegraph wires were cut, a
battered police helmet was to be seen
suspended from the telegraph pole.

Mayo.

suspended from the telegraph pole.

Maye.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Westport Board of Guardians, held on Feb. 17, three relieving officers of the Union produced a large number of eviction notices, which had been served on them during the week. One guardian calculated the number of families mentioned in the eviction notices, and found them to be 121, coming principally from the estates of Colonel Clive, Ballycroy, and the Marquis of Sligo. Mr. P. J. Kelly, vice-chairman, remarked that the 121 families represented nearly a thousand human beings. He thought if the outside ratepayers had to support such a large number of paupers they would soon be no better themselves. After some discussion it was agreed to send the following telegram to Sir Michael Hicks Beach, at the Irish Office, London: "The Westport Board of Guardians have to day and last week received notices for the eviction of 121 families, numbering about a thousand persons, the landlords being in most cases Lord Sligo and Colonel eviction of 121 families, numbering about a thousand persons, the landlords being in most cases Lord Sligo and Colonel Clive. The Guardians consider this attempt at a general extermination of the people as inhuman and barbarous, and they implore the Government to use their influence to stay the hands of the exterminators." exterminators.

Roscommon. On the 15th of February, Mr. J. C. On the 15th of February, Mr. J. C. Murphy, nominally of Osberstown, but, actually, of some "Club," in London, or anywhere else save Ireland—thought it would be "the proper thing—you know"—to join the Kildare Hunt. He had "come over" to that locality—not that he liked it—but that there were then present, there, the two "aristocratic" attractions of the presence of Lord Lieutenant Castlerea the Little—and the funeral of the Duke of Leinster. All went well with the hunt-Leinster. All went well with the hunting party until they came to the "bounds" of Mr. Laurence O'Brien's farm. Mr. O'Brien was there before them, and, when Mr. J. C. Murphy rode up, ordered him back. Mr. Murphy was about to remonstrate and reason against the indignity to strate and reason against the indignity to the "hunt;" but Mr. Malone sturdily re-fused to listen to his protestations. He Roscommon, than to be hunting in Kil-dare; and cautioned him not to attempt to enter upon his (Mr. Malone's land), Mr. Murphy returned discomfitted. Our readers will remember the vivid description given some time ago of the miseries suffered by Mr. Murphy's tenants, at Frenchpark, county Roscommon, who have been forced to alopt the "Plan of Campaigu," by his refusal to grant a reduction of the "impossible rents" that have heretofore enabled this renegade descendant of an old Irish family to "hunt with the Lord Lieutenant," at the personal expense of his unhappy land serfs, readers will remember the vivid descrip sonal expense of his unhappy land serfs, from whom the revenue that nabled him to indulge in such luxuries has been wrung

A Model Landford.

The Marquis of Bate is one of the four or five richest magnates in the British peerage. Ever since his conversion to Catholicity, which occurred eighteen years ago, he has often proved himself a man of munificence, and now he shows himself to be humane, for he has reduced all his rents to the amount of \$35,000 annually. In comparison with the princely total of his revenue that is a very small sum, but the reduction is said to have been neither solicited nor suggested. Moreover, there does not appear to be any distress among the tenantry of the marquis. Finally, this may be no more than his first step towards an adjustment of his rental on a basis of considerate moderation. Some of Bute's titled countrymen in the far north and west of Scotland, Argyll and Sutherland for example, on whose estate there is much dearth and frequent misery, ought to be shamed into decency, if not liberaity, by this act of concession.

If the Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, and General Debility, will try Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and a permanent benefit. Dr. H. V. Morr, Brentwocd, Cal., writes: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with great advantage in cases of Phthists, Scrofula and Wasting Diseases generally. It is very palatable."

Remember the Carpenters Son.

Archbishop Ryan in a letter to the Catholic Club of Philadelphia said. When the first Speniards would eppress the natives on this continent, fearless ecclesiastics like Las Cassa and his Dominican brethren, stood between the Spaniards and these natives, and protected the latter from tyranny and suffered for this defence. In England, when the Norman Bishops protected these Saxons against their own country whilst they taught them also their allegiance to the State. So shall it be now, when the great conflict seems at hand between capital and labor. Now she will be found true to her mission. She speaks to both. Her Founder saw at His feet at the same time the kings of the east and Joseph the Carpenter and the His feet at the same time the angent in east and Joseph the Carpenter and the shepherds of Judea, riches and poverty, capital and labor. He was himself the union of both. He was the King of kings and Lord of lords. He was the being to "the earth was given as his inheritwhom "the earth was given as his inherit-ance," and He was the carpenter's son and worked at the curpenter's bench. He was capital and labor united in His sacred person. The Church continues His mis-sion to the poor and rich. That mission is to bring them nearer to each other, and

is to bring them nearer to each other, and make them understand one another in that incarnate Deity, that dear Lord, the God of the poor and the Lord of the rich.

This mission I can better describe by an illustration which occurred to me some time ago, when speaking on this subject. You know that long after the establishment of Christianity those terrible gladiatorial combats continued. You know that in the Roman amphitheatres brother had to fight with brother and butcher each other "to make a Roman holiday." On one occasion, when two gladiators met and fought in mortal combat, when the amphitheatre was crowded from the lowest to the highest tier, when the people looked with savage joy upon the bloody combat below, a Catholic monk bounded from the audience into the midst of the arena, stood between the combatants and said: "In the name of the God of peace I command you to desist." The gladiators, as if paralyzed, looked at the monk. said: "In the name of the God of peace I command you to desist." The gladiators, as if paralyzed, looked at the monk. Round and round the amphitheatre rang cries of indignation, calling for the death of that monk. They rushed upon him, they tore him to pieces, and the thirsty eand drank in the blood of another Christian.

sand drank in the blood of another Christian martyr. But the gladiatorial contest ended. The act of the monk thrilled the hearts of the people outside the arena, and by his death he achieved the fulfilment of his command, that in the name of the God of peace they should desist.

Now the amphitheatre of the world is crowded from the lowest to the highest tier; men are assembled, and they look at the two gladiators, Labor and Capital. They have met in the arena, and the monk, the Catholic ecclesiastical, comes in again and says to them, "You are brothers in God, you are children of the same father. In the name of the God of peace, I command you to desist." To Labor he says, "Remember Him who said, 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air their nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head.' Remember Him who said, 'Blessed are the poor, for theirs is the Vicational of the area. said, Blessed are the poor, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. Improve your condition, but by no dishonest means, by no fierce means. Remember that there is an eternity in which you may be rewarded for patient toils. Remember the Carpen

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have positive remedy for the above named a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,

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A Good Motive. Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, agent for Fine Art Publications, states that he was so troubled with deafness for eight years that he could scarcely attend to business, until he tried Yellow Oil. He desires to make this cure known, for the benefit of others afflicted.

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A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Cure of drunkenness is a task withwhich the regular practitioner has been unable to cope. Nine-tenths of mankind look upon drunknness as a social vice, which a man may overcome by force of will. Drunkenness is a bad habit, we all admit, in the moderate drinker. In the confirmed drunkard it becomes a a disease of the nervous system. The medical treatment of this disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon these portions of the nervous system which, when diesase consists in the employment of remedies that act directly upon these portions of the nervous system which, when diesase, cause lunacy, dementias, and the drinking habit. Remedies must be employed that will cure the appetite, for strong drink, steady the tremoling hand, revive the lagging spirit, balance the mind, etc. The nervous system of the dram drinker being all assirung or shatterec, must, be given a nutriment that will take the place of the accustomed honor, and prevent the physical and moral prostration that often tollows a sudden breaking off from the use of succholic drinks. Inhon's medicines may be given in tea or coffee, without the knowledge of the person taking it, if so desired. Those of our readers who are interested in this studect, should send their address for Lubon's Treatise, to book form, on drunkness, opitum, morphics and kindred habits, which will be mated free to any address, when stamps is inconced for postage.

Constipation

Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Huntington, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Billousness

And Headache

After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richworld. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pilis afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pills. There have authority approached the continue habit, and have vastly improved I'ms. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved

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The Church of the Gesu.

(Montreal Herald.)

And there in the midst of that human

storm,
Stands a grand pavilion of massive stone,
Lifting on high its stately form,
With bustress, tower and lofty dome;
And quickly I scan scale turnet and arch,
'Til the summit is reached by my eager eye,
Where the grand old sign of redemption
The paymins of fields.

Where the grand our sign of recemption
The promise of God's great love for man—
Boldly forth 'gainst the winter's sky;
'Tis a meek rebuke to that drifting stream,
yet how many heedless one's rush by,
Without a thought of the God within,
Or even a glance to His cross on high,
Standing limned against the caim grey sky?
So stood the cross on Calvary's hill—
While thousands shouled with mocking ory
At Him, who had shed His blood to redeem
That heedless throng that goes sweeping by. Heart-sick, I turn from the noise of the

Meart-sics, I turn from the noise of the town, And enter the always open door, Then humbly kneel by the font within, And God's sweet mercy to men implore. Afar o'er the sanctuary the lamp is burning. That tells that a God of love is there, White age and youth around are kneeling. With heads bowed down in suppliant prayer Sublime and pure are aren and pillar, Each altared niche and fresco grand, Like the church God built on the rock of Pater.

Peter, Sweet church of Jesus, long may you stand. And then I turn from that peaceful quiet, To face once more the bustling throng, But above the strife and sin and riot, I hear thy voice like some grand old song

Though years may pass, thy memory ever, Like a beacon light to me shall be A guiding star from sin and error, An hayen of rest for eternity. P. N. O'BRIEN.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth strest and Ninti avenue, New York City. SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

"God hatn not called us unto uncleanness at unto sanctification."—Epistle of the

The epistle of this Sunday, my dea brethren, is principally occupied with warning against the terrible vice of impurity, which in the times of our Lordand His Apostles was so fearfully prevalent in the heathen world that the conversion of the Christians of those time from it is of itself and finite triangle. from it is of itself a sufficient, indeed from it is of itself a summarin, indeed superabundant, proof of the divine powe of their and our religion. They had been partakers, not a few of them, in the almost universal corruption in the mids of which they lived. St. Paul, in anothe place, after speaking of those addicte to various shameful vices, says plainly t those to whom he is writing, "Such som of you were; but you are washed, but yo are sanctified, but you are justified, i the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, an the Spirit of our God." "Such some of you were; but now you are washed"; the s, you practise these abominable vice

no longer; you have become really pur and clean in soul and in body by th saving waters of baptism which have bee oured upon you.

Thank God, we have not lost all claim Thank God, we have not lost all clain to this honorable mark of purity, of which the Christians of that day could well it proud. But still there is not the bros line which then was plainly drawn in the matter as in many others between it faithful and the unbeliever. We mix the world which surrounds us, still, it doubt, preserved to a great extent from the rottenness of pagan times by the saw of Christianity which it has kept, but vering more and more to its former corruition every day. And that world by its extrength, by its splende by its control of the arts and resources life wins our admiration and sets the fastion for us. It calls itself Christian for tamost part, and we do not see how far from

most part, and we do not see how far fro Christ it has gone. It even succeede being our teacher of morals. We thin being our teacer of motals. We that that what it recognizes as right and pr per cannot be much out of the way, ar what it regards as at the most an unavoi able weakness of human nature cann really and truly be a mortal sin. And if we yield to its fatal influence and me sure our actions by its false standard, drags us down to the depths which it laiready reached, and to the lower ones

which it is surely going.
We must then free ourselves from t We must then free ourselves from tycke which it would put on us and und stand that it is our duty, especially in t matter of holy purity, to teach the wor not to be taught by it. If it will not list to us, we must at least give it the exam which the first Christians gave to more wicked one in the midst of wh they lived. We must make it understathat we have our own laws and our o'ideas with regard to this virtue, and the when the world's cu-toms and maximus plainly contrary to these laws and the ideas, we will despise them and tram them under our feet.

We know that it is not only acide evidently contrary to the letter of

evidently contrary to the letter of Sixth Commandment that are forbidd Sixth Commandment that are forbidd by it, but also indecent words a immodest thoughts; we know that wh soever is intended to suggest such thoug is culpable in the same way as a dir temptation to sin would be. Whenev therefore, this corrupt influence of world comes to us, be it in the shape of impure story such as those who do know or do not submit to the strictness God's judgment in these matters en telling, or in that of indecent fashions by those even in the highest social p tion, such as unfortunately have gain tion, such as unfortunately have gain ground in these last few years, or in a other form whatever; then is the time other form whatever; then is the time show that we have our own creed and own code of morals, which we are going to surrender, whether the we believes in them or not. The current other way is strong, I know; it always been so, and always will be; but wha our faith good for if it does not hold up against it?

You are the salt of the earth," said Divine Saviour to His disciples. And added: "if the salt lose its savor it is g for nothing any more but to be cost of Let us take care that these words

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a pative are mild and thorough.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is hi recommended for the cure of Ecupi Chafes, Chapped hards, Pimples, Tan