1, 1884

is in amasement, expressed grave sibility of their These maidens e set in fine gold; te delicate plants te delicate plants sanctuary ; their llies, guileless as they were strong th all the virtues. worthy of such h the boldness of h the boldness of answered in one worthy; we will e them faithfully; d be fathers and re us the maidens

ed a sigb, looked ut promised to op and see what r several solemn s young men were and warned, and lves to strive with ake the maidens reverently and the archbishop for them. The race of Eve, were at soon the truth confessed that, a confessed that, marry some one, or Scheriff, would another. So the d, and soon came s. The archbishop the ceremony. isters were atopt be sure; for what Fifteen Caristian between the chil-of idolaters ! And of idelaters ! And occasions are sp-the bridegrooms hite burnose, with their heads ; the res white, a soft ith white flowers ad to foot. Slowly, isaty inberent in ad to foot. Slowly, lesty inherent in be to the altar and re the archbishop, hem, robed in his looks down upon whom his love has loot of the altar-God; thirty souls a unspeakable joy uung from misery he not hope 1-----in peak a few words but the father's a tears atart to his tears start to his in those careworn one to the other his hands on the arriage rite begins; lod of Abraham is his new seed that parched land of fertile in saints; ongs of rejoicing de as the fitteen church with their

re to follow them and to see where st? The earthly so tenderly fos-follows them still where they have

an from the start an rom the start an villages in the ted by the mission-bunding a village, se of the land, the e huts, furnishing European imple-ng a little church thers and one for the cattle, for the cattle, first element of life ater in abundance nousand france (or dollars), and this gation of the Faith itution, to which

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hamp of the satisfield, into the tabernacle, the Sacred Heart within the tabernacle, eheds its sole mn radiance in the twilight. The father begins the evening prayer; pardon is asked for the sine and forget tings of the day, thanks are offered up for its helps and mercies, blessings are invoked on the family assembled, then on the benefactors far awsy. One who assisted at this idyl in the desert declares that when he heard the officiating priest call down the blessing of the Most High cn "all those dear benefactors whom we do not know, but who have been kind and charitable to us;" and when the voices of the Arabs answered in unisoo, repeating the prayer, he felt his heart

voices of the Arabs answered in unison, repeating the prayer, he felt his heart bursting with joy at the thought that he was included amongat those on whom this blessing was nightly invoked. The Litany of Our Lady is then sung, and the assistants quietly disperse and go home. The cattle are lowing in the park. The stars, one by one, are coming out in the lovely sapphire sky. Angels are flying to many of the white huts with gifts and messages. Some are speeding atar, eastward and westward, bearing graces just granted in answer to those

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

is at this period of her his take by the set of the set

homes, or in the chrished books of the poor, that strarge and wonderful face arrests the mind with a celestial thought, and charms the imagination with the hope that we may hereafter see Him as He is. Wnether depicted in the coarse, rude Whether depicted in the coarse, ruce lines of the earliest sketches, or in the fitished touches of the mater's skill; whether sad and painful with divine and human corrow, or gloricus in heavenly triumph, the same face is always repre-sented. The whole of Christendom is optiched by these memorials of a divine entiched by these memorials of a divine visitation. enriched by these memorials of lineaments wistation. With endless variations of lineaments and expression, there has always been preserved a faith'ul adherence to the general type of some ancient ideal In the midst of classic art, though about the period of its decline, there suddenly sppeared the image of a strange but complete personality, differing from all pagan ideals. It was the Christ ! He had come into the world and lived and labored among men who cherished his memory; and they desired to leave to the sges to come some pictural reminder of his human semblance.

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 A const due 1991 mes due 1992 mes due 1995 m heresil under the spectra provide all fear and sorrow as coming from the devil. She accastomed heresil to have continually before her eyes the Blessed Virgin, who sanctified servile labor by performing, with her own hands, her own domestic duties for thirty years in the holy house of Nazareth. Our Blessed Mother attended to all the wants to her Divine Son and her holy spouse, St. Joseph, and we learn from the Divine hife of the Blessed Vir gin Mary that she attended with her own hands, most faithfully, to all the wants of ; St. Joseph during his long and tedious illness which continued during the last eight years of his holy life. Remembergreat Saint, for which are is honored and crowned to day in the bosom of her God. Two remarkable facts occurred at the moment of St. Zita's death, which were witnessed by the inhabitants of Lucca. witnessed by the inhabitants of Lucca. A new star appeared over the city, which shone with such splendor as to outdazzle the rays of the sun. The people argued, from that, that Zita'ss nishone brightly in the eves of the Sun of Justice at the very moment of its separation from the body from that, that Zita's soul shone brightly in the eves of the Sun of Justice at the very moment of its separation from the body. The report of her death had not been spread, when the children were heard crying out in the public streets. "Let us go St Ferdian's and see St. Zita." When the body of St. Zita was laid in the tomb, the people flocked thither with great devotion. A sweet odor exhaled from it. Some days after, a liquid dis-tilled from the sacred remains was gath ered up and applied to the sick and in-firm who crowded around the tomb. They were instantly healed, and shouted forth their transports of joy. God had set His sign upon the humble servant, and hun-dreds of miracles were wrought at her tomb. Among those healed were the blind, deaf, dumb, lame, and those possessed by devils. The state of the state of the second of the second of the second restrict a the very in the second second

Father's business. The Church is the temple of God The Church is the temple of God wherein He is served, adored and praised, and there every child should learn to go and offer up all its thoughts, words and deeds to the God enthroned there. The twelve year oid Saviour did not consider the journey from Nszareth to Jerusalem either too far or too weari-some and every child in the same way to derusatem either too har or too wearl some, and every child, in the same way, should be eager and glad to journey to church, whenever it is obligatory or need-ful to do so. It was impossible for our Divine Lord to income in second mindow, because to increase in grace and wisdom, because He was God; but the Holy Scriptures say of Him that in Nazareth He grew in grace and wiedom, to give an example to all children of how they should live their all children of bow they should live their childhood. If children pray and receive the sacraments worthoily they will receive grace and wi-dom will follow. After Our Divine Lord performed the business of His Father in the temple at Lougaber His Father in the temple at blind, deaf, dumb, lame, and those possessed by devila. The author of the MS. life of our saint (oreserved by the Camaidoleso Monks) affirm to have seen and known a child belonging to parents singularly devoted to St. Zita, who, having died, was raised to life by invoking her intercession. The parents swore to the truth of this miracle they should humble themselves and be obedient to their parents and superiors. Long life is promised to children who honor their father and mother or observe these virtues of humility and obedience. Sometimes children are ashamed of the business of their parents, and often when they grow older they despise the hands which have become worn and wrinkled in toiling for them during their childbood. Our Divine Lord was not wrinkled in tolling for them during their childhood. Our Divine Lord was not ashamed to work at the carpenter's bench and to help His parents; and when the people afterward in contempt of His powers said : "Is he not the carpenter, the Son of Mary ?" He did not "do any might work" smans them. mighty work" among them.

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founded in truth than this micentevous notion of separation, so sedulously incul cated by a majority in the English Press, and so skilfully maintained and propa-gated among the English public to help to justify the extreme rigor with which the present Coersion Act is administered in Ireland. present (Ireland. When I came over from New York in When I came over Holn New John I July, 1884, to study in Ireland itself the real condition of the people and the causes of their misery and discontent, I was—I am free to confess it—not a little The condition of the people and the first condition of the people and the first was-I am free to confess it—not a little prejudiced against the national movement is and its leaders. I had been led to believe it to the principles of continental revolutionism and socialism had found their way to Ireland, and were tainting the minds of the present generation. An absence from the country of more than it had been led to believe it is actual condition and with its political parties. Having applied myself, it however, to a conscientious study of frish softiars, I had to change my mind. After mixing with the people, their political lisaders and religious guides, under of reunstances which enabled me to ascertain what were the sentiments and convictions of the Irish episcopi body, and what the aspirations and tendencies of the popular masses. I saw clearly, unmistakably that separation was not thought of. During my two visits to Ireland since 1884, extending over thirty months, I never once heard a single person express even a desire for separation. And yet I have conversed freely with the men who are now imprisoned and punished in Ireland as common criminals—such as T. D. Sullivan and William O'Brien. They are the victims of the prise. They are the self which Lord Saltsbury and Mr. Balfour administer, is the off-

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population are continuity sown with bitterness by the studied contempt of the other portion, and by the refusal of the powerful majority to redress the wrongs of centuries of misrule. Try a little conciliation, I beseach you. There does not exist on the face of the earth a people more sensitive to wrong, more ready to forgive it; a people more open to all the generous feelings of grait-tude, more easy to bind everlastingly to your fortunes by just treatment. The purblind folly, reckless improvidence, and unfeeling cruelty of bad Irish landlords have for several generations deprive the geniff and many other places, of the com-forts and elevating influences of a civilized home. Those whom evictions has spared forts and elevating influences of a civilized home. Those whom evictions has spared live in kennels in which we Americans would not keep our dogs. And even the shelter of these wrotched hovels is now to be taken from by the working of land laws that would not be tolerated in Eagland for a single month. What is sought to be obtained by treating as criminals of the worst class, and subjecting to the most degrading punishment, journalists, publishers, and poor newsvendors, members of Parlia-ment, magiatrates and priests, guilty only of a political offence, and conscious

poor newsvendors, members of Parlia-ment, magistrates and priests, guilty only of a political offence, and conscious themselves of having only endeavored to frustrate the purpose of a Crimes Act, which in their estimation aims at ren-dering it impossible for the great mass of Irish farm tenants and tarm laborers to live in Ireland and to draw even a wretched subsistence from the soil? Surely this is not natural justice, nor a social equity nor a wise political economy, nor a good national policy in any sense you can attach to these words. Suppose that you succeed in condemn-ing to the cold cell and plank bed of the criminal every member of the Irish Par-nell himself; every priest who, like Father Matt Ryan, heartly trices to protect his poor flock from the pitless attacks of the crowbar brigade; every prelate in Ireland who, like Archbishop Walsh, sees in the banner of Home Rule the flag which fell from the enfeebled hands of O'Connell, or who dares to maintain by public speech or witing that the Plan of Uneappoint.

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also the voice of a sound and enlightened patriotism. Has England so many friends in the world that she can afford to have an enemy ever seated by her own hearth-stone, armed with undying hatred, and driven in self-defense to use against her the most desperate weapous? I see, with equal astonishment and dis-may, France already mutilated and threat-ened by Communism and Anarchy, cast-ing aside and turning against herself the most powerful of all vital national forces --religion. I see in this monstrous folly -religion. I see in this monstrous folig the prophetic sign of the utter ruin and final enslavement of a people infinitely dear to me. Will not Englishmen see that it is their vial interest, in order to keep together the parts of their mighty Empire, and to raise it to a still greater height of political raise it to a shill greater height of portions and moral greatness in the coming era, to bind together into one indissoluble and resistless force the affections, the loyalty Testiles to be the international struggle near at There is a momentous struggle near at hand, during which England will have to atrain to the utmost her every resource if she would hold her own against foes more formidable than she has ever yet met on land or see. Let her be just to Ireland even now, and at the eleventh hour let justice, a right-eons policy, and the proverbial good sense of Englishmen combine to satisfy the reasonable demands of a people too long and too grievously misgoverned, and you will see Irish hearts reach forth to the entire English nation with the same gea-erous native warmth now shown to all land or see. erous native warmth now shown to all Englishmen who sympathize with Home Rule. Ay, and believe me, when the not far-distant day has arrived when Eugland will need the devotion of every true beart within her domains and the strength of every arm that can fight her battles. Irish valor shall not fail her, nor the devotion of that Celtic race who treasure undyingly the memory of deeds of brotherly love, as well as the recollection of past injustice unrepaired. Rule all the outrageous deeds of possible and impossible dynamitards. Try a little conclitation, a little of that true justice which consists in acknowledg ing the essential rights of every portion of your people, and in having them re-

debt that can only omes nobly to the e la Vigerie. He iself out of the re-lic heart, so inexenious devices of id begs, and sends ver the world beg-

tely come over to heroic of Christian ing tour—and has a little black boy b had been bought b had been bought before falling into ew masters for the red francs. He is old—a mild-taced ten you ask him in he father, answers ant to need further s his ebony face up irgles a little closer s his ebony face up iggles a little closer told us the child eating tribe, and of his lip to show nation of the teeth hisble race of gow-the same charming the same charming the same charming the young Arabs aost of the savage nore "sceptive and mpressed than the zed races.

purchase of these s all along the coast parts of Africa is which brings the consolation. It is consolation. It is vith immense risk, ven to lite; but the e which they thus t all and ten times — declared empha-d on the fervor of s faith and the in-atitude. The great or the carrying on of atitude. The great or the carrying on of d we mention it in when we can scar-uls, much less our it i -money. People oot of all evil, but s what precious im-buy, one is tempted to of all good. The ntly sent one of his re C—, to beg in o are heartily glad nch priest, speak-for good works the the writer : "I wish

"Never morning wore to evening but some heart did breek," says Tennyson; and the part that ill-health often plays in heart wreck is too great for computa-tion. Uterine disorders especially bedond the spirits at a say the springs of vitality and nervous force. For these distressing diseases, functional inregularities, unnat-ural discharges, constant palos, weak back, lassitude, dullnees, sinking sensations, ill-temper, and all weaknesses and denage-ments peculiar to females, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a perfect specific. Sold by druggists. Sold by druggists.

Nold by druggists. When I began using Ely's Cream Baim my estarrh was so had I had headache the whole time and discharged a large amount of filthy matter That has almost autrely disappered and I have not had headache sin -J. H. Sommers, Stephney, Conn. Ahead of All.

I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in my family for years and have found it shead of any preparation of the kind in ouring colds, etc. I can especially recom-mend it for children. ALEX. MOFFAT, Millbrock, Ont.

When dread disease, with iron hand, Hangslis dark mantle over thee, Escape its all ensisting band, With Goiden Medical Stscovery. Dr. R. V. Pierce's Golden Medical Dis-covery cures coughs, colds, and consump-tion if taken in time. Of druggists. NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

spring of that fatal prejudice which, in its practical effects, does more to open an impassible gulf between Irishmen than all the outrageous deeds of possible and