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BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth Avenue, New York City.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "For many are called, but few are chosen."—Gospel of the Day.

These last words of to-day's Gospel, my brethren, are, if we think of them but for a moment, full of warning to us, indeed full of terror. They would seem to mean at first sight that of the great multitude of Christians but few are chosen to everlasting life; that the great majority are lost forever.

But this would perhaps be too much to conclude from these words, terrible as they are. For, after all, Christians are represented in this parable by those who actually came to the marriage; and the parable, as well as what we see around us every day, tell us that many rejected the invitation. Yes, far the greater part of the world is still outside the fold of Christ; and of those who are in it, how many would perhaps still be outside had they not been brought into it in infancy without their own consent or choice!

The case, then, is just this: In the first place, Christ calls all mankind to His Church; first the Jews and then the Gentiles. The Jews, His own people, reject Him, the greater part of the Gentiles do the same. Then of those who do belong to His Church and profess His name, many live unworthily of it. We cannot conceive to ourselves the fact that of those who come to the marriage feast of the Church of Christ, it is not one only, as represented in the parable, but an immense number who have not on the wedding garment; the garment, that is, of charity, of the love and of the grace of God. If our Lord should come suddenly among us here in this church to day, how many would He find with this garment on; with their consciences, that is to say, untroubled by a single unforgotten mortal sin!

How many, on the other hand, would He find whose lives are a scandal and a shame to the holy religion they profess; of whom it can be said, as our Lord Himself said of Judas, that it would, at least as far as we can see, have been better for them if they had never been born! Yes, better for them, and better, far better, for the Church to which they belong. They are a burden, a load, a drag upon it, to say the least; a hindrance to its work in the world by the bad example, by the scandal which they give to the world. What man outside the Church would not be repelled from it when he sees so-called Christians blaspheming the name of their God, trampling it in the dirt of the streets, and wallowing in the shameful vices, which so many infidels avoid, of drunkenness and impurity? Perhaps they are even worse than merely a hindrance to the Church; it may be that they actually speak and work against it; that instead of teaching the faith which they ought to have to others, they throw doubt on it, speak of religion and its practices with contempt and ridicule, try to obscure instead of to open the eyes of those outside who are looking earnestly for the truth and trying to come to the light.

They may even be worse than this. They may, like the despicable wretches who plot against the Holy See of Europe, and who have not forsaken the name of Catholic, and hope by means of it to sneak into the kingdom of heaven when they die, actually spend their lives in trying to sell their Lord for thirty pieces of silver; to paralyze, to kill the Church itself, so far as in them lies, for the sake of temporal riches and power. But of such, thank God, we have few, at least in high station, here. And yet there are those among us who would sell, not the Church, the means of salvation, but the salvation itself of their brethren for a lesser gain; who make a business of tempting them by intoxicating liquor to their ruin in this world and the next for the sake of the paltry wealth which they hope to acquire by their abominable trade.

Not everyone, says our Saviour, "who saith to Me, 'Lord, Lord,' shall enter the kingdom of heaven." Let no one expect to be saved, then, simply because he is a Catholic; because he has been called to the marriage feast, and has, in one way or another, accepted the invitation. Those who enter must be fit to enter; they must have and keep the wedding garment of charity as well as faith, if they would not be cast into the outer darkness among the many who indeed were called but not chosen.

"LOVE YOUR ENEMIES." When the Eighth Vermont regiment was in Louisiana one of the officers was taken very ill, and left in charge of a platoon. A woman living near by urged him to come to her house, as the climate was malarious. He declined her hospitality, but before long became so much worse that his companions carried him to the house in almost a dying condition.

Mr. Sparks—this was the good woman's name—perceived his almost desperate case, but had no medicines, nor could any be procured nearer than New Orleans, ten miles away. What could she do for this enemy? Her husband was infirm, and the few negroes who remained to her were old and decrepit. Moreover, it was late in the afternoon, and rain was falling heavily; but something she must do, even though the sick man was in arms against her government.

She sent one of her servants to the house of a neighbor, five miles distant, and this woman, a violent secessionist, went herself to New Orleans, through a drenching rain, for the medicine. She travelled fifteen miles in the storm and the darkness, and crossed the Mississippi river twice, and all to save the life of an enemy!

The officer remained in the house for six weeks, and was cured for most astonishingly. Such deeds are worth recounting; they go far to redeem the horrors of war.

The consciousness of having a remedy at hand for croup, pneumonia, sore throat, and sudden colds, is very consoling to a parent. With a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, one feels, in such cases, a sense of security nothing else can give.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

The leading members of the Government held a long conference on Monday, the subjects of debate being the recent defeats sustained by the party, and the Irish Land Bill.

Eighty tenants at Falcarragh, County Donegal, are threatened with eviction. A circuit has been sent to the branches of the National League in Tipperary, inviting them to send delegates to the convention of the Tenants' Defence League at Thurles. All the priests of the district have been invited to attend.

London, Oct. 20.—Mr. Gladstone writes that if the country wishes it the Irish retained under the Liberal plan for Irish Home Rule.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, foretells dire disasters if the Irish obtain Home Rule. This was to be expected, as there are always prophets of ill when great reforms are proposed. In a speech at Manchester on the 19th inst, he denied that Home Rule was the real motive power in deciding the recent election.

The Gladstonian success, he declared, was due to a Socialist agitation. The Irish tenants wanted Home Rule in order to get power to appropriate somebody's property. Mr. Gladstone might not look beyond Home Rule, but Mr. Labouchere and others cared less for Home Rule than for social spoliation. The Gladstonians were trying to detach the Unionist and Tory vote from the Liberal party, and to secure permanent power would be secured by a party that outraged the fundamental principles upon which every civilized society rested.

A deputation of Irish workmen to Paris was warmly received by M. Chauteau, President of the Municipal Council, who assured them of the sympathies of the city of Paris. Mr. Byrne thanked M. Chauteau for his reception, and Mr. Martin read an address from the Irish workmen to the city representatives.

A determined effort is being made by the Government to pack a jury which will bring in a verdict of murder against Father McFadden, of Maryboro, who is charged with murdering Inspector Martin, so violent were the protests at the action of the Crown in dismissing every Catholic jurymen as far as he appeared, that the proceedings had to be suspended pending the arrival of a large force of police who had been sent for to preserve order. Two jurymen who had been accepted by both sides were told to stand down, when the prosecution was informed that they were Catholics, and they became so enraged at this treatment that they stubbornly refused to leave their places. A platoon of constables had to eject them from the court room by force.

In the struggle that ensued several hot-headed members of Father McFadden's flock took a hand, and for a time it looked as though a riot would be precipitated under the Judge's nose. Another Catholic, when he had been accepted, after having been accepted, got very much excited and shouted to the Crown Attorney that Father McFadden had no share in the killing of Police-Inspector Martin, for whose murder he stood indicted. He declared that he was present and saw the blow struck which fell Martin to the earth, and that Father McFadden had already escaped from the church and was once ordered to stand down. The Crown Attorney, whose violence yesterday compelled the court to adjourn, were carefully excluded. The main object of the Crown Attorney appears to be the secured priest and to destroy his popularity with his people. An admission made to day by one of the crown witnesses, a police official who took part in the fight in which the Police Inspector lost his life, is regarded as of the highest importance by counsel for the defence. This man admitted that before Martin was struck at all he saw Father McFadden with blood running down his face, and perfectly well-known that Father McFadden had nothing to do with the violent riot which the police purposely excited when the rev. gentleman was arrested, and which resulted in Inspector Martin's death; but it is the desire of the Government to irritate the people to violence, in order to make political capital with the English people, that they may save themselves from the doom which they know to be impending over them. All their efforts in this direction, however, only serve to make their condemnation at the bye-elections more and more decisive.

An agreement has been reached between Mr. Higgins of Dublin, and a tenant named Klernan, in County Leitrim. Eight years' rent is forgiven on the payment of one year's, and the rent is reduced from 21s to 12s. This gradually the justice of Irish demands are being recognized by landlords all over the country.

The Government have pronounced the suppression of all National League branches in a considerable part of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. As soon as the suppression was announced the Lismore branch, one of those suppressed, held a mass meeting to show how indignantly they regarded such tyranny in a district absolutely free from crime. The protest states that the object of the Government is to aid Lord Hartington in collecting his rack-rents in Devonshire.

Glensharrold, which has already suffered so much from rack-rents and evictions, is again threatened with wholesale evictions, which are to be effected as usual by a large force of military and police.

Mr. P. J. Gordon was sentenced at Charlestown to six months' imprisonment under the Coercion Act, for advising some tenants on the Dillon estate who had been evicted to resume possession of their houses.

For a wonder John Ormond, a discharged soldier charged by a constable with having cheered for the Tipperary martyrs, was acquitted at Clonmel Petty Sessions. The defendant proved that he was at home when the cheering was said to have taken place. Three constables testified against him.

A similar case occurred at Tipperary, when fifty-nine residents were prosecuted by the Crown on a charge of riot, combination and conspiracy. Sergeant James Russell testified that he had taken down the names in pencil on the night of the occurrence, and had afterwards written over the pencil marks with ink. Mr. Redmond, counsel for the defendants, showed that there were no pencil marks under the ink, and the constable then admitted that this was the case. Other police gave evidence to confirm Sergeant Russell's testimony, but Rev. Father Hanly and several other respectable witnesses testified that the defendants were acting in the interests of order on the occasion in question. The magistrates dismissed the case. Perjuries are being exposed in the Coercion cases to an extraordinary extent of late. This is in consequence of the premium which is given by the Government in the way of protection to policemen who secure numerous convictions.

Peterborough, which returned a Gladstonian at the late election, had been regarded as a Tory pocket borough. The influence of the Fitzwilliam family was there supreme, and in 1855 the Hon. Mr. Fitzwilliam was returned by a majority of 258. At the recent election Lucy Sandeal, one of the delegates of the Liberal Union to Ireland, exerted herself in explaining to the people the sufferings to which the Irish are subjected, and of which she was herself an eye witness, and, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts of the Unionists, her representations contributed powerfully towards the Liberal victory by a majority of 251, a large majority, where 2,943 votes were cast, the Liberal candidate receiving 1,893 and the Conservative 1642. The Tories are disconcerted that the visit of the English delegates to Ireland is not so small a consequence as they imagined. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and a number of able English volunteers also contributed largely to the glorious victory for Home Rule.

Constable Morrissey, of Harristown, County Kilkenny, has pleaded his situation on account of the disgraceful and inhuman part which the police force are obliged to perform in Ireland. He intends to go to Texas, where he expects to earn his living in more honorable employment.

On the 26th ult. Mr. Wm. O'Brien was to become a first class misdemeanant in his prison, by which change in his position he would become entitled to many privileges not hitherto accorded him. Dr. Langer, M. P., in honor of Balfour's most noted "criminals," has accepted the nomination as Mayor of Cork. His election is a matter of course.

The chief efforts of the landlord combination are now directed towards reducing the tenantry to subjection on the Posenby, Clanciarde, Tottenham, Massacran, Coolgreany, Clongorey, Luggacurry and a few other estates. It is expected that the tenantry are defeated in these they will yield very generally throughout the country.

The two policemen, District Inspector Carter and Constable Twohey, who have been found guilty by the coroner's jury, at an inquest which the counsel for the defendants acknowledged to have been fairly and impartially conducted, are not to be prosecuted by the Crown, and have not been put even for a moment into prison; but the boys, whose only crime was that they escaped being killed by the murderous discharge which laid low their companion, Stephen Heffernan, have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment on a bogus charge of riot.

masters, and enjoy unlimited license to make war upon the people in the railway stations; yet we are assured by Mr. Balfour that the Irish people enjoy the same legal rights as the people of England.

It is already apparent that the Tory-Unionist coalition is breaking down. If Brighton should go Liberal at the election on Friday, or very materially reduce the Tory majority of three thousand three hundred, there would be a general flight of rats from the ship. Attorney General Webster made an obviously instructed statement the other night in the vicinity of Brighton, that if the Irish merely wanted a local Parliament for local matters, the present Government was quite willing to give it to them. A heavy reverse in Brighton would transform this loose suggestion into an offer of surrender to the Irish demands in their minimum form. There is nothing apparent save indications yet, but evidently it is going to be the most important session of the present Parliament. Mr. Parnell does not as yet commit himself to prophecy, but some of the Liberal leaders are hopeful that the Ministry may be beaten during the coming year.—London Correspondence of the Globe.

IRISH POLICE "REPORTERS." The trial of Dr. Counsel, Mr. W. Redmond, and others for conspiracy was commenced on Thursday at Athurstown before Messrs. Meldon and Brien. Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., appeared for all the prisoners, with the exception of Dr. Counsel, who defended himself. The charge was one of conspiracy, arising out of the late prosecution of Canon Doyle and other. Several police reporters were examined, all of whom were longhand writers, and some of whom created great amusement when Mr. Healy tested them. He read five hundred and eighty-seven words for one of them, and when the constable's notes were read he had but eighty-seven. Another of them who took notes from memory of a speech by Mr. Redmond was placed in a room after Mr. Healy had read him Mr. Chamberlain's speech on the Unionist Alliance. He was released after an hour and a half, when he had not a single word written, nor could he write anything from his memory. The court adjourned.

The prosecution was continued at Athurstown yesterday. Constable O'Connor gave evidence of a speech made by Mr. Redmond at New Ross on the 21st of June, and was severely cross-examined by Mr. Healy. Mr. FitzHenry deposed as to the six persons refusing to take the oath when giving evidence against Father Doyle. Police evidence was then given by Messrs. Redmond and Dr. Counsel, condemning the prosecution of Canon Doyle.

Towards the conclusion of the proceedings Mr. Redmond asked Mr. Meldon to pass sentence at once, and to give him a week more.

Mr. Meldon declined to take this course, and the case was again adjourned.—London Universe.

ANOTHER POLICE MURDER. An inquest on the body of Stephen Heffernan was held in the town of Tipperary, on the 25th ult. From the evidence it appears that about twenty young boys were hooting and throwing stones along the pavement when a body of police, commanded by District-Inspector Carter, charged on the boys, who ran away, but not in time to escape injury. One boy named Heffernan received a bullet, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. The town was in great tumult and excitement over this unwarranted cruelty on the part of the police force.

At the inquest, conducted by Michael Gleeson, Esq., the jury of twenty-one unanimously returned a verdict of wilful murder against John Coles Carter, Police Inspector, and Constable John Twohey, who in obedience to the officer's order, fired the fatal shot, and the jury also added that they called upon the Government to take immediate steps to prevent such unnecessary repetitions of deaths like Stephen Heffernan's, as they were of opinion such occurrences would tend to sarchy and crime. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the District Inspector and the constable. Mr. Bolton, crown prosecutor, attended on behalf of the police, while the case for the people was left to the able management of John Redmond, M. P.

AT THE INQUEST. At the conclusion of the inquest on the boy Heffernan, who was shot in Tipperary, Mr. Bolton said with the verdict of the jury he had nothing to say. He would not offer the slightest opinion one way or the other about it, but he felt he would not be justified as representing the Crown in allowing that proceeding to conclude without stating that in all his experience he never saw a case conducted with more ability, propriety and impartiality than by the present Coroner (applause).

Mr. Redmond entirely endorsed what Mr. Bolton had said. Speaking on behalf of the next-of-kin, they had the advantage at that inquiry of a firm, intelligent, and impartial gentleman presiding over the proceedings, who understood his business, and was determined to exercise his functions with firmness and impartiality (applause). A great deal more might be said, but he contented himself with saying he endorsed what Mr. Bolton had said, and it would not be possible for the most experienced and learned man in the country to conduct that inquiry with more firmness and impartiality (applause).

Mr. Pennafather said he should be allowed to endorse what had been said so eloquently by Mr. Redmond, and so candidly by Mr. Bolton. Mr. Gleeson thanked them sincerely for the kind words they had spoken of him, which he thoroughly and sincerely appreciated. There were really no thanks due to him at all, as he had only tried to do what he felt to be his duty. He had endeavored to hold the balance equally between both parties, and act as impartially as he could, and he hoped he had succeeded (applause).—Nesbit's Gardian.

Coroner Gleeson is nephew of Rev. Father Flannery, P. P., St. Thomas.

PIGS AND POLICE. The contest now going on in Tipperary between Mr. Smith-Barry and his tenants took a curious phase on Monday, the 7th ult., which is described in the Cork Herald. On that day the quarterly pig market was held in the town, and as it has been the custom for the landlord to collect tolls from all who sold their stock, Mr. Smith-Barry had policemen stationed at the seven custom-gaps through which the animals had to pass in order to get into the market. It is the right to collect these tolls that had been sold for £100, but this year the landlord had taken the collection into his own hands.

There has been a growing dissatisfaction on payment of these tolls, which are said to be illegal, still they have been fairly paid down to the present time; but now that Mr. Smith-Barry is engaged in the landlord combination to coil at rack-rents throughout Ireland, the Tipperary tenants determined to pay no tolls.

The policemen were armed with loaded rifles at each of the seven gaps to bully the farmers as they came up, but the farmers came in crowds two or three hundred at a time with as many as a hundred pigs together, and thus amid inextricable confusion they were generally able to baffle the police, so that very little if any toll was collected. While at most of the spots a few farmers were holding parley with the collectors and the police, the crowd made for a gap which was not strongly guarded, and thus forced their way through. In many cases the pigs, paying no attention to the policemen's rifles, made a rush, whereby the police were thrown into the mud, and were sometimes carried some distance on the backs of the larger animals. An eye witness of the scene says: "They never responded to the call for silence, but instead burst through the lines."

This lasted from an early morning until about 10 o'clock a. m., after which the arrivals of pigs became fewer, and the police began to make a firmer stand. As car-loads of pigs arrived, they were unmercifully beaten with the stocks of the men came in for a large share of the blows. The police were thus able to make some arrests, amounting to twenty-five men, women and children, twenty horses and one hundred and twenty-five pigs. It is said, however, that they will summon altogether about two hundred persons for riot. The legality of the toll collections will be contested at law, but whatever the result may be, the tolls collected will not cover the expense of collection. It is undoubted that the ridiculousness of the position in which they were placed as pig drivers will cause dissatisfaction, even among the police, and the wholesale occurrence will contribute to the overthrow of the landlord combination and of the Government which sustains it.

EVICTED CATTLE SALES. In every warfare much depends upon the possession of the numerous points of vantage, and it is the same with the great struggle for liberty, which is going on in Ireland. The landlords depend greatly on the production of cattle when the tenants are evicted, and tillage ceases. Hence, if there were no sale for the seized cattle of evicted tenants, the landlords would be more slow in having recourse to eviction; and it is a great point gained by the Irish tenantry that the best markets in England and Scotland are practically closed to the sale of confiscated Irish cattle. It is only by carefully concealing the sources from which the cattle come that sales can be effected at all, so great is the sympathy of the English and Scotch people with Irish sufferers. Butchers generally will not buy, or if they do, their customers will not patronize them. This fact has contributed largely to the success of the tenants in many cases where they have succeeded in getting satisfactory settlements with their landlords.

Consequently the landlords find it to be very difficult for the tenantry are now so well organized that they trace and follow the evicted cattle whithersoever the landlords send them, and they make known their character to the buyers, who thereupon refuse to buy, or if they are in a position to defy public opinion, which may sometimes happen, they buy at their own price, which is of course the lowest possible.

An example of this has recently occurred at Liverpool. The Liverpool Echo says: "At a sale of cattle at Stanley Market yesterday a consignment of store cattle which had belonged to evicted tenants on Lord Massarene's estate, in the county of Louth, was offered to purchasers and several came into the hands of a St. Helen's butcher. During the afternoon one of the evicted tenants and a drover went to St. Helen's to trace the cattle, but we believe they were unsuccessful. As soon as the butcher in question discovered the class of cattle he had purchased, he took steps quietly to dispose of them, and they have not reached St. Helen's."

Nothing manifests more clearly than this the odium which attaches to the purchasing of such cattle, and in order to prevent its becoming known three or four detectives had been employed in this case to watch all strangers who came near the pen where the cattle were kept to prevent them from informing the buyers whence the cattle came. These very precautions enabled the public to see through the whole trick, and it was only by a private bargain with a country buyer, in a hotel near by, that a sale could be effected. Buyers at Dublin have not yet attained to the same public spirit which has been shown at Liverpool and Edinburgh, but it may be expected that they will do so before long, though with the Coercion Law the Irish authorities are able to distort into a crime even a wink or a nod by which buyers might be supposed to be informed of the character of the stock offered for sale. A number of cattle have been recently sold in Dublin market from Lord Lansdowne's Loughran estate. The buyers were from Manchester.

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