

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin. Torjism in the county Dublin, as a result of the revision, is in a sorry condition. It will never be able, apparently, to take another flight to victory.

Wicklow. The Wicklow County Convention came off on Oct. 5, with the utmost success. It consisted of thirty-nine priests of the county, and sixty-nine lay delegates.

Wexford. On Oct. 6, the "sentence of death" was pronounced on Michael Keough, of Adamstown, in the midst of a cold, drizzling rain this unfortunate tenant, with a dying wife and a large helpless family, after years of toil, trying to pay an impossible rack-rent, was thrown out of his home because "my lord" Monk was unable to extract his full "pound of flesh."

Kildare. The governing organization of Maynooth College, which was temporarily broken by the elevation of its president, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, to the Archbishopric of Dublin, has been made complete once more.

Queen's County. The Queen's County Convention was held at Maryborough, on October 7th. Mr. O'Brien, M. P., presiding. About forty priests and a hundred lay delegates, representing twenty-nine branches of the League were present.

Kilkenny. The Very Rev. Canon Barry, pastor of Davidstown, died, on Oct. 5th. Canon Barry was born at Poulraue, in 1805. He received his classical education in St. Peter's College, and made his theological studies in the old college, Kilkenny.

Carlow. On Oct. 4, Myshall was the scene of a demonstration, whose object was the re-organization of the local branch of the National League. Father Hume, P. P., presided. Contingents were present from St. Mullins and Borris, county Carlow; Graigue, county Kilkenny; New Ross, Enniscorthy; Ballygannagh, Poulpaty, Killybeg, and other places, with bands from New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Ballywilliam.

Louth. On Oct. 3d, a notice was posted up in the West Gate Factory, in Drogheda, which is owned by Mr. B. Whitworth, M. P., announcing that from and after Oct. 3d, the factory would cease working until further orders, there are beyond five hundred people employed in this factory, the aggregate amount of whose earnings comes very near to £250 weekly.

Longford. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., was enthusiastically received by a gathering of his constituents at Carrickmond, on Oct. 4th, and the meeting was very large notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. It was noted that many Protestants were present. Father Skelly, P. P., presided. Mr. Thomas Quinn, who is a candidate for one of the divisions of the county, was also warmly received.

Cork. At Ballycollig, on Oct. 3, the police, acting on private information, found concealed in the wall of an old house eleven rifles. The arms must have been in the place for a considerable time, as they were corroded with rust.

Kerry. The joke of the hour is that The O'Donoghue intends to contest the Killarney division of Kerry, at the general election. The Sheriff's bailiff and three Emergency-men, guarded by 12 cars loaded with police, proceeded to evict Widow Nolan, holding one rood of land and a miserable mud cabin. The work of removing her household furniture was quickly accomplished. At the moment that the house was being stripped the poor old woman was out begging for alms.

Galway. A sad case of violence was witnessed, on Monday, Sept. 21, at Liscarrow, county Galway, on Franche's estate, now Chancery. The Sheriff's bailiff and three Emergency-men, guarded by 12 cars loaded with police, proceeded to evict Widow Nolan, holding one rood of land and a miserable mud cabin. The work of removing her household furniture was quickly accomplished. At the moment that the house was being stripped the poor old woman was out begging for alms.

duction of rent, and the trustees absolutely refused to give any reduction.

On Oct. 7, an extraordinary demonstration took place at Croom. Some time ago a Land League hut was erected at Ballygannagh, near that village, for an evicted tenant named Reaves, but he recently incurred the displeasure of the League by having moved his wife and children to the re-occupation of the farm. The result of this act of Reaves was that he was deprived of the use of the hut. About 3,000 persons collected in the district, and, preceded by the Bathkeals band, visited Ballygannagh, and in a very short time had the hut taken down, placed in cars, and conveyed to Mount Browne, where it is to be put up for the occupation of another evicted tenant named O'Malley.

The name of Inchiquin is associated with some of the blackest deeds in Irish history, and it is not well that the present holder of the title should remind us of the fact. His lordship desires to assert himself as the embodiment of landlord oppression united to alien rule. In fact, he went out of his way to do so at the meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians, on Oct. 6. A motion, asking the landlord, on Oct. 6, to take into consideration the bad state of the markets, and the consequent inability of the tenants to pay judicial rents, was proposed in a temperate and argumentative little speech, by Mr. Halpin. Lord Inchiquin, as chairman, refused to receive it. He said, he had been fixed by the Land Court, and he would not be bound by it. Yet he admitted that he knew prices were low. But his lordship did not stop at a refusal of the motion, but made a sudden and uncalculated excursion into high politics. "Your leaders," said he, quite irrelevantly, "want to get Ireland separated from England; but I will do all in my power to assist the Government to prevent it and put a stop to outrage." and much more to show that he is just the sort of a man to put his foot down and play Caesar. His lordship is, doubtless, a great man, but greater he had to do their work, and he may have to do so before long. Messrs. Halpin and Bennett met his furious farrago manfully, and pointed some of his misstatements there and then.

At the attempt to form a combination of Whigs and Tories in Ulster for the common purpose of defeating the Nationalists in the forthcoming Parliamentary contests has now been abandoned, and both Tories and Whigs appear determined to put forward candidates for most of the divisions of Ulster. His course is, perhaps, the wisest, and there appears to be every likelihood that it will, the Nationalists would gain about six more seats in addition to those which were already regarded as safe. The Liberal organ of Ulster, the Belfast Northern Whig, strongly condemns any coalition with Tories, and says that the Liberals will preserve their principles, although they may lose their political power. "The division of the various constituencies," says the Whig, "into single-member districts, especially favored by the Marquis of Salisbury, and by him forced on the Liberal leaders, at the conference on the Redistribution Bill, gave to the Nationalists the proper of the majority in many Ulster constituencies where, according to the old system, they would have remained in a hopeless minority."

A large meeting was held in Newry, on Oct. 6, to celebrate the great victory won by the Nationalists at the revision court. Rev. J. Rooney, C. C., presided. Mr. Donnelly, solicitor, said that the Tories knew they had a slender chance of winning at the election, that they intended running a Whig candidate; but if the Nationalists voted "solid," he said, they could defeat the combined efforts of Whig and Tory.

A charity sermon was preached on Oct. 4, in St. Peter's Catholic Church, by the Very Rev. Alphonsus O'Neill. Several parties from this town drove over in the early part of the day to be present at the sermon, among them Very Rev. Canon Rice, P. P. On his return he was met near the village of Tullagh by parties of boys and young men, who shouted and yelled around him in demonic fashion, and shouted, "To hell with the Pope," "To hell with the priests." Later in the evening other persons, who had been attending the sermon, were attacked and stoned. The outrage was referred to by Very Rev. Canon Rice, who characterized the occurrence as the consequential outcome of the way in which outrages on offending Catholics are looked upon by a certain section of the magistracy of the district, and as a result of the encouragement which is given to the ignorant dupes who perpetuate them by less ignorant but more astute members of the community.

At a largely attended meeting of Tory workmen in Linsavaddy, it was resolved to start an independent candidate for that electoral division of Derry. This is another evidence of the growth of the Democratic spirit among those toilers in the North, who have long been used as the mere puppets of Orange-landlord wire-pullers. The next step will naturally be from church on Sunday nights, are frequently set upon and beaten.

At a meeting of the tenantry on the Earl of Kenmare's estate, was held in Killarney, on Oct. 6, and it was decided to ask the landlord to grant 30 per cent. reduction of the present rents in consequence of the existing agricultural depression. The tenants subsequently waited on the agent, Mr. Hume, who promised to forward their demand to the trustees, but, at the same time, he remarked that he wrote to the trustees when the deputation from the district of Fries waited on him for a

The Government has decided to make Galway a great naval port. A breakwater will be built to Mutton Island, and the quays will be extended so as to induce speculators and investors to establish a mail packet station. It will be remembered that this project was mooted in 1858, and though it received the almost unanimous support of the Irish members in the House of Commons (95 out of the 103 members voting for it regardless of party distinctions), the influence of the Liverpool Steamship Companies was sufficient to defeat the Bill, and the Galway Packet Station project was finally abandoned. It is to be hoped it will meet with more success this time.

Rescued. "We want to go to jail," said twenty-six persons to District Inspector Walsh, at Sixkeshowna police barracks, on Oct. 7. "Let us go to jail," said the puzzled District Inspector; "I have no warrants for your arrest." Nothing more droll has occurred in the annals of petty sessions courts. Mr. Walsh had summoned the twenty-six to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace for that they had assembled on certain occasions in the neighborhood of Mr. Pakenham Mahon's boycotted meadows. The Strokestown bench sentenced the defendants to find light bail, or in default to be imprisoned for a month. The defendants chose imprisonment, and therefore presented themselves to the court for that they had assembled on certain occasions in the neighborhood of Mr. Pakenham Mahon's boycotted meadows, and therefore would have nothing further to do with them.

WAKING THE WRONG PASSENGER. I lately heard a story of that gallant Irish soldier, General Bligh, of Sepoy fame, which is altogether too good to be true. While holding the commission of Captain in a ship's marching regiment, he was on a trip of pleasure with his wife in the north of England, and having come one day to a Yorkshire inn, the landlady of which was well-nigh empty, ordered all the host had on hand in the shape of food to be served up for dinner, after which he joined his wife in an upper room.

While the host was preparing the meal for his guest, a party of sporting gentlemen of the country entered the inn, and called for refreshment. The landlady was sorry to inform them that all the larder contained of food had been bespoken by a gentleman who was at that moment waiting up-stairs with his wife to have it served. Who was the gentleman? The host could only tell them he was an Irishman, and seemed to be a very quiet, good-natured, harmless body. (The Captain was travelling in Irish citizen's clothes). "An Irish gentleman! A potato with pepper and salt will answer him. Go up and tell him so."

But Boniface preferred not to do so. "That," cried one of the party, "is a sure sign of the neighborhood, with more money than sense—'take up this watch to the gentleman and ask him if he will send us word what's the time o' day, for we can't tell.'"

It was a habit in that section when one would intimate to another that he did not have much faith in his good sense or his judgment to show him a watch and ask him to tell what's the time o' clock. The host, himself fond of fun and feeling assured the last callers would get the worst of it, took the watch—a very valuable gold repeater—and went up stairs and looked at it.

"By my life it's a beauty! Tell the gentlemen I'll be down presently, and shall take pleasure in expounding to them the myst'ry o' time-telling by the watch. And I'll fetch the watch with me."

The host returned with the answer, and shortly afterward carried his guest's dinner to the table. He had a little time for his own watch behind; but he finally cooled off, and having called for a gallon of beer, he sat down with his friends to wait.

After he had finished his meal, Captain Bligh opened his portmanteau and took two great horse-pistols, and placing them under his arm he took the watch in his hand and went down in the bar-room where the sporting gentlemen still waited.

"Ah, gentlemen, I give you a good day. And now, who is the man who wants to know the time o' day? I shall be delighted to enlighten you."

They didn't like the looks of the man at all. He carried the soldier in his eyes every day, and just now there was a good deal of the tiger manifest.

"Come, come, gentlemen, I am Captain Bligh, at your service. A short time since the landlord brought to me this watch, accompanied by a message which I have come to answer as such a message rightly deserves." And he significantly tapped his finger upon his pistol. "Now, whose is the watch? Is it yours, sir?" to the squire himself.

The squire denied the ownership promptly. All the watches in the world would not have tempted him to expose his life to the terrible Irish captain whose fame was known to him.

Bligh then applied to the next, and then to the next, and so on to the last, and all denied the ownership.

ST. PETER'S AT ROME.

Archbishop Alemany writes as follows from Rome to the San Francisco Monitor concerning St. Peter's Church. Speaking of Constantine, the venerable prelate says: "The great Emperor did not perform devotion to St. Paul, he also performed in honor of St. Peter. Not satisfied with having given by special edict perfect freedom to the Christians, he wished to encourage his subjects throughout the world to respect the Christian religion, not only by his favor and good example, but also by munificent donations. Animated with such sentiments, he desired to have the honor to initiate the great work of the Basilica about to be erected to the prince of the apostles. In 324 he repaired devoutly to St. Peter's, and placed in his crucifixion, on the Vatican hill, where St. Anacletus had erected a small oratory over the same; and laying aside his imperial mantle, he dug with his own hands twelve basketsful of earth in honor of the twelve apostles where the corner stone of the grand edifice was about to be laid. The building was commenced and carried on under his imperial auspices and with his

MUNIFICENT GIFTS. St. Peter's was thus erected, and it received the religious homage of the faithful of Rome and of the world for many successive generations. But in the middle of the fifteenth century it began to give signs of decay, and to threaten some danger. Hence, in 1450, the great Pope Nicholas V. determined to reconstruct it from its foundations, and he engaged experts to offer plans for that object. He having died soon after, Julius II, his successor, engaged the services of the renowned Bramante, who furnished a magnificent design, which contained the grand conception of raising a mammoth cupola, similar to the one, and difficultly in building after eating. It 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 pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side, as if the liver were enlarging? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, 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, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of the malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. 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 "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists 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 I 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, (Signed) R. Turner. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drugists, London and J. White, Limited, branch office, 67 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

Home Remedies and Topics. "All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can get up better than never—Faint, nervous, and sick invalid can use hop bits with safety and great good."

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bits.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bits and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

—Ask any good doctor if hop bits are not the best family medicine on earth!

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—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop bits.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bits are used.

What is Catarrh?

Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a mucopurulent 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, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete 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. He then applied a specific 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.

An Alarming Disease Affecting 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 drag 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: 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 pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side, as if the liver were enlarging? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, 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, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of the malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. 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 "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists 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.

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child-like repose all night, take a little hop bits on retiring.

None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" in their name.

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CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HAVON, SARVIA, ONT.—This institution offers every advantage for the education of young ladies. The building is modern and commodious, and is supplied with all the modern improvements. The most complete system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, lawns, and a beautiful view of the city and harbor.

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FIVE-MINUTE SERMON FOR EARLY MASSES.

By the Faultless Father. Preached in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Fifty-ninth Street and Avenue, New York.

Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost. "If he will not hear the Church, let him be to thee as heathen and publican." Matt., xviii, 17.

The laws of the Church, dear brethren, have their binding force from the fact that Jesus Christ, our Lord, sent Apostles to every people and bade people hear them, and, therefore, obliged to hear the Church, whose power of the Apostles is continued age to age, and to keep her Commandments.

This morning I have a word to tell you about some of the laws of the Church. You all know, I am sure, that you are obliged to hear Mass on Sundays, and on the First Commandment of the Church, thus: "We are obliged to hear Mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation."

Now, my dear brethren, in order to satisfy this law, it is not enough to go to Mass at the end of it or at the beginning of it, but we should be present when the priest begins to recite the prayers of the altar. Indeed, you should not become weary in the church, short time, at least, before the Mass commences, that we may prepare ourselves by prayer and recollection for that great sacrifice wherein Christ is present in a victim.

It is simply an act of irreverence coming sitting down the aisle at the end of the Gospel or later on, and, in those who miss a considerable part of Mass are obliged, under pain of sin, to supply, if possible, their deficiency by hearing part of another Mass.

Too much cannot be said against idleness in attending Mass. Now, should we be particular about Mass on Sunday, but we should also be particular towards an earthly prince in the same manner. We would not think of being towards an earthly prince in the same manner. We would not think of being towards an earthly prince in the same manner.

There is precisely the same obligation of assisting at Mass and resting from vile work on holidays as on Sundays. Sometimes, I know, it is impossible to main from one's occupation on the day of the festival; still the law is very strict, and one should not put themselves to a little inconvenience to hear Mass on holidays. Most who are compelled to work on the day could get to church before they begin their employment without very difficulty, and they should remember it is their duty to do so. So many people do not seem to understand that the duty to always be at the Holy Sacrifice on Sundays and holidays, and be sure also to do so.

The second precept of the Church is "fast and abstain on the appointed days." There is a distinction between fasting and abstaining, and some people do not seem to understand exactly what it is. To fast means one full meal in the day, with a little per of about eight ounces, and morning a cup of tea or coffee with milk; and a small piece of bread any butter. To abstain means to abstain from eating meat. You should understand the matter before you take any step contrary to the law, you work hard or that your health very good, does not excuse you very fact from abstention, although from fasting. Learn to do according to the law; do not let it into your own hands. You should understand the matter before you take any step contrary to the law, you work hard or that your health very good, does not excuse you very fact from abstention, although from fasting.

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS relating the system are the stomach, liver, the bowels and the blood. healthy action of these organs cannot occur. Burdock Blood-purifier promptly purifies these organs and restores a healthy action.

Mrs. E. H. Perkins, Creek Creek, N. Y., writes: "She is troubled with asthma for four years to sit up at night with pain. Electric Oil, and is perfectly cured. I strongly recommend it, and wish to confess that I am as well as ever, as agent among her neighbors."

URIC ACID.—When the L. Kidneys fail in their action, the excess is thrown into the blood, Rheumatism and other painful affections of blood poisoning. You should understand the matter before you take any step contrary to the law, you work hard or that your health very good, does not excuse you very fact from abstention, although from fasting.

Liver Complaint. A faint, weary, sick and shivering, with aching back and shoulders, irregular bowels, proclaim a liver. Try Burdock Blood-purifier. Amos Hudson, Toronto, writes: "I have used two bottles with results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in men. Sold by Harkness & Co., Dundas St."

Prof. Low's MAGIC SULPHUR Healing, soothing and cleanses every impure disease of the skin, for toilet use.