

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The building of the new museum in Kildare street, Dublin, has progressed very considerably, and a good deal of the time which was lost in the earlier stages of the work has been made up. The main walls are now more than forty feet in height, while a great portion of the columns, ornamental pillars, and pilasters are in their positions. It will be a worthy addition to the many beautiful buildings of the city. The end of the museum, which is to face the new library, will make the approach to Leinster House look very striking. As stipulated in the specification, Irish materials have been used as far as possible.

Kildare.

On Tuesday, May 24th, His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin arrived in Athy from Carlow, accompanied by his chaplain, Father Pettit. During the day His Grace confirmed over 600 children, after which he drove through the Lugganacore estate, accompanied by the following clergymen: Rev. J. Doyle, P. P.; Rev. J. Colgan, P. P.; Rev. Fintan Phelan, P. P.; Rev. J. Deegan, P. P.; Castledareagh; Rev. Father Pettit, Rev. J. Staples, C. C.; Rev. J. Carroll, C. C.; Rev. P. J. Monahan, C. C.; Rev. Robert Staples, C. C.; Francis street, Dublin; and Rev. Father Hunt, Castledareagh. Preparations had been made to illuminate the town in the evening, and bat barrels were lighted on the hills around. The Archbishop's visit created the greatest enthusiasm among the people. He visited the local schools, and expressed delight at their excellent management. He proceeded to Castledareagh next day, and will conclude his visitations at Ballymore on Thursday.

The Clongrove tenantry, who adopted the "Plan of Campaign" in December last, have agreed to settle with the landlord at an allowance of 10 per cent on the value of the land, and to pay the landlord of all costs incurred in ejectment proceedings. Deeds for possession were obtained against ten of the tenants at the Nass January quarter sessions, but no steps were taken to enforce them. The original demand was for 15 and 25 per cent.

Queen's County.

The fund for the defence of Lord Lansdowne's Lugganacore tenants, now amounts to over £2,000. This sum has been exclusively collected in Queen's County and parts of Kildare and Carlow.

Westmeath.

On Mr. William Chapman's estate at Southill, near Delvin, a reduction of 15 per cent has been obtained, and the guarantee that no rent will be called for until October, thus practically wiping away a half year altogether besides the landlord paying all costs.

Carlow.

There was a pathetic element in the death of Mr. John A. Blake, M. P., for Carlow, which took place on May 22d. Mrs. Blake, it appears, went out from their residence, Queen Anne's Mansions, London, at about 10 o'clock that morning, leaving her husband in perfect health. When she returned an hour later he was dead. Mr. Blake was sixty years of age, was genial in manner, and was one of the best respected public men in Ireland. His painful sudden and unexpected death has elicited expressions of heartfelt regret from members of all parties in the House of Commons, and the deepest sympathy is expressed with Mrs. Blake in her bereavement. Heart disease was the cause of his death. The doctors had recommended Mr. Blake to retire from Parliament, as the late hours and excitement might be injurious to his health; but he said it was impossible for him to do so until he had shared the labors of his colleagues in opposing the Coercion Bill to the bitter end. He had made up his mind, however, to retire then, and to set out on another visit to South Africa.

Longford.

On the 26th of May, the eviction campaign on Mr. Casack's property, in the county Longford, was resumed by a large force of police, under command of Benjamin Hill, R. M.; County Inspector Reeves, and District Inspectors Moffatt and Flower. The scene of the proceeding was the parish of Moydow. The first tenant visited was a widow named Mary Courtney, in the townland of Clonsnot. She held about fifteen acres of the worst of land, for which she was charged £1 an acre. She had been served with notice to quit in 1877, and, as in the case of the Knockatany tenants who were evicted the previous day, possession was demanded in 1883, when with the other tenants she sought the benefit of the tenancy Act. The poor woman, who is old and feeble, gave up peaceable possession and was readmitted as caretaker; but in the case of admission the landlord's representative, a clerk named Anderson, insisted that the cattle should be removed off the land. The farm which she held was surrounded with recent and previously evicted farms, on which the landlord places large lots of bullocks to graze, and as he never makes up a fence the bullocks easily break in and eat down the tenants' little bits of tillage and meadow, and the latter are afraid to say a word owing to the dreadful tyranny and the many evictions carried out on the estate. A tenant named George Murphy, who is Protestant, was next visited. In past times he was in comfortable circumstances, but from the fall of prices and other causes he has come to the wall. Murphy was inclined to treat the agent rather brusquely, and for his malice, as in the case of old McGrath, he was evicted. Two tenants named Kennan and McGrath, who live near the village of Tashenny, were next visited. They were both, in their time, among the most respectable and well-circumstanced farmers in the parish. When Casack refused to acknowledge them as tenants they shared the fate of their fellow-tenants and manfully went into court against him to fight the matter out. This was their deathknell, for the money which was sent was refused was expended in costly litigation, and eventually Casack triumphed and the two men were immediately evicted. This was about five years ago, and the men, having no other place to go, re-entered their houses, in which they lived until now, when they were again evicted root and branch and threatened with all the consequences of

the law if they ventured in again. This concluded all the evictions in Moydow; and a tenant named Kelan having been dispossessed in Derry more the proceedings came to an end and the cavalcade returned to town.

Cork.

A correspondent writes:—"The public ought to be informed through the press of the generosity of a Protestant minister towards his tenantry in this side of the country. The Rev. Mr. Swansay, Protestant minister, New Barry, Malton, came here amongst his Glengrove tenantry, to receive his usual rent, on the 9th May. The gridding landlords of the country can take his example and adopt his generous course if they have any spark of humanity about them. Without looking into the case, the Rev. Mr. Swansay gave a reduction of 40 per cent. off the present half year's rent. The returns of emigration from Queenstown during the last month show that seven thousand left the port since the 1st of May. The number in April was close on twelve thousand, while in May last year only about five thousand left."

At the residence of Mr. Robert O'Brien, Sunning, Conn., on Saturday, 21st of May, took place one of the most heart-rending and heartless evictions that ever disgraced unhappy landlord-ridden Ireland. It seemed so cruel and uncalled for, that even the government officials were heard to express their horror, and many of them the law the efforts made by the Rev. Father Neville, and his curate, Father Savage, to effect a settlement, said they never assisted at so heartless an eviction. This farm of about 170 acres, some of it not worth a half a crown per acre, was bought some eighteen years ago, for £750, by Mr. O'Brien, the evicted tenant's father, and by this he purchased his present claim to the buildings made by him, and since then he had paid £500 more. The rent is admitted by every good judge of the value of land, to be a very high rent. The landlord is "Rev. Mr. McLoughlin, of Doon, county Limerick. Mr. O'Brien had for years been strictly to the ruin of his family, to pay this rent, and at present he only owed a year's rent and the running bills. It would make almost the stones weep to see that old respectable man, Mrs. Clancy, Mr. O'Brien's mother-in-law, who had been evicted by the very same McLoughlin, and her delicate daughter, Mrs. O'Brien, and her six young children, the youngest only five weeks old, turned out in the bitter rain and biting wind, thrown shelterless on a bleak world. There was many a tear shed, and many a hearty curse on the Rev. Mr. McLoughlin, and remarks by no means complimentary to him or his clan.

Limerick.

On May 27th, Father Mathew Ryan arrived in Herbertstown, from Dublin, and was accorded a most enthusiastic demonstration. He was met outside the village by the band and a large throng, who cheered vigorously for "the general." He replied to an address congratulating him on his release, and said he was still of the same opinion as to the necessity of the "Plan of Campaign" for the evicted tenants to defeat unjust landlords. Mr. Clancy also spoke and was followed by Mr. Frank McGuire, who said the landlords now tried to come at the rank and file of the organization in Herbertstown when they failed to subvert its leaders. Leaving Herbertstown for Limerick, Father Ryan was escorted by a procession of ladies, who warmly joined in the popular manifestation of applause. At night tar barrels or bonfires blazed in the streets, and every house in the village excepting the police barracks was illuminated.

Clare.

The landlords of West Clare having formed a combination against their tenants, it is not surprising that the tenants should look to defensive measures. At a Convention, held on May 19th, at Kilrush, the gage was picked up and measures were taken to protect the tenants' interests. The Convention was a highly representative gathering. The leading clergy and prominent laymen from almost every district in the threatened region were present, and there was a large attendance of delegates from the various branches of the League. The Very Rev. Dr. Dyan, P. P., V. F., of Kilrush, was in the chair. One thing was made abundantly clear by the course of the days doing—that the spirit of the Clare priests, and of the Clare people as well, were never higher, and that the impetus coming from the far north having any deterrent effect upon their resistance to landlord plunder, will but make them all the sterner. It was decided to hold a great public meeting to give further impetus to the defensive movement.

Waterford.

The death is announced, at his residence, 27 Castle Street, Waterford, on May 23d, of Daniel Wyse, aged ninety-seven years. Deceased had a vivid recollection up to the time of his demise of the manning of the Hessian Cavalry on Waterford Quay, in '98. He was sixty years in the employment of Messrs. Clelland, and fifty years (or since the Father Mathew epoch) a total abstainer. His remains were followed to his last resting place at St. Mary's, Ballygunner, by a large number of friends and relatives.

Kerry.

It is stated on good authority that the sub Sheriff of the county, Mr. Huggard, is making preparations on a large scale to carry on the remainder of the evictions on the property of the "Hon." R. Wynne, at Glengiblin, after the last evictions, Mr. Lloyd, the proprietor of a travelling circus, who is neither an Irishman nor Catholic, was so horrified at the misery he witnessed, that he sent to the Rev. Father Quilter, P. P., £2, which he wished to give in charity for the poor evicted tenants.

On May 21st, the Sheriff, accompanied by a force of police from the surrounding stations, evicted six families on the estate of Colonel Rowin, in the Camp district, near Tralee. None of them were readmitted as caretakers.

Tipperary.

The Cork Herald publishes a circular which, it states, has been issued by the Inspector-General of Constabulary to the different police stations throughout the country, calling on the men to subscribe funds to purchase a horse and jockey, to be presented to the Queen in celebration of her Jubilee. The subscriptions are to be voluntary, but the sergeant in

each station is to note down the names of non-subscribers!

Antrim.

The Most Rev. Dr. McAllister, Bishop of Down and Connor, has made the following changes in his diocese:—Rev. James McShane, C. C., St. Patrick's, Belfast, to be P. P., Aboghill; Rev. Bernard Falcoun, C. C., St. Matthew's, to be C. C., St. Patrick's, Belfast; Rev. Daniel McDonnell, C. C., Whitehouse, to be C. C., St. Matthew's, Belfast; Rev. Hugh Macaulay to be C. C., Whitehouse.

On the 25th ult., during his absence, Emergency caretaker Shaw's wooden hut, on Robert Fletcher's evicted farm, Lurg, estate of Sir Samuel Hayes, was totally burned down. It is alleged a police patrol observing the flames, hastened thereto, but was unable to save the hut. During the burning Shaw's loaded revolver, also many cartridges, exploded, terrorizing the police, who, not being in the line of fire, luckily escaped unhurt. This is the fourth alleged malicious burning in connection with this farm since 1879.

On May 26th, a special meeting of the Magistrates' Board of Guardians was held, Colonel Conyngham presiding, for the purpose of considering a motion of Mr. Smith with regard to giving outdoor relief to evicted tenants on the Ballinreagh portion of the "Shinnah" estate. Mr. Smith proposed his motion, and Mr. Henry O'Neill seconded it. After a very heated discussion, an amendment was moved by Campbell Guesen, J. P., seconded by Mr. Burnett, "That no outdoor relief be granted," which was carried by a majority of 5-30 voting for the amendment and 17 against.

Galway.

A splendid victory has been achieved under the "Plan of Campaign" at Tyneah, near Loughrea. In November, the tenants, when served with notice to pay, asked what reductions would they get. The answer was that they would only get 10 per cent. The tenants demanded twenty, which being refused, they left in a body. They then immediately adopted the "plan." After a period for reflection the landlord has ordered his agent to close with their offer. Who will say he is not wise in his generation?

A serious disturbance arose on the 27th of May, in the Arnan Islands. A large force of police was protecting a collector serving notices for payment of county cess. A crowd collected on North Island, determined to face the police, and three men at them. The police fired and injured several of them, and took one prisoner. Mr. Kelly, the collector, was much hurt with stones, as were also some of the policemen. Further resistance to this rate is expected.

Maye.

A despatch dated Westport, May 26th, says: "Within the past few days John Jennings, the sheriff's officer, accompanied by his usual retinue of bailiffs, and a large force of police under the command of Captain Segrave, R. M., were engaged carrying out a number of evictions, principally on the estate of Colonel Clacy, an absentee landlord residing in London, in the Ballymore and Achill districts. Seven families in all were evicted; one tenant was admitted as caretaker, owing to a member of the family being ill. No resistance was offered by the people. At the eviction on a small island called Inishbeg, four miles off Ballymore, so poor were the tenants, and the women and children, that the small detachment of police who went to the island to protect the bailiffs, on seeing them, opened a subscription to which each of them contributed, and in that way made up a small sum, which they handed them. All the families evicted had been recipients of outdoor relief during the past year."

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Nature Makes No Mistakes. Nature's own remedy for bowel complaints, cholera morbus, cholera, cramps, vomiting, sea sickness, cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, and all diseases of a like nature belonging to the summer season, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which can be obtained of all dealers in medicine.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspepsia Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself better health than she has been for years."

A Professional Opinion. Rev. F. Gunner, M. D., of Liatowell, Ont., says regarding B. B. B.: "I have used your excellent Burdock Compound in practice and in my family since 1884, and hold it No. 1 on my list of native remedies. Your three busy B's never sting, weaken or worry."

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

A NEW TREATMENT. Sufferers 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 eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past 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 practitioners are benefited, while the patient medicine 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 Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 308 West King street, Toronto, Canada, 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.

A BRAVE LITTLE IRISH GIRL.

Irish Times.

The following touching little episode of the Irish famine was related to the writer by the gentleman who was a witness and an actor in it. Mr. T.—(the gentleman referred to) was in the year 1845, charged with the management of a considerable district, the property of a nobleman in the South of Ireland. The country was mountainous, the soil poor, the population large, and dependent solely on the potato for their subsistence. When this crop failed the problem of devising a means to save the people from starvation presented itself with terrible urgency. Among other expedients wholesale emigration was resorted to, and the nobleman above-mentioned placed a large sum of money at Mr. T.'s command for the purpose of helping all who were anxious to leave for America. This was a very timely suggestion, and the nobleman himself was the first to avail himself of the opportunity of escaping from the stricken country. After a time, however, when the most destitute had been thus provided for, the funds at Mr. T.'s disposal began to run low, and he announced that, in all future cases, he would require a certain proportion of the sum needed for relief to be furnished by the emigrants themselves. Hundreds still pressed forward to accept of these terms; and among them a family one day presented itself who had made up the proportion of money required, with the exception of one child's share. They entreated that this child might be overlooked, and that the whole family might be sent out together. Mr. T., however, said that he could not relax the requirement in their case without injustice to hundreds of other families, and that circumstances compelled him to adhere inflexibly to the rule which he had laid down. After much consultation the parents decided to accept the terms offered, and consented to leave one of their children—a little boy of seven or eight years—behind in charge of some neighbors. With heavy hearts they set out on their journey to the port from whence they were to take ship, for though hoping to be able before long to send back from America sufficient money to bring the child out after them, yet they felt that they were leaving him now behind them in a land stricken with famine and pestilence, and among neighbors overwhelmed with their own wants and sufferings. On arriving at the port they found that a heavy gale was blowing, and were told that the vessel would not sail on the day fixed, and that, until her departure, they would receive daily subsistence money on presenting themselves at the Emigration Office. Immediately the thought came into their minds that, by staving themselves to the utmost, they might, if the gale lasted, perhaps be able to save out of their daily subsidy the proportion required to be contributed towards the little boy's passage. Thus putting themselves on famine rations they allowed the balance of their daily pittance to accumulate. Day after day passed, and still the storm raged and the vessel delayed. At last, to their extreme joy, the vessel was made up, but the gale by this time had gone down, and it was announced that the packet would sail on the next day. Then arose the question of transmitting the money, so that they might be able to bring the child with them in the vessel. Some one must start at once, and run across the mountain—some forty miles to accomplish their purpose, for there was no means to pay fair by rail or car. Neither father nor mother could run the risk of returning too late to take their passage in the ship, and so leave their family of little children to arrive in America without them. Finally, they decided that the eldest girl, some twelve years old, should start at once across the country with the money; and, supplying her with nearly all their allowance of provisions for that day, they let her go with many a tear and prayer and blessing. The next morning, Mr. T. was dressing, when his servant came to him to inform that a poor little girl was lying on the steps of the hall door, almost dead, and asked to see him immediately. Hurrying down he found the child, who had faithfully performed her trust, lying on the door step, faint with exhaustion, her clothes drenched with rain, her feet blistered and bleeding from the journey. He picked her up, and, seeing her eyes light up, and the color flushed her little pale worn cheek, and, stretching out her thin hand with the savings of the week in it, she said—"Oh, sir, here is the money. Will you send my brother with us now?" It need scarcely be added that, although the sorrowing parents mourned the absence of both their children on their voyage, the next packet brought them out looking well and happy; nor is there any need of describing the joy of the meeting, nor the wild and touching expressions of affection with which they welcomed the little girl who had accomplished her trust, though she almost lost her life.

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CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by Dr. W. C. India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. He writes: "I will give you a recipe of a charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Send me your name, address, and stamp, naming this paper, W. C. India, 148 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y."

WAGNERS IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. This cure has been weighed in that balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Ailments, and for Blood Impurity, is decided.

NATIONAL PILLS will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough cathartic.

Sisters of Charity

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certifies to the inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases, among the many unfortunate children under their care. Mrs. S. D. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes concerning the treatment of her daughter, who was troubled with sore eyes, as follows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

may be "fair and foremost of the train that wait on man's most dignified and happiest state," but the dignity and happiness of man cannot long endure without the health that may be obtained in a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A. W. Parker, lumber dealer, 209 Bleury street, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and with Salt Rheum

My Little Girl.

and must say that she never took anything that helped her so much. I think her eyes never looked so well, as now, since they were affected, and her general health is improving every day. She has taken but half a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "My weak eyes were made strong by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief, until I commenced using

I was cured of both diseases by using six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M. G. Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspepsia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "I was completely cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee, Joppa, Md., writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it has done me so much good that I shall always regard it as the best of blood purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers. In all cases requiring a powerful alternative treatment. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

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References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennox, Brantford; Mowbray, Ingersoll; Corns, Farkhill; Twiby, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

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SECOND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

"Dearly beloved, wonder not if the world hate you."—Words from this Sunday's Epistle.

In former times, my dear brethren, the world gave very clear and unmistakable proofs of its hatred of the Church, of her children and of their principles. In these days, in the centuries immediately succeeding our Lord's ascension into heaven, the profession of faith in Him and in the Christian religion involved very often the sacrifice and surrender of all that men hold dear and for which they work and toil in this life. In those times men were obliged to make a choice; if they wished to be rich and powerful, to hold high places and to have great influence, or even if their desires were more limited and modest, so that they were satisfied with a peaceful and humble life in the midst of those they loved, the world required and exacted of them submission to its decrees, and would not permit them to enjoy any of those things except upon terms which no Christian could accept. To enforce submission to its terms the world put forth its power to the uttermost, and for refusing this submission multitudes of Christians gave up friends and fortune, power and place, and even life itself.

But great as the power of the world was, and great too, as was its hatred, the Church gained the victory, and the world seemed to be peace. We should, however, deceive ourselves if we were to believe that a real peace was made by the world with the Church. It did not make a real peace; it carried on the war in other ways; it changed its methods, and new arms were adopted—tactics and deceit and blandishment and flattery. The conflict between the world and the Church has been carried on from the beginning; it is being carried on now, and it will be carried on until the end of time.

At first sight it may be surprising to hear that there is such a conflict in our own times. Many of the children of the Church seem to be on such good terms with the world that the words of St. John, "Dearly beloved, wonder not if the world hate you," seem when addressed to them to be based upon a supposition of the facts of the case. But that there is such a conflict, a simple every day illustration will show.

What the world worships is success, and in our own times and country no success is more valued than that in making money. At the foot of the rich man all the world lies prostrate, and even though the man of getting his riches may not have been very honorable or even honest, his faults will soon be forgiven and forgotten. This is the view of the world. What, however, is the Church's view on this point? Is she ready to lavish her praises upon the possessors of wealth? On the contrary, she would to every one of her children that it would be better to hold the most humble place in this world, to lead the hardest and most laborious life rather than to defraud or rob any one, even of so paltry a sum as ten dollars. Moreover, she requires that those who have become wealthy through dishonest means, or by any other means, should restore to the utmost of their power. And more than this, she teaches that so far from its being the wealthy who are worthy of the highest honor, it is those who, in order to be like Christ in His poverty, give up of their own accord the riches which they may possess, or the opportunity of acquiring them, and following the counsels of our Lord, deprive themselves of everything.

The Ventriloquist and the Devil.

Gallagher, the celebrated Irish ventriloquist, falling into company with an itinerant Methodist preacher, who was a furious bigot, the latter attempted to prove from Scripture (Book of Samuel) that all ventriloquists were descended from the devil. "For," said he, "when Saul applied to the witch of Endor about bringing up Samuel, it was not Samuel who spoke but the devil." "Well," replied Gallagher, "are you then possessed of the devil? For I suspect you are." The preacher flew into a rage (the very thing Gallagher wanted) and protested most loudly that he defied the devil and all his works. "Oh, oh, you're not possessed, are you?" continued Gallagher; and, looking quite simple like into his antagonist's face, he added, "I'd like to know who's that singing in your stomach?" At the same time every one in the room distinctly heard a voice as it were, singing a stanza of a song, one of the unfortunate preacher's free verse volleys. The preacher roared like a wild bull, stamped and raved and ran about the apartment, and then ran and raved and foamed again, and at last, amid shouts of laughter, he darted from the room, leaving all sorts of impressions on poor Gallagher. Had the matter ended there, it would have been all well enough, but did not, for next day the poor preacher had an attack of English cholera, and he died. It was Gallagher who had introduced him there.

Cholera Infantum.

That terrible scourge among children may be speedily cured by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All forms of bowel complaints, nausea and vomiting from an ordinary diarrhoea to the most subacute of Canadian cholera, can be subdued by its prompt use. It is the best remedy known for children or adults suffering from summer complaints.