CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

From day to day and from year to year, the trivial things of life post-pened the great designs which he felt capable of accomplishing, but never had the resolute courage to begin.— Longfellow.

Labor and Its Rights.

Labor contributes to the prosperity of the country, and whatever contri-butes to a nation's welfare is worthy of commendation. It is not the office or occupation that dignifies the man, but the man that dignifies the office.

Hener and shame from no condition rise : Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

The honest, industrious man is honored among us whether he works with his hands or with his brains, because he is an indispensable factor in the mation's progress. He is the bee in the social hive, he is the benefactor of the social five, he is the benefactor of his race, because he is always produc-ing something for the commonwealth.

Our sympathies for those in our em whether in the household, the mines or the factory, are wonderfully quickened by putting ourselves in their place and asking ourselves how we would wish to be treated under the cir-

We should remember that they are our fellow beings ; that they have feelings like ourselves; that they are stung by a sense of injustice, repelled by an overbearing spirit and softened by kindness, and that it largely rests with us whether our hearts and our homes are to be clouded with sorrow or

radiant with joy.
Surely men do not amass wealth for sole pleasure of counting their bonds and of contemplating their gold in secret. "No, they acquire it in the hepe that it will contribute to their rational comfort and happiness. Now, there is no enjoyment in life so pure and so substantial as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by our benevolence. And I am speaking here not of the benevolence of gratuitous bounty, but of fair dealing tempered with benignity. Considerate Kindness is like her sister,

It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless d: In blesses him that gives, and him that takes The mightlest in the mightlest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown.

While applauding the tender feelings and magnanimity of any capitalists, I am constrained in the interests of truth, humanity and religion to protest against the heartless conduct of others. whose number, for the honor of our country, is, I hope, comparatively

No friend of his race can contemplate without painful emotions those heartless monopolists exhibiting a grasping avarice, which has dried up every sentiment of sympathy, and a sordid selfishness which is deaf to the cries of distress. Their sole aim is to realize distress. Their sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Christian charity. These truths and monopolies, like the car of juggernaut, crush every obstacle that stands in their way. They endeavor, not always, it is alleged, without success, to correct our pational and State legislatures. rupt our national and State legislatures and municipal councils. They are so intelerant of honest rivalry as to use plawful means in driving from the market all competing industries. compel their operatives to work for starving wages, especially in mining districts and factories, where protests have but a feeble echo and are easily

nave but a leeble echo and are easily stilled by intimidation.

In many places the corporations are said to have the monopoly of stores of supply, where exorbitant prices are charged for the necessaries of life; bills are contracted which the workmen are unable to pay from their scanty wages and their forced insolvency places them entirely at the mercy of their task-

yourselves wrath against the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers * * * which by fraud hath been held back by you crieth and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the God of Cabaoth."

How forcibly this language applies new to our own country, and how earn-estly the warning should be heeded by the constituted authorities! The sepreme law of the land should be enforced and ample protection should be afforded to legitimate competing corporations, as well as to the laboring lasses, against unscrupulous monop

But if labor organizations have rights But it labor organizations have rights to be vindicated and grievances to be redressed, it is manifest that they have also sacred obligations to be fulfilled and dangers to guard against.

They should exercise unceasing vigil-ance in securing their body from the control of designing demagogues who would make it subservient to their own selfish ends or convert it into a politi-cal engine. They should also be jealous of the reputation and good name of the rank and file of society, as well as of its chosen leaders. For while the organization is ennobled and commands the respect of the public by the moral and civic virtues of its members, the scan-dalous and unworthy conduct of even a few of them is apt to bring reproach on the whole body and to excite the dis-

trust of the community.

Activity is the law of all intellectual and animal life. The more you live in conformity to that law, the happier you will be. An active life, like the purling rivulet, is an unfailing source of gladness, health and contentment, while an indolent life, like the stagnant pool, breeds discontent, disease and death. No man enjoys with a keener relish the night's repose and the Sunday and holi-

day rest than the son of toil.

A life of patient industry is sure to he blessed with a competence, if it is not crowned with an abundant remuner ation. The great majority of our leading men of wealth are indebted for their fortunes to their own untiring industry. Take an active, personal, conscientious interest in the business of your employer. Be as much concerned | she seltom did - concluded that he

about its prosperity as if it were your

Foster habits of economy and selfdenial. No matter how modest your income may be, always live under it. You will thus protect your liberty and business integrity and guard yourself against the slavery and humiliation of debt, which is too often the precurser and the incentive to commercial dis

while honestly striving to better your condition, be content with your station in life and do not yield to an inordinate desire of abandoning your present occupation for what is popularly regarded as a more attractive avocation. Remember that while the learned professions are overcrowded, there is always room for skilled and unskilled labor and that it is far better to succeed in mechanical or manual work than to fail in professional life.

Be not over-eager to amass wealth, for they who are anxious to become rich fall into temptations and into the snares of the devil and into many unprefitable and entertial. profitable and hurtful desires which drown men in destruction and perdi-

A feverish ambition to accumulate a fortune, which may be called our na-tional distemper, is incompatible with piece of mind. Moderate means, with a contented spirit, are preferable to millions without.

Sobriety will be an angel of tran-quility, will be an angel of comfort to yourself and family. While this virtue should be cultivated by all men, it ought to be especially cherished by the laboring classes who are so much exposed to the opposite vice. Intemperance has brought more desolation to homes than famine or the sword, and is a more unrelenting tyrant than the grasping monopolist.-Cardinal Gib-

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. STORIES ON THE ROSARY

BY LOUISA EMILY DOBREE The Crowning of our Blessed Lord With Thorns

Cyril Dering's parents having died in India when he was only three years old, he had been sent to his aunt, a childless widow, who divided her time between Italy and Switzerland, living in the former country for the winter

and spending her summer in the latter. Mrs. Chilton, who was many years older than Cyril's father, welcomed the child with deep thankfulness, for he seemed to come as a solace to her after the great grief of losing her husband, and Cyril ran a very great risk of being spoilt. Cyril's uncle, Dr. Dering, and Mrs. Chilton were his guardians, and the latter was extremely glad that her rother was quite content to let her take possession of Cyril and bring him

England was so sadly connected with Mrs. Chilton's brief married life and subsequent widowhood that she longed to go quite away from it, and being well off and able to please herself, she rented the Villa Valeria, near Rome, making that her real home.

The villa was a lovely old house, furnished and adorned in a style which was a mixture of English and Italian There were books in all directions, many costly curios, some valu-able pictures, and through the winter flowers abounded in all the rooms as well as the big square hall. There in an Italian house, but Mrs. Chilton, who was highly nervous, detested noise of every kind, and indeed there was seldom any to break the stillness that pervaded the place. Cyril had always been a quietly disposed baby, and he was a singular gentle child, and not having much to thwart him gave very little trouble. If his voice rose loud in To such Shylocks may be applied the words of the Apostle: "Go to, now, ye rich men; weep and howl for your miseries which shall come upon you * * * You have stored up to hoarse or played with as much reshault." any way. The child had a passion for reading and was never so happy as when deep in a book which satisfied alike his thirst for knowledge and appealed to his imagination. This taste of his delighted his aunt, who, herself a student and writer, guided his reading herself a great deal and gave him every encouragement she could.

As Cyril was delicate Mrs. Chilton would not send him to school, but entrusted that part of his education which she did not herself undertake to a very learned old priest whose church was just outside the villa gates. As Cyril grew into boyhood life remained very much unaltered for him. He knew hardly any boys of his own age and seemed to care so little for their society when he did meet any that his aunt did not go out of her way to provide him

with companions. Mrs. Chilton's interests were chiefly literary. Her books formed her world, her writings her main occupation. She wrote books on art, and sketches of out-of-the-way places in Italy, illustrated with her own clever drawings. Every-thing she wrote was published anony-mously, and few of the many visitors to Italy who were charmed with her books ever discovered who their author was. She was of a shy, sensitive disposition, shrinking from all contact with the outer world, and content to write and study for the sake of her art and the beautiful land she had learned to love so well. Mrs. Chilton was far behind the times, and had an instinctive horror of publicity in any form or shape. To be discussed in newspapers, made the subject of paragraphs or interviews, for the general public to invade her private life would have been to her most painful. However, she was never tried in that way, for her few select friends respected her wishes, and knew quite well that it was on their so doing that their welcome to the old-world house

depended. As there was no financial necessity for Cyril to enter a profession when older he had not been led to think of any in particular, and his aunt, if she thought at all about his future—which

would devote himself dilettante fashion to art, books and music—for the latter he possessed undeniable skill and

It was a curious atmosphere for a boy, but he seemed to thrive, grow stronger, and be very happy in it. Like his aunt he went to Mass every day as a matter of course, but unlike her he entered very fully into the life of the Church, taking to devotion quite naturally. His aunt hoped that would not want to be a priest, and Cyril himself, when sounded, as he was sometimes, on the subject by the Padre Ambrosio distinctly said that he had

no attraction that way.

The Padre loved the boy very dearly, taking the keenest interest in the de velopment of his character and the steady growth of his spiritual life. Both he and Mrs. Chilton privately thought Cyril almost perfect, and really it would have been difficult for those at would have been difficult for those who saw the boy in his daily life to discover any faults in him. His temper was always equable, his unselfishness was made apparent — as that quality generally is — in small ways; he exercised self-denial in his pocket money to help the poor or put a few more lires in the church plate; he was tentiful the church plate; he was truthful, reverent, and as open and frank, a character well indexed by his fearless blue eyes and happy smile, over his brow which golden brown hair curled, and his complexion was fair and delicate as a girl's.

The winters flew swiftly in the beau-tiful Italian climate. The violets per-famed the house, the cyclamen were found in profusion in the woods near the villa. Every now and then there would be a break in Cyril's lessons as he and his aunt went for a short tour near or far, and there, at her side, was education of another kind. The winter evenings at the villa were often spent by themselves. Sometimes a few ch riends would come, and the big, yellow drawing-room would be softly lighted. rare books would be examined by those who knew their value, delightful conversation would flow, and Cyril when he came in after dinner would play on his beloved violin a veritable Stradivarius, whose pedigree was one of his

reasures.
Softly-shod servants handed round delicious coffee in costly little cups and dainty biscuits, and with music and conversation the evening passed. The talk was chiefly of art, books, music, archæology, and Cyril entered into it all very thoroughly, though he mcdest-ly kept rather in the background. ly kept rather in the background. They never played games on those evenings. Mrs. Chilton would have thought it an insult to her guest's interest of the second sec tellectual capabilities to ask them to play cards, or to require any such amusements. It was a salon on a very tiny scale, and the gues's from different lands were conversed with generally in their own tongues, for Mrs. Chilton spoke and knew several languages

The Padre Ambrosio used to come in sometimes. He was a silent, reticent, but loved to listen to the interesting talk of those he met at the villa, and moreover to watch Cyril's face which was so bright and interested and to

hear his dear pupil play.

In the summer, as soon as the heat became too great, the villa was left in the charge of Antonio the coachman and Marietta his wife, Mrs. Chilton and Cyril making their way to cooler localities, generally to Switzerland.

One day in July when Cyril was thirteen, he and his aunt were seated in the grounds of the large hotel at Axenstein, which is on the heights above the Lake of Lucerne. The little town of Brunnen close to the border of the lake lay below, the beautiful blue water with its changing shadows spread right and left, while before them were the rocky heights of Seeligsberg, the Uri Rothstock glacier shining with dazzling whiteness, and away to the right the heights of Pilatus towering

against the cloudless sky.

They had been at the hotel a week, and having their own suite of rooms really saw very little of the other visitors, a state of things always aimed at by Mrs. Chilton. She was very tall with a slight willowy figure, shy wistful eyes, short grey hair on which she wore the most peculiarly ugly hats. Absolutely indifferent to such matters as the study of dress, she who had an artist's mind and sight was always very badly clothed in browns and greys, illfitting and ugly.

SACRAMENT OF PENANCE.

In a previous review we saw that to have our sins remitted it is absolutely necessary to receive the sacra-mental absolution of the priest. Further that those whose sins are not so remitted are retained. That is, they are not remitted at all.

This, however, is only a general statement of the case. To make this sacramental absolution other conditions must be present. The mere telling of our sins to God's regularly ordained and duly commissioned minister is not sufficient. To complete the sacrament of penance two other things are essential on the part of the penitent.

These are contrition and satisfaction.

These are contrition and satisfaction.

Contrition is a sincere sorrow for our sins joined with a firm resolution to sin no more. Satisfaction is a faithful performance of the penance enjoined by the priest to whom our sins have been confessed. Its object is to make what reparation we can for the outrage we have done God's honor. Its necessity is founded on the fact, that while sity is founded on the fact that while God, by forgiving our sins, releases us from the eternal punishment which they have merited, yet He exacts from us a penance to satisfy His justice.

A lew words on the other part of the rament of penance, namely confe sion, will conclude our consideration of the subject. We deem it of such im

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portance that we prefer to consider it in more detail. And this for the rea-son that complaint is frequently heard from the altar of the careless or im-

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

HOW A DESOLATE PERSON OUGHT TO OFFEB HIMSELF INTO THE HANDS OF

O just Father, holy, and always to be praised, the hour is come for thy servant to be tried. O Father, worthy of all love, it is fitting that thy servant should at this

our suffer something for Thee.

O Father, always to be honoured, the a short time should be appressed without but should always live within to Thee; that he should be a little slighted and humbled, and should fall

Not a Movement of "Cranks."

The temperance movement is not a movement of cranks or fanatics any more than are the other great move-ments in the Church which make for the example of a consecrated priest of God to lead us, and we have the sanc tion of the Church upon our work The number of those who sneer at the cause we are enlisted in is growing smaller year by year. We are con-quering prejudice. We are disarming the fault-finders. We are winning the commendation of all earnest men.

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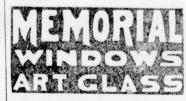
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proper manner in which some make their confessions.—Church Progress.

hour is come which Thou didst foresee from all eternity, that thy servant for in the sight of men; that he should be severely afflicted with sufferings and diseases; that so he may rise again with Thee in the dawning of a newlight and be glorified in heaven.

O holy Father, Thou hast so appointed and such is Thy will; and that has come to pass which Thou hast ordained.

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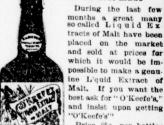
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