UNE 11.

HOME.

his father and e to every one rtesy in society, spirit, and is in iliar, of betray-sy. We are all sy. We are all the for the outession which we a part of our-tinue to sustain notwithstanding nt and character to every girl cul-y and propriety y-room and the parlor, and you s to deport yourtractive manner. nt smile and s a satisfaction to put on, but that ter, and are maner all circumstan-

ER. ead of the family.

it is his right and

as the monarch of the last appeal. his children in-that divinely ap-f law: and if he tre over his little schildren some of of character. If ements of family emers of family eer; and it is his, in ort order. If the of children should d their spirits of uuthority, it is his et it is underhis rit. It is undoubtmother's authority ad when the father and does what he vested, in the eyes power combining or the father, who the maternal rule, of her own gentle sey.

APPINESS.

must put constraint they desire wedded ould try to reform but learn to accept is not harder for usband's tastes and f to please his eye, with neatness and den to do the same it harder for the wife's feelings, and wishes, than for the whim and provide ady love. And let thion of her efforts, ad slow to please, or the amount of the second ent. The amiable manner, the careful amiable icacy which charmed ss lovely in the wife; bearing, the tender pectful attention of sweet from the husiness often depends st sight seem trifles, tant items in life's

OF CHILDERN.

en be taught to be-

Old St. David's at Radnor.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. What an image of peace and rest Is this little church among its graves! All is so quiet: the troubled breast, The wounded spirit, the heart oppressed, Here may find the repose it craves.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.]

See how the ivy climbs and expands Over this humble hermitage, And seems to caress with its little hands The rough, gray stones, as a child that stands Caressing the wrinkled cheeks of age.

You cross the threshold, and dim and small Is the space that serves for the Shepherd's fold: The narrow aisle, the bare white wall. The pews, and the pulpit quaint and tall. Whisper and say, "Alas! we are old."

Herbert's chapel at Bemerion Hardly more spacious is than this, Put Poet and Pastor, blent in one, Clothed with a splendor, as of the sun, That lowly and holy edifice.

It is not the wall of stone without That makes the building small or great, But the soul's light shining round about. And the faith that overcometh doubt, And the love that stronger is than hate.

Were I a pilgrim in search of peace, Were I a pastor of Holy Church, Were I a pastor of Holy Church, More than a bishop's diocese, Should I prize this place of rest and release From further longing and further search.

Here would I star, and let the world With its distant thunder roar and roll: Storms do not rend the sail that is furled, Nor like a dead leaf, tossed and whirled In an eddy of wind, is the anchored soul. —Lippincott's Mogazine.

THE PASSION PLAY THE OBER-AMMERGAU.

CHAPTER III.

THE THEATRE. At daybreak on Monday, the fourteenth of August, every one was up and stirring in the village of Ober - Ammergau. Though it was not a festival of the Church, Masses were celebrated from a very early Masses were celebrated from a very early hour, for the good people of Bavaria think it a duty to prepare themselves for the spectacle of the day by prayer and Holy Communion. Indeed, if one were to see only what went on within the walls of the Church, he would easily suppose that the Church, he would easily suppose that the crowd which, for two days, had been flocking into the mountain hamlet were come on a pilgrimage to worship that altar of God, and to say their beads before the

The Hoch Amt, or Parish Mass, began at half-past five. When it was over, the band went playing through the village. This was the signal for the theatre to open: history; the apparent contradictions or in-consistencies, with which every one is familiar who has made a special study of the Passion, have been admirably adjust-This was the signal to the the the optimization of the signal and a long stream of people, eager and en-thusiastic, but singularly well-conducted, poured down the winding street into the green meadow be rond, where, close to the clear waters of the Ammer, stood a clumsy believe the structure of discritic structures of the structure of the the Passion, have been admirably adjust-ed; and, in the dramatic additions which have been made, every word, every move-ment, is in beautiful harmony with the tone and spirit of the Sazred Text. With a view to make the representation looking wooden structure of gigantic size. At half-past six the doors were thrown open, and at seven the theatre was full; excepting that part where the seats were numbered and reserved. All the tickets for these seats had been secured a fort-night before; and they who had the good fortune to possess them would be time enough in another hour, for the Play was among the fortunate few, I went early with the crowd; and was rather pleased than otherwise at having a little time to look about me, and to glance over a prolooking wooden structure of gigantic size

among the fortunate few, I went early with the crowd; and was rather pleased than otherwise at having a little time to look about me, and to glance over a pro-gramme of the Play, which I had picked up on my journey to Ammergau. The Theatre, though plain and simple in ts construction, is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. Between two rows of poplars, in the open meadow, a large space is enclosed by com-mon timber planking. It is in shape an oblong rectangle. At one end is erected a stage of ample dimensions, 120 feet in breadth, 170 in depth. The rest of the enclosure is occupied by the spectators. Plain deal benches are laid straight across, which rise, one above another, from the stage to the extreme rear, and afford acexpress, in beautiful and touching poetry, the anxieties, fears, and hopes which may be supposed to fill the breast of a specta-tor. Sometimes they pray to God to de-liver Christ from the hands of His enemies; sometimes they exposulate with the Jews; sometimes they exposulate with the Jews; stage to the extreme rear, and afford accommodation to about 5,000 people. The foremost part of the stage, to a depth of about fifty feet, has no scenery or decora-tion of any kind. It is here that the chief part of the action takes place. The back is divided into three compartments. That in the centre, which is much the walk in the footsteps of the suffering Re deemer. It will be observed that the function largest, is itself a complete stage of the ordinary kind, with a drop-scene in front, and scenery that changes according to the occasion. To the right of this central comassigned to this band of singers is almost exactly the same as that which belonged partment, or inner stage, as it may be call-ed, is the house of Annas, to the left, the house of Pilate, each with a balcony in front. These balconies, as will appear in

for admission is exceedingly low, ranging

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

handful compared to the more humble pilgrims who had come from the neigh-boring districts of Bavaria and the Tyrol, and from the various towns of Catholic Germany. Great numbers appeared in the

Germany. Great numbers appeared in the peculiar costumes of their respective count-ries, which, by their bright colors and pictur-esque character, added not a little to the liveliness and variety of the scene. Perfect good-humor prevailed; but there was no levity of manner: and any attempt to turn the Play into ridicule was sure to meet with instant and effective reproof. Beyond this crowded mass of human beings, and beyond the wooden walls that bounded the enclosure where we sat, the green meadows of the valley were dis-tinctly visible, shut in by a glorious am-phitheatre of hills. At first the hills and the phitheatre of hills. At first the hills and the valley were batned in mist; and the pretty little village of Unter-Ammergau, two miles away, was scarcely discernible as it lay sleeping in the gray light of morning. But, little by little, the mist cleared off, and the sun began to creep down the slopes of the mountain, giving to the corn fields a more golden hue, and to the meadows a brighter green. The trees, waving in the wind, cast long shadows down the valley towards the west; the ceattle grazed havily over the rich pastures;

down the valley towards the west; the eatile grazed lazily over the rich pastures; while at intervals, as if to heighten by contrast the beauty of the scene, large patches of cloud darkened, for a moment, the landscape, as they flitted across the sky. It will be easily believed that a scene like this, together with a pure fresh breeze of the mountains, lent a very peculiar and picturesque charm to the rustic theatre of Ober-Ammergau. is left to the four Diocesans. That the new Viceroy's personal position may for a moment be painful on account of his faith is undoubtedly true. Speaking broadly, a large majority of the Indian officials belong to two decided schools of religious opinion. They are either Agnos-tics of different types, or Evangelicals of very determined views, and both will regard Catholic Viceroy with a certain suspicion; the former because they think Catho-licism foolish, the latter because they can-not believe Catholics to be capable of governing without a dominant arriere pense. That unpleasantness will, however, vanish in a week, if the new Viceroy suc-SCOPE AND DESIGN OF THE PLAY. The design of the Play is to present, in Lord's Passion, beginning with His triumphal entry into Jersulalem on the Sunday before He suffered, and ending with His Resurrection and final Ascension into Heaven. All the events of the Gospel

CHAPTER IV.

into Heaven. All the events of the Gospel narrative are portrayed with perfect fidelity; but the Gospel narrative is ex-panded, and, so to speak, interpret-ed, by means of dialogue and dramatic action. This was, no doubt, a difficult and delicate task to un-dertake; but it has been accomplished with judgment and skill. The several narratives of the four Evangelists have been blended together into one complete history; the apparent contradictions or invanish in a week, if the new Viceroy sucvariant in a week, if the new vice of side ceeds. Anglo-Indians are too constantly in presence of clashing creeds, and too well aware how little any creed is a guarantee for efficiency, to be permanently influence-ed by the creed of any rule, and with the first considerable measure the fact that Lord Ripon is a Catholic as well as a Vice-roy will be forgotten.

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

MAGNIFICANT ADDRESS ON "THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND".

WHAT CATHOLICS MEAN BY PRAYING FOR THAT OBJECT.

future, and dangerous from the offence which it may possibly give to our Pro-testant brethren. But a man must write and speak on such matters as interest and occupy his mind. At the time when you paid me the great compliment of asking me to address you, you were aware who me to address you, you were aware who it was you were asking. You were aware what I could attempt and what I could not attempt and I claim, in consequence— and I know I shall obtain—your indul-gence in case you should be dissatistied, whether with my subject or with my mode of treating it. However, I am not arise to exceeded going to consider

joined to select for a most difficult office, at a most difficult time, a stateman whose strength or weakness they thoroughly knew; who could bring them, as a Catho-lie, no popular support; who was, as sportsmen say, "out of the running" for the one Liberal of considerable politi-cal rank left out of this new Cabinet. It is simply impossible that the appoint-ment could have been made for any rea-son except a conviction that it was the in Domesday Book at £32,000 a year, on any but patriotic grounds. The appoint-try wanted Lord Ripon in C. leutta, and we think we can perceive why they joined to select for a most difficult office, at a most difficult time, a statesman whose strength or weakness they thoroughly knew; who could bring them, as a Catho-lic, no popular support; who was, as sportsmen say, "out of the running" for high office; and who had found a seat for the one Liberal of considerable politi-cal rank left out of this new Cabinet. It is simply impossible that the appoint-ment could have been made for any rea-son except a conviction that it was the right one to make, or accepted by a Peer whose rent roll from lands alone is given in Domesday Book at £32,000 a vear, on

Catholics do not now depend for the success of their religion ON THE PATRONAGE OF SOVEREIGNS, at least in England, and it would not help them much if they gained it. Indeed, it is a question if it succeeded here in England as a question in succeeder here in England even in the sixteenth century. Queen Mary did not do much for us. In her short reign she permitted acts, as if for the benefit of Catholics, which were the cause, the excuse, for terrible reprisals in the benches of Cardinal Newman recently visited London, and while there addressed the teresting subject of the Conversion of England. We append a report of his address. Cardinal Newman said—When I say to you, gentlemen, that the question to ex-which I shall ask your attention bears in think, perhaps, I am venturing without in next reign, and have stamped on the minds of our countrymen a fear and ha-treed of us, viewed as Catholics, which at the end of three centuries is as fresh and to us any good in the next century by the exercise of his regal power. The event has taught us not to look for the conversion tor the subject of the conversion of the server upon the subject of the conversion of the try, number of Catholics, which at the end of three centuries is as fresh and to us any good in the next century by the exercise of his regal power. The event has taught us not to look for the conver-tion the subject of the conversion of the try, number of the catholic faith, you will think, perhaps, I am venturing without ion necessity upon difficult because it relates to the try, future, and dangerous from the offence or sanction of the Government. It was as natural, therefore, then to look for politi-try and thick perkaps, is an venturing without thick, perhaps, I am venturing without and try, future, and dangerous from the offence or sanction of the Government. It was as natural, therefore, then to look for politi-a which it may possibly give to our pro-

matter in India. There is no Ultramon-tane question there, except the old fight between the Portuguese and Propagada, with which the Vieercy has nothing to do, and neither Mussulmans not Hindoos
have any relation to Rome. There is no Established Church, and all ecclesiastical patronage among the body of military chaplains, who alone are paid by the State, is left to the four Diocesans. That the new Vicercy's personal position may for a moment be painful on account of his faith is undoubtedly true. Speaking officials belong to two decided schools of religious opinion. They are either Agnos-tes of different types, or Evangelicals of the former because they think Cathothe former because they think Cathoconcrete, and so do we; but as the concrete, and so do we; but as the size in the size of their and our prayers. It must be recollected that the sixteenth and the following centuries is issuent and the following centuries in the contook it away by astrong and burn-ing wind blowing all the night, and turn-ed it into dry ground." The coincidence in their gravers, and their sizes, religion has been intimately bound up. To pray for the success in political and reference intimaters of certain Sovereigns, Gov-ernments, parties, nations. So it was in the source in the fourth century, when Julian attempt-the the to revive and re-establish Paganism. The the to revive and re-establish Paganism. The the overthrow of Julian. And so in the to revive and re-establish Paganism. The the overthrow of Julian. And so in the size the source is in the size and indices, the sourcestants is the size and indices in the size and indices, the sourcestants is a source the sourcestants in the size and indices. The sourcestants is the size and indices in the size and indices in the size and indices in the size and in the size and in the size and in the size and the sourcestants is the size and the sis and the size and the sis the size and the size and the si fore their minds so consistently and prac-tically. For instance, prayers for the con-version of given individuals, however unversion of given individuals, however un-likely to succeed, are, in the case of their relations, friends, benefactors, and the like, obviously a sacred duty. St. Monica praved for her son: she was bound to do so. Had he remained in Africa he might have merely exchanged one heresy for an-other. He was guided to Italy by natural means, and was converted by St. Am-brose. It was by hoping against hope, by preseverance in asking, that her request was gained, that her reward was wrought out. However, I conceive the general

dynasties, of certain heirs or claimants to resignation were necessary in order to in the faith, were they on earth, would understand now by praying for the con-version of England, as two or three centuries ago they understood by it the success of these political parties and the measures with which that conversion was bound up, I answer that they would con-template an object present, immediate, concrete, and in the way of Providence and it would be, if worded with strict cor way of Providence. rectness

whose rent roll from lands alone is given in Domesday Book at E32,000 a vear, on any but patricite grounds. The appoint-ment has been made because the Minis-ing else than our natural enemies. The wanted Lind. No man succeeds in India ing the the observe of the whole factors of the foregoing generation is a third if the man who is at once judicious, f, any, his judiciousness is unanimously ac-knowledged by his colleaques, and the wey note of a Catholic convert is de-may wey note of a Catholic convert is de-may equation, in addition to the easies for the conversion of Eng-mes energy note of a Catholic convert is de-may equation, in addition to the start E on the weak for the conversion of Eng-mes energy note of a Catholic convert is de-may equation, in addition of the people, or of the nation, or of the people, or of man equestion there, except the old fight, exerting in India. There is no Ultramon-rage tane question there, except the old fight, we, with which the Viewery has unding to do, has to be explained. Yet I think that at all times, which of these, or of the nation, or of the people, or of the tat all times, which of these, or of all of these together; for there is an indistinet-nees in the word "England ?" And nagain, a conversion from what to what? This too, has to be explained. Yet I think, that at all times, whicher in the intervent, those which what would we noure of His would see more of His would see more of His would see ourse for it and the numere of His would see ourse of His man all or source and acts through it, and we be allow the which the Viewery has onthing to do, the tate of the would see more of His would see there would allow the with the there would see more of His wo great Metropolitan centre in which my fot was cast. I must make a further re-mark. It is well known that in confermark. It is well known that in confer-ring on me my high dignity the Sovereign Pontiff, in consideration of my age and delicate health, suspended in my case the ordinary rule, and condescended to allow me, by a rare privilege, to remain, though a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, in that it should be presented to me by the mere mechanical appliance of the steam vessel and the railroad van, but it is now placed in my hands by a great person, by one whom I have been allowed to know, love, and take interest in, even from his childhood, whom the Catholics of England recoming as their bereditary chief and recognize as their hereditary chief, and whose participation in this act of grace associates in my honor the fresh life and bright future of Colonial England, with the grand memories of the past and the romance of its medieval period. At the request of the Duke of Norfolk the Cardinal gave his blessing to the audience, which soon after separated.

STEALING A SAINT.

Some ingenious member of the Scottish Monthly Visitor Tract Society has imagined, and has attempted to carry out, a most curiously original kind of theft. Stealing a saint goes a step beyond some of the bold-est flights of even the eleverest kleptomanias, But when one considers that the saint whom it has been attempted to pur-loin is the Apostle of Ireland, the adventure approaches the sublimely-ridicalous. The *Monthly Visitor*, as we are informed by it culated to every family in the

of Edinburg at the end of each h. Now, as the city of Edinburg

contains not a few Catholic families, no

hing could be more natural than that the society should endeavor now and again to

provide for their benefit matter that should

be at once instructive and entertaining. In deciding to give a short sketch of St. Pat-

rick, a result considerably more entertain-ing than instructive has been secured.

Not that the tract contains no information, for the first half does say something about the saint, which may be read with instruc-

tion, even by Catholics. So far, the offence

against historical truth contains rather in what is not said than what is said about

Patrick's career. The sting of the pamph-let, following a simaliar example in reptile nature, is in its tail, and its yenom is forti-

field by the negative untruths of the pre-vious passages. "He never preached any doctrine but the simple gospel. He had no-thing to say of penance, purgatory, prayers to the Virgin Mary, or the like. For he

drew all his doctrine from the Scriptures:

drew all his doctrine from the Seriptires; and it is thus that we are to learn what pleases God." And so forth, in the approved evangelical missionary strain. We thus, for the first time, learn, that St. Patrick was a kind of primitive Souper, and are further taught to draw the inference that

further taught to draw the inference that the vast majority of Irish men and women, dead and living, have perversely read the lesson he came to teach them upside down, Of St. Patrick, we who belong to the Church that canonized him are then asked

to say that he is not with us, he is against us; and we are invited, moreover, to ge

over to the side on which now at last, after the lapse of so many centuries, he has been discovered really to be ranged. Will the

cheat deceive even the manufacturers of

The question is an embarrassing one nswer. For the credit of their saints,

to answer. For the credit of their saints, se should hope not; but, for the credit of heir honesty of purpose, we should say yes. Nothing could be more proper, and in a sense gratifying, than the daily increas-ing desire of our Protestant friends to show

themselves in more respectable ecclesiasti-cal company than that in which they have had the ill-fortune to be born. Fox's

Book of Martyrs, to say the least of it, is Book of Martyrs, to say the feast of it, is not a satisfying record for a person in search of decent religious forefathers. But, then, this desire should be gratified, and can alone be gratified, by our dissatisfied

friends bringing themselves up to the standpoint of their new company, and not

by seeking to reduce reverend and revered

to go

3

n they grow experience does not ad when young? We beyond what they h, there is something ich they can neithe ch. Goodness, kindunselfishness, giving tion-these are the world. It is true kindness have no s, no hands that we are certainly therc, work or play. And ndness which, except canuot see, is son efore we were borne. e have all the pleas. rld, the flowers, light-all these were at kindness and goodnever seen at all. And ove are that great Il things come.

UIN CHILDREN.

ercise partiality. This y prevalent. The first son or daughter, the the household, is too -Joseph-like. out out of temper. A

red, as far as possible, itation ; and never to ing wrong by taunts,

go uncorrected to-day or which chastisment day. With as much tch which should be time, be expected to hus trained to become lished character. for accidental faults ty as though they were

es ill when he meant pity not upbr.iding. of its young projec-e disastrous f liure of , is of itself sufficient where the result was d more is as cruel as

LLS, ONTARIO.

inducements are held nd cataraci of Niagara, ongst its all of der the ch whose remains as is not neces lation n pro-ndvanits well-knowld decide, desir. harming a peculiary charming heir daughters. Ferms:

Chorus in the classical plays of an cient Greece. And yet, suriously enough, there is reason to believe that this feature in the Passion Play is not the result of any conscious imitation, but has been dethe sequel, have a prominent part in the performance. Beyond the houses, on veloped rather, in course of time, by the exigencies of the performance, and the performance. Beyond the houses, on either hand, are the side compartments. They are provided with fixed scenery, which represents the streets of Jerusalem dramatic taste of the Highland peasantry. The German text of the choral odes has been published, and occasional specimens which represents the streets of Jerusatem stretching away in the distance; and are much used for the various processions in-troduced throughout the Play. The thea-tre is open to the sky, except the inner stage, and about one-third of the benches, which are protected by a thin covering of will be given in the following pages, from which some idea may be formed of their general character and spirit.

... LORD RIPON.

boards. From every part of the theatre is a good AN ANSWER TO BRITISH BIGOTRY AND view of the stage. But, for the conven-ience of visitors, it has been railed into off various divisions. The scale of charges IGNORANCE BY A LIBERAL ENGLISH-MAN

TO BE CONTINUED.

[From The London Spectator.]

from ten pence to about five shillings: for the high-minded villagers have no thought "That the selection of Lord Ripon for "That the selection of Lord Rapon for the Viceroyalty should occasion surprise is natural enough. The public has never quite understood why Lord Ripon has been so often selected for high office, and has an incurable belief, Cardinal Newman of making money of their play. Out of the proceeds a small sum is paid to the principal performers; which is, however, scarcely sufficient to compensate them for the time expended in preparing their parts. Whatever surplus remains at the notwithstanding, that any Protestant who becomes a Catholic has been 'caught' by parts. Whatever surplus remains at the end of the season, after all expenses have been defrayed, is devoted to works of charity, or of public utility. And here I cannot help observing that the priests, and must be somehow or other, in some corner of his mental faculties, a little weak. The prejudice, as a general

And here t cannot help observing that the same praiseworthy spirit prevails throughout every department of business in this primitive village. There is no disposition to extort money, notwithstanda intre weak. The prejudice, as a general prejudice, is absurd, and as regards the individual, there is just this body of evi-dence to be considered. Some thirty of the ablest men in England have during ing the temptation offered by the enorthirty years selected Lord Ripon for office have approved his promotion, and have lamented his retirement from active politics. The man himself became a mous influx of visitors. At the inns and mous minux of visitors. At the minus and private houses the charges for accounted dation are singularly moderate : and the beautiful carvings in wood, which have been wrought, in the long winter nights, it is found to be and computing still politics. The man himself became a Catholic in the zenith of his powers, at a moment when every possible inducement, political, family, and friendly, would have with infinite labor and surprising skill, are sold at prices which but ill repay the ar-

dissuaded nim from such a step-when it was fatal to his career, and when the church he joined had made her latest and hardest demand upon her votaries. And then, when that Church, all over England tists. It was a curious sight that vast audience of 5,000 people, 2 sthey sat waiting, in eager expectation, for the Play to begin. Artists and critics, poets, histori-In eager expectation, for the Play to then, when that Ontren, an over England begin. Artists and critics, poets, histori-aus and philosophers, statesmen, and soldiers, church dignitaries and men of science, people of noble rank and people Masonie Order, remained a staunch and science, people of noble rank and people Masonie Order, remained a staunch and of boundless wealth, were gathered together from the ends of the world, to a weak or incompetent man? Further, witness the Drama of Redemption repre-sented by the untravelled peasants of a mountain village. Yet these were but a

THE PROSPECT OF THIS COUNTRY BECOMING

CATHOLIC, but to inquire what we mean when we speak of praying for its conversion. I cannot, indeed, say anything which will strike you as new, for to be new is to be paradoxical; and yet if I can bring out what is in my mind, I think something may be said upon the subject. Now, of course it is obviously an act of both simple charity and religious duty on our part to narrity and religious duty on our part to use our privilege of intercession on behalf of our people—of charity, if we believe our religion is true, and that there is only one true religion; and of strict religious duty in the case of English Catholics, be cause such prayer has been expressly en-ising upon thom by acclesization and

joined upon them by ecclesiastical au-thority. There is a third reason, which comes to us all accompanied with very touching and grateful reminiscences. Our martyrs in the 16th century, and their suc-

thrones, of parties, of popular insurrec-tions, of foreign influence on behalf of Catholic England, as it would be prepos-terous and idle to do so now. I think the best favor which Sovereigns, Parliaments, municipalities, and other political pavers can Parliaments. do us is to let us alone. Yet, though we can-not, as sensible men, because times have changed, pray for the cause of the Catholic religion amongst us with the un-derstanding and intention of those who went before us, still, besides what they teach us ethically as to perseverence and disappointment, I think we may draw

two lessons from their mode of viewing two lessons from their mode of viewing the great duty of which I am speaking— lessons which we ought to lay to heart, and from which we may gain direction for ourselves. And on this I will say a few words; and first, they suggest to us that in praying for the conversion of England we ought to have, as they had, something in view which may be thrown into the shape of an object, present or immediate. immediate.

AN ABSTRACT IDEA OF CONVERSION-

a conversion which is to take place some day or other, without any conception of what it is to be and how it is to come what it is to be and how it is to come about—is, to my mind, very unsatisfac-tory. I know, of course, that we must ever leave events to the Supreme Dis-poser of all things. I do not forget the model inc

NOT THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND TO THE

CATHOLIC CHURCH, but the growth of the Catholic Church in Englaud. They would expect, again, by their prayers nothing sudden, nothing inconsistent with the free will of our coun-trymen, nothing out of keeping with the majestic march and slow but sure triumph majestic march and slow but sure triumph of truth and right in this turbulent world. They would look for the gradual, steady, and sound advance of Catholicity by ordinary means, and issues which are probable, and acts and proceedings which are good and holy. They would pray for the conversion of individuals, and for a great many of them, and out of all ranks and classes, and those especially who are in faith and devotion nearest to the church, and seem, if they themselves did not defeat it, to be the objects of the church, and seem, if they themselves did not defeat it, to be the objects of God's election; for a removal from the public mind of prejudice and ignorance about us; for a better understanding in all quarters of what we hold and what we do not hold; for a feeling of good will and respectful bearing in the population towards our Bishops and priests; for a growing capacity in the educated classes of entering into a just appreciation of our characteristic opimon, sentiments, ways, comes to us all accompanied with very touching and grateful reminiscences. Our matry is in the 16th century, and ther are consers to the avance and above in our over have events to the Supported to balle ine. Still rates to Reave the measure and consers of Lingland, or exits and regression to a feeling of superiority and the superiority and the

Parents who give their children to un-derstand that they are a burden to them, need not be surprised, should they one day be given to understand that they are

memories to the low level from which they themselves would do well to rise,—Liver-pool Catholic Times.