

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

There is a too well-known place in Kingstown, near Dublin, called the "Bird's Nest," to which young Catholics are trepanned, or in which they are unfairly detained. The other day a Catholic mother went there to get back her children. She was imprisoned for four hours in a waiting-room, and in her most just and excusable anger she broke a window. The case came before a Protestant judge, and he most properly refused to punish the poor distracted mother. Her children have been rescued. Such an institution is a disgrace.

Kilkenny.

September 5th, at Kilkenny, the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg conferred the sacred Order of Priesthood on the following gentlemen, all students of St. Kieran's College:—Rev. Ambrose Lowry, Borris-in-Osney; Rev. William Costigan, Comeragh; Rev. Edward Fitzpatrick, Lisdowney; Rev. Thomas Brophy, Ballynahinch; Rev. Lawrence O'Keefe, Dunmore.

Wexford.

A new chapter in the history of the struggle which the Kinsale girls are making for their old homestead was opened on September 4th, in the Session House, Newtownbarry. The prosecution of these females and their subsequent imprisonments have attracted a good deal of public attention in the past, and Ellen on the above date was notified that unless the fine imposed on her some months ago for trespass on her evicted farm, was paid, the rigors of the law would be carried out. She stoutly refused to comply with this mandate, and she has once again found herself the occupant of a prison cell.

Westmeath.

Dr. Joseph Dillon Kelly has been duly sworn in as a magistrate for the county Westmeath. The appointment is a most popular one. Dr. Kelly's father filled the position of town magistrate for over half a century, and gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Hugh O'Neill, P. L. G., of the Mullingar Union, has also been sworn in as a magistrate for the county. Mr. O'Neill is also a Catholic and a sterling Nationalist.

Cork.

On Sept. 6th, Mr. Martin Forrest, a large farmer, who was recently evicted near Millstreet, for nonpayment of rent, was, at Millstreet Petty Sessions, committed for trial to the assizes. He was detained in custody, but was informed that if he gave up possession of his holding he would be allowed out on bail. Sixteen laborers who were found engaged in cutting the crops on Mr. Forrest's farms were fined 10s, and compensation was awarded for the damage. Mr. Paul, the Resident Magistrate, said if the men were found there again they would be sent to prison without the option of a fine. The cases against Mr. Forrest for trespass caused by his cattle on the evicted farm were also heard and fines were imposed.

A few nights ago upwards of one hundred men, some with horses and carts and others with spades, scythes, and sickles, appeared on the farm at Killybraher of an evicted tenant named Shaugbush. The party did the potatoes, cut the oats, and had them all removed before morning. Mr. Saunders is agent over that estate. On Sunday, Sept. 5th, a collection was made at the gate of the Chapel at Killybraher, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The collection was being made by the members of the National League, and when Father Ahern, P. P., came up, he ordered the collectors away, alleging that they were intimidating the parishioners. The collectors refused to leave, and, though the men were not removed by force, two policemen remained close by during the collection. The action of Father Ahern was commented upon at the National League meeting which was subsequently held.

In consequence of the action taken by Mr. P. H. Pope with regard to the eviction of one of his tenants named Donohy, it has been found impossible to get laborers to cut and save the crops on the farm, and in consequence a number of Emergency men had to be employed to do the work. An additional force of police has been stationed at Carrigrohane since the work commenced, so as to afford protection to the men should any attempt be made to molest them. Up to the present, however, nothing has occurred to call for their assistance.

Limerick.

On Sept. 4, Mr. H. F. Kearney, solicitor, Cork, attended at Limerick, for the purpose of receiving rents from the tenants on the estate of Mr. John Lator, of Mr. Sugrue, Mr. O'Connell, Grenagh, the agent, offered to receive the May gate at a valuation, and the offer was accepted. One hundred and thirty paid, and ten more who asked for time, had their application granted.

Clare.

Mr. Studdart, Captain Vandeleur's agent, at the rent office, Kiltrush, is giving abatements of four shillings in the pound on all old rents and arrears. In some cases where two years' rent was due, the agent has given a clear receipt for one year's rent. Several of the tenants on the estate are paying their rents with these reductions. Where judicial rents have been fixed no abatements will be given by Mr. Studdart.

Kerry.

On the night of Sept. 4th, a large concourse of people, with scythes, sickles, and hoes, assembled on the evicted farm of Richard Lawlor, of Ballymacolligott, and removed all crops there from view in a short time. The crops were to be removed for the landlord on the following day.

It is stated that it is the intention of Gen. Buller to break up many of the protection posts through the county Kerry, and concentrate the police at certain centres, from which larger bodies of constabulary are usual will start at certain hours during the night and patrol the disturbed districts. There is no doubt that the present system of isolated protection huts has been found to be worse than useless. It has, in fact, been grossly abused. Many persons are now being protected by police whose lives and properties are as safe in Kerry as they would be in Dublin. A "protection" constable, speaking recently on this point, said:—"Why, sir, you are not considered an atrocious fellow now unless you have a couple of police continually at your tail."

The social standard of certain classes of persons in Kerry may in fact be estimated by the number of constabulary in attendance on them. Though constables are generally considered sufficient for the proportion of an Emergency man, while it takes thirty-nine, according to Lord Salisbury, to do duty for a noble lord. To put it in the mildest way, the police are utterly disgusted with the work they have to perform at present in Kerry. "It is bad enough," said a constable, "to be stuck by the side of a ditch all through a wet night, but to be housed in what is little better than a pig sty, and reported because you may look crooked at a drunken Emergency man that one is protecting is more than a fellow can bear." It may not be a pleasant duty attending an Emergency man in his cups on his way home from a neighboring public house but if anything, "it is pleasant work for a policeman," said the constable, "than being obliged to stand the insolence of some of the Kerry squires that we have to attend." It is right to add the constable stated that this remark only applied to some of the class mentioned.

Armagh.

A proclamation appears in the Gazette signed by three of the Lord Justices, revoking a proclamation dated 18th June last, whereby it was declared that the Peace Preservation Act should be in force in those portions of the county Armagh not previously proclaimed. The sale of arms and ammunition, by a further proclamation in the Gazette, is declared to be unrestricted in exempted districts.

Down.

An English tourist writes as follows to one of the London papers:—"Were Buncecrans separated from the English tourist by any other strait than the Irish Sea, its fortune would be made. Were Buncecrans in Iceland, Newfoundland, the Azores, or even in the Sandwich Islands, British enterprise would find it out, and its fortune would be made. Because it is in Ireland the 'place' is already a ruin before it has a history or a fortune. The hotel is admirably placed on a projecting eminence, commanding wide and splendid views up Lough Swilly, inland, and down towards the headlands which land look this lake-like arm of the Atlantic. To the northward just a glimpse is obtained of the gleaming white of the lighthouse of Dunnet Head, which shows its light to the broad Atlantic."

Tyrone.

A new and quite ingenious plan for disfranchising National voters has been discovered in North Tyrone. That constituency, notwithstanding the weight of the Hamilton influence, is not so safe as the friends of the young scion of the Baronscourt family, who represents it in Parliament, are apt to neglect any precaution. Twice within a year the youthful Territorialist has been hard pushed to obtain a majority of a few hundred. It will not be the fault of the Orangemen in the division, with their sympathies of high and low degree, if he is beaten next time. They are respectable men, their constitutionalism, and do not favor Shan-kill road methods of defending the Union, and perpetuating its blessed consequences. Men too wise to be involved in any such questionable practices, they nevertheless have an aptitude to exploit the Orange regime. Some cases heard before the revising barrister at Strabane, on September 9th, illustrate how the trick is done. In that town, it would appear, extensive mills, owned by the Messrs. Herdman, are situated. They give very considerable employment, and the workers mostly live in dwellings the property of the mill-owners. In cases where the occupier is a Nationalist or a Catholic, and a member of his family works in the mill—a girl of nearly every family is so engaged—the female miller's vote is entered as the tenant's, and the tenant, who otherwise qualified, is deprived of his franchise rights. Where the occupier is an Orangeman, or an anti-Nationalist of any shade, although he may not work in the mill, he is properly returned as the tenant. "It is a different rule," says the principle followed, and so the work of "salting" the register goes gallily forward.

Galway.

The late stiff resistance to eviction has made Woodford, county Galway, a historic spot; but recent demonstration will make it more famous still. There are forty-nine men in custody for defending Brude's and Saunders' houses; and to save the houses for these prisoners, contingents from every National League branch for twenty miles around assembled in their thousands on September 7, with the needful farming implements, spread themselves over the various fields, and within an hour had all the necessary operations performed. The men of the district which has Woodford for a centre have set an example to the rest of Ireland of the resolute way in which the struggle with landlordism should be carried on. It should be added that many of those who took part in this practical demonstration came from Tipperary and Clare, as well as from several districts of Galway.

Lord Clanciarke has had his whistle and he will have to pay for the article pretty smartly. It is stated that out of the total of something like ten thousand pounds which the late proceedings in Woodford cost, about six thousand is the proportion which the most noble blood-sucker will have to pay as his share. In rigid justice he ought to be compelled to pay every penny. But, however, the balance of the cost is to be met, it is a glorious satisfaction to know that the penny of rent did the exterminator get as a result of the wicked and wanton campaign.

Mayo.

Mr. Thomas F. Routledge, Turlough Park, Castlebar, Sub-sheriff of the county, his assistants and bailiffs, accompanied by thirty members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, at an early hour on September 5th, attended at Westport quay for the purpose of embarking on board the gunboat Bannister, and proceeding to Innishkeel and Innishbeg Islands, situate in Blackbay, about ten miles to the north of Castlebar, where there is a large number of families, met with difficulty. Just at the hour at which it was arranged the gunboat was to start, a telegram was received by the commander from the Admiralty authorities countermanding the ship to go on the ground that even if she had gone to the islands, the Sheriff

could not possibly carry out the evictions, it being Sunday. On receipt of this order the party of police—many of whom had been drafted from long distances, with the Sheriff and bailiffs—returned to town. The population on the island of Innishkeel consists of twenty-two families, of whom fifteen are to be cast from their homes. The decrees are at the suit of Mr. John C. Walsh, of Castlehill, in North Mayo. Evicting landlords are repulsive types of humanity, but they are as angels of light in the front work of evicting landlords. There is a specimen of the latter happily rare brood down in the West, who seems to be completely unused so far as ordinary human feelings go. She is known to fame as Miss Harriet Gardiner. She displays more than a masculine vindictive spirit in her dealing with her tenants, with whom she is in a chronic state of warfare and deadly animosity. The savage Amazon was engaged on September 7 with a force of a hundred police and a party of bailiffs and emergency men in the front work of evicting a number of poor people at a place called Afoff, in the county Mayo, and she personally superintended the cruel operation of flinging the miserable people out and tearing down their shielings. The excited landlord looking on vented their feelings in malediction and abuse, but the pachydermate female was not a whit moved by these exhibitions of feeling; she is quite accustomed to that. In carrying out the eviction of a poor family named Dunne, it is stated that one of the Emergency men, availing himself of Mrs. Dunne, and that her husband is endeavoring to go to protect her was prevented by the police.

AN APPEAL TO THE "CHURCH."
N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

At last non-Catholics are awakening to the fact that the laxity of the "Reformers" made a great many rifts in the solid walls which the Catholic Church had erected to preserve society. Many of them are willing to admit this in private, but not to say it in public. But Mr. Philip Hard is bolder than his brethren. He says, in the *New Englander*, that modern laxity in regard to marriage may be traced directly to a departure from the letter of the Master's law, authorized by our Protestant fathers through a mistaken interpretation of the Apostle's language in the seventh chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians. This, in common with all other infraction of the Divine law, has proved like the letting out of waters. Where then lies our safety, the safety of the family, and of all that is dear in our Christian civilization? Does it not lie alone in a speedy retreat to the one sole ground of divorce? I said down by the Master in His law? And upon what are we to depend for that? Can anything else be depended on, under God, but the Christian Church, that gives tone to society—that forms the public conscience—and shapes the current morality? Were the Church then—all who bear the Christian name—with united voice to fix its ban of condemnation upon every deviation from the letter of the Master's law in this respect, who can doubt that the evils of an easy divorce would speedily begin to disappear? May God, in His abundant mercy, open the eyes of His Church universal to their duty and their opportunity in this momentous matter.

THE LOYALIST DELEGATES.

To the Editor of the Post:
DEAR SIR,—I was among those who went to the "Loyalist meeting" in the Mutual street Ring last Tuesday night, to hear the Rev. Dr. Kane and his colleagues, Mr. G. H. Smith, give what they are pleased to style their version of the Irish Question from a loyalist point of view for the enlightenment of the Canadian people. Before the meeting opened those gentlemen informed a reporter of one of our city papers that all they wanted was a fair and impartial hearing from the press and people of Canada. These, I have no doubt, our people will readily concede, but they will also reserve to themselves the right to criticize anything to which they may take exception in the utterances of those Apostles of Loyalty. Dr. Kane, after having addressed the meeting as brethren and sisters, protested his unimpeachable and unadulterated Protestantism, and his great and undying affection for Her Majesty the Queen. He stated that he would walk right up to the question of Home Rule from his point of view. Now, let us see what this amounts to. The brethren and sisters salutation may do very well in its place, but it is a trifle too intimate for public use. In telling about his love and solicitude for Her Most Gracious Majesty, he seemed to think that all Canadians were ignorant of a certain plot concocted by that association of which he is so distinguished a member, the present Her Majesty (then the Princess Victoria) from ascending the throne, in order to place thereon one of their own members. He also appeared to forget, what is a matter of notoriety, that at a meeting of the same association, he is the representative, held during the agitation for the disestablishment of the Irish church, certain of the brethren threatened to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne if she ever signed the Act of Disestablishment; and finally, he over-looked the fact, that the same virtues he spoke so highly of, the same under whose banner the Prince of Wales refused to pass at the city of Kingston during his memorable visit to this country. Next the doctor goes "straight up to Home Rule" by keeping away from it entirely, and declaring his opposition against an imaginary "disestablishment of the empire," much in the same style as a peevish child who shuts its eyes at sight of a dose of very necessary medicine, and cries "I won't! I shan't!" In speaking of the Irish question, he informed his brethren, by way of compensation that there were no Scotch nor Welsh questions, and that Mr. Gladstone was the only man whom the Parnellites had converted to their way of thinking, but in this connection he entirely forgot to explain what he thought about the recently organized land league in Wales or on crofters agitation in Scotland, or how it was that the voters of those two countries decided by overwhelming majorities in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. The Doctor next had a slap at the Belfast Police, assured his audience that he was perfectly capable of understanding an argument, and closed with the usual Orange blood and thunder appeal to physical force. Now, his remarks about the police may be, in measure, true, but the system which appoints Protestant officials to preserve the peace in Catholic localities and vice versa is entirely out of harmony with the people's feelings, and has been prolific of much mischief, which goes far to show the necessity of the Irish people to have charge of their own local police. The talk about blood and bayonets, coming especially from a minister of the Gospel of Peace, will not be heard with much favor by a very large majority of the people of this country. As to the Doctor's argument, this may be true, but he certainly has not shown himself thus far to be capable of making one. Mr. Smith is somewhat more adroit in his dealing with the subject than is his revered colleague, though not a particle more logical. And he goes neither time, place, dates or circumstances to establish the truth of his numerous statements. He took particular pleasure in representing Mr. Patrick Egan as having absconded with £300,000 belonging to the National League, but it is a well known fact that the same spot, there is a connection with Messrs. Smith, Kane and others of the ilk is that the vigilance of Mr. Patrick Egan saved to the National League this large sum of money when it was about to be confiscated by the minions of the Government. In conclusion I would remark that the statements of these

Loyalists are about as reckless and dis-jointed as any Nationalist could well desire, and when they apply such epithets as beggar, felon, robber and assassin, to the leaders of a cause represented by such men as the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Charles Stewart Parnell, Justin McCarthy, and in our own province the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, and thousands of others of as upright and intelligent men as can be found in any country under the sun, the sooner they "get up and get" the better it will be for the Loyal and Patriotic Union, which they claim to represent.

L. KANE.
Toronto, Sept. 16th, 1886.

AN APPEAL TO THE "CHURCH."

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.
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Mr. Hard overlooks the main cause of the Protestant laxness which permits a divorced person to be "married" with the sanction of a Protestant clergyman, which, in a phrase permits concubinage to be legalized by a religious form. He does not dare to say that this Protestant mis-interpretation of the Scriptures, that declares marriage a contract to be dissolved when one or the other party commits adultery, is one of the rifts in the wall of the Church which has fixed its ban of condemnation on every branch of its Founder's laws; easy divorce or divorce at all is impossible within it. The Catholic Church is the only Church that has withstood the gates of hell. Mr. Hard's logic carries him so far that he sees that Luther, Henry VIII., John Knox, King James, and the "reformers" are responsible for the social chaos that threatens. It ought to carry him to the real remedy for it. The Church that saved the world when the world had become unreasonably corrupt is the same today as it has been since Christ founded it. There is no other perfect Church; no other Church which has or claims the just right to command. The Greeks cut themselves loose, and their priests are seen in the streets, the English turned to heresy and their "Church" is a state form, with nothing behind it. The Catholic Church has taught from the beginning that what God hath joined, no man can put asunder. It teaches it still.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

A NEW TREATMENT.
Sufferers are not generally aware that their diseases are caused by the fact 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 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 practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 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.*

Fatal Attacks.

Among the most prevalent fatal and sudden attacks of diseases, are those incident to the summer and fall, such as Cholera Morbus, Bilious Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc., that often prove fatal in a few hours. The ever reliable remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, should be at hand, for use in emergency.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, was afflicted with tape worm, 8 feet of which was removed by one bottle of Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Ointment will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

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Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good. I was saved from the grave, I am sure, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and have recommended it to others with the happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice in medicine, any preparation of so great value as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs; and I constantly recommend it to my patients. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is effective in relieving the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

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TO THE CLERGY, MINNESOTA

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WILSON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Principal of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the PAULIST FATHERS.
Preached in their Church of St. Paul, the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
"Bear ye one another's burdens: and so you shall fulfil the law of Christ."—Epistle of the day.
What are these burdens of others, my brethren, which the Apostle exhorts us to bear? I think almost any one would naturally say: "Why, of course, he means the trials and troubles which come upon people, those which come, for instance, from poverty, sickness, and the like; he means that we should try to lighten the sorrows of others, at least by sympathizing with and consoling them, and as far as possible by extending to them material aid; that, in short, we should form ourselves into a mutual benefit society, in which each member comes to the relief of any one who happens for the time being to be in distress."

This, I say, would be the common understanding of these words of St. Paul, and a very true and good one, but it is not the whole. The Church in general, and each parish in particular, is, in our Lord's intention, and ought to be in point of fact, a mutual benefit society; and such a good one as to make any other quite un-called for, at least among Christians. To carry out this idea, for example, the object of the collections which we make, either for those who are in special need far away from us, as to-day, or for our own poor in our midst; such is the scope of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul in each parish; and if everyone would come to the front as they should in the support of these organized charities, a great many burdens would certainly be borne, and without difficulty, by the many, which now rest heavily on the shoulders of a few. There would still, however, remain a great deal to be done which cannot be done by money; there may be in plain sight of each of us there may be in plain sight of each of us at any rate only partially relieved; for which a kind and sympathetic heart will do a well, and perhaps much more than a well-learned pocket-book. But are there these temporal burdens and sorrows, which so readily occur to our minds, the only ones of which St. Paul was thinking, or about which the Holy Spirit gives us this admonition by His lips? Are there not other burdens which are weighing us down, under which each one of us, no matter how comfortable his state of life may be, is constantly sinking and falling away from God? I mean, of course, the burdens which sin imposes on us, be they great or comparatively small; habits of mental sloth, or less faults of temper and other like defects, which may be harder for us to bear in others than those which really make greater

He wishes us, then, to bear and put up with people of different disposition from ourselves; that we should not set up our own character as a standard, and insist that everybody should have the same kind of sinful burdens as ourselves—indeed we are willing to admit that we have any at all; that we should not find fault with others for being, for instance, passionate or avenging, just because we ourselves are on the whole good tempered or without much care for money; that we should not say, "Oh, I can't bear a person of that kind. I think that style of character is hateful!" that we should be ready to admit that our own character may be just as hateful to God and to others as theirs is, be willing to bear other people's burdens of this kind as cheerfully as we bear our own.

But there is even a more important sense in which we should bear with others, more especially the heavier spiritual burdens of our neighbors. To bear another's burden, in the truest sense, is not merely to put up with it, but to help him to get rid of it. Now, I am aware that this, for those not called like priests, by their state of life, especially to this duty, is a difficult and a dangerous thing. Often better to let a burden stand unattempted. Most people do not like even to be told of their faults; but still this rather applies to the little than the great ones. There is many a great sinner who will willingly admit his miserable state, and pay no more to his miserable state, and pay no more to it, if we will go to work in the right way; and if we are afraid to do this, at least prayer and penance will do something to get the burden off his back. Prayer and sacrifice on our own part, the conversion of sinners, this is a good work open to all; and not a thankless one, if we will only wait a while for its reward.

"Well, well—the world must turn upon its axis, and mankind turn with it, heads or tails. And live and die, make love and pay our taxes," is the way Byron looked at it, but 'tis not all of life, and a healthy life, that "depends on the liver." If the liver is not in good working order, pimples, blotches, skin diseases, scrofula, catarrh, and a long list of dangerous diseases result. "Make love; pay taxes; and, above all, get Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and free your system of all impurities of the blood by restoring your liver to healthy action. By druggists.

In a Dangerous Condition
Any man, woman or child is in a dangerous condition when neglecting a constipated state of the bowels. There can be no perfect health without a regular action of this function. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation by imparting a healthy tone to all the secretions.

A Modern Miracle

In a recent letter from R. W. Dowton, of Deloraine, Ont., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of Dyspepsia after suffering for fifteen years; and that a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health.

In Good Repute
James McDermock, writing from Kin-sales, says: "B. B. is a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

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MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, (Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week without interference. Post free \$1 a box, which lasts a year. Dollar notes are accepted.
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