

Adam it was a great gift that he need not have died, although he was able to cause his own death, and to all men it is a great gift to receive a will from God that is able to avoid sin, even although it is able to commit sin. What an honour it is to man that from the time he is put in a state which, although tempted to sin, and able to sin, he may still abstain from sin, and so win for himself that better state of existence, in which he can sin no more. What a privilege it is to be so placed, that with God's help he may become the author and architect of his own unchangeable happiness, and by exercising constancy in the midst of instability may purchase an estate of eternal immutability. To the most excellent of creatures, to rational souls, God has granted that they cannot be corrupted against their wills, they cannot be corrupted as long as they keep their obedience to the Lord their God, and adhere to His unchangeable beauty. But if they will not keep their obedience, they are corrupted by their own will in their sins, and against their own will they will be corrupted in their punishment." If man, then, knowingly, freely and deliberately makes a permanent choice of his future state by his own free will, can God be blamed for consigning him to the state he may have chosen, or do not the instincts of justice and the nature of things convince us that there ought to be an eternal separation of the good and faithful subjects of the great and everlasting King, from the ungrateful and obstinate rebels, who persist in despising and disobeying Him? Some foolishly think they honour God most when they sink into insignificance, or when they ignore every attribute of the Deity, and uphold His mercy alone at the destruction of all the rest. But such a theory is neither new nor original, its authorship comes from the very beginning of human existence; it was the theory that first brought ruin into the world, for the serpent said to Eve, "Thou shalt not surely die," and it is a theory that destroys the justice and veracity of God. The truth of the existence of hell stands on the very same foundation as the truth of the existence of heaven. They both are founded on the unerring word of God, so the theory that would tend to overthrow the fears of the wicked would also extinguish the hopes of the just, and would only pull down the heavens of the blest, to build with its ruins, not a palace to justice, but an asylum for crime.

(To be continued.)

CATHOLIC NEWS.

ABOUT 4,000 Catholics proceeded on Thursday, August 11, to Holy Island, twelve miles south of Berwick, on a pilgrimage to celebrate the twelfth centenary of the death of St. Cuthbert. The pilgrims had to cross a stretch of sands, and those who walked waded knee-deep in the water to get to their destination. During the journey the pilgrims recited the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary. At the island the choir at the head of the procession intoned the Litany of the Saints, and all moved towards the ruins of Holy Island Abbey where "Faith of Our Fathers" was sung and Mass celebrated with full choral effects. A discourse, the *Te Deum*, and St. Cuthbert's hymn followed, and the proceedings terminated.

The Rev. Edward O'Reilly, of St. Stephen's parish, is the only convert among the Brooklyn pastors. He renounced Protestantism in his 19th year. Before he came to Brooklyn, 21 years ago, he served as Vicar-General of the Bahamas. He is a native of the County Westmeath, Ireland. Among his other accomplishments is that of electrical science. He devised the illuminated cross, the only one of its kind, that tops the steeple of St Stephen's Church.

Princess Clotilde has just finished a mantle, she has embroidered for the Pope, at her seat at Moncalieri. The mantle is of white satin embroidered with golden flowers.

Among the saloon passengers on board the Inman and International steamer, the City of Chicago, which arrived off Queenstown on August 22, from New York, en route for Liverpool, was the Rev. M. Kelleher, who landed at Queenstown. The rev. gentleman has been travelling for the past three years in America and the Colonies, collecting funds for the above-mentioned church. He speaks highly of the reception he received in all places where the children of Ireland are to be found, and brings back very substantial proofs of their undying love for their mother land, and of their veneration for the name of the great Liberator.

Mgr. Anzino, almoner to the Italian Court, has been charged by their Majesties the King and Queen with the task of discovering if the Holy Father will accept a gift which they would like to make him on the occasion of his Jubilee. Is His Holiness will allow the offering to be made, the example of their Majesties will be followed by their Royal Highnesses the Duc d'Aosta and his children, the Duc de Genes and the Prince of Carignan.

Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, has returned from Brussels to Paris. It appears that he is inclined to value very highly the labours of female missionaries among the women of Africa. He has founded in Limburg a convent for nuns, who, after a certain period devoted to study, will go to evangelise the women of Africa.

The inauguration of the Exposition at Lourdes of the gifts destined for the Holy Father has just taken place. There was a very numerous attendance. A beautiful cantata composed in honour of Leo XIII. was performed. Last week great pilgrimages arrived from Albi, Perpignan, and Vannes, having in their train the Archbishop of Albi, and the Bishop of Perpignan.

A sermon on death was preached lately by the Rev. Father Hansleman, of Williamsburg, N. Y., whose unusual eloquence elicited congratulations from many of his parishioners after service. He told them then, it is stated, that he would himself be soon numbered with the dead, and that evening he was seized with a hemorrhage at the vesper service and died in a short time.

Archbishop Gross has just completed an extended missionary tour in East Oregon—travelling over 800 miles by backboard and wagon. On several occasions the Archbishop and his party wrapped themselves in their blankets, and slept on the ground all night. In better settled districts, they were hospitably entertained by Irish and German families.

In consequence of incapacitating infirmities, Dr. Ullathorne, Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, who is in his eighty-second year, and the forty-second year of his episcopate, has asked and obtained the consent of the Pope to his release from the duties of his office.

The Franciscans have been permitted to open two houses at Munster and Dorsten, in Westphalia, to aid the parochial clergy.

Father Anger, of Montreal, has been appointed Provincial of the Oblate Order in Canada, his jurisdiction applying to Manitoba and the Northwest.

The Rev. G. A. M'Envoy has been elected Provincial of the Augustinian Order of the United States.

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

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 drags 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 sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or 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 the latter agonising disorder. The origin of this 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, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

"East-street Mills, Cambridge-heath,
London, E.C., July 24th, 1882

"Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your valuable syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion, and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my sufferings, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel Syrup; he advised me to try it, stating he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial, thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately resolved to take the Syrup. After doing so for a short time it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months, and I then felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am, therefore, thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health I now enjoy.

"To Mr. A. J. White."

"W. S. Forster.

"Waterloo House, London Stile, Chiswick
February 17th, 1882.

"Messrs. White and Co., London,

"Gentleman,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Seigel's Syrup. For years I have been suffering from bilious attacks, which began with giddiness; then a mist would come before my eyes, so that I should not be able to recognise anyone or anything at a distance of a yard or two from my face. This would be followed by excessive trembling of my knees, so that I could not stand without support; after which a severe headache would occur, lasting often two or three days. I have tried various remedies for these distressing symptoms, but until I tried Seigel's Syrup I had no relief. Since then I have had excellent health in every respect, and if ever I feel a headache coming on I take one dose of the Syrup which arrests it. Hoping that this testimonial may be the means of inducing others (who suffer as I used to try the Syrup, as I feel sure they will receive speedy benefit and ultimately be cured, I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

"A. M. Horton."

"ROUGH ON CATARRH" corrects offensive colours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.