TIVE - MINUTES' SERMON.

Thirteenth Sunday After Pentecest.

THE VICE OF IMPURITY.

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who stood afar off." (Luke 17, 12.) It might seem strange that the ten lepers, who invoked the compassion of our divine Saviour remained standing from afar, and not approach Him. But whoever has any knowledge of the disease of leprosy is not astonished at their behavior. For leprosy is a dis-order of so horrible a nature that the mare sight of such an afflicted person mere sight of such an afflicted person must awaken disgust and aversion ; in addition to this its danger of contagion is so great that whoever comes in contact with a leper may almost be certain that he has imbibed the fatal poison of that he has imbibed the fatal poison of that disease. What sin might be more impressively or more truly compared with that fearful disease of leprosy than the vice of impurity? This sin deforms and destroys, infects and poisons man, body and soul, and, unless he anticipates the anger of God by severe penance, it takes him most infallibly to hell. This sin is also so dangerously contagious that its poison is almost infallibly imparted to all those who imprudently communicate with depraved persons. How should we not, then, tremble before so dangerous and fatal a sin, before a sin which, like no other, calls forth the vengeance of God and fills hell with victims !

Do you desire to know what impur-ity signifies before God? Then call to mind the fearful flood, think of the fire and brimstone that rained down on Sodom and Gomorrha, of the destruction of almost the entire tribe of Benjamin at the time of the Judges! What was it that called such terrible judgments down from Heaven, that judgments down from heaven, see armed God with such fearful venge-armed God with such fearful vengerepenteth me that I have made man." was the horrible vice of impurity. And hence be not astonished at that which the All-Holy has announced to which the All-Holy has announced to the impure for eternity. Listen to the words of our Saviour. He says in the gospel: "Nothing defiled," i. e., particularly nothing impure "can en-ter into the kingdom of God." St. Paul says, in his letter to the Ephes-ians (5, 5): "For know ye this and understand that no fornicator, or unclean, hath inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God." And St. John confirms this in the Apocalypse (21, 8): "The whoremongers shall have their portion in the pool burning with fire and brimstone." "And the smoke of and brimstone. And the smoke of their torments shall ascend up forever and ever : neither have they rest day nor night." Fearful expressions from the mouth of God ! They inevitably announce to the unclean eternal hell. And it cannot be otherwise. For according to the solemn teaching of faith every deliberate violation of the angelic virtue of purity is not only a sin, but a mortal sin. And how shameful and abominable

this sin is, every one's reason and in-most feelings show. Or is it possible to defile and disfigure the image of God more horribly, to descend more deeply from the dignity of man to the level of a brute, than it is done by the slave of impurity ! We read in Holy Scripture that the devils whom our Lord cast out of the possessed Gerasens entered into a herd of swine. Of the impure we might think the reverse, namely, that a herd of swine had entered into him; so beastly, so vulgar, so disgusting is such a man in all his thoughts, words, actions and omissions. And now con-sider, that he who makes himself guilty of such degradation and brutalization

are.

us watch and pray, combat and fice, so that Satan may not triumph over our weakness. Let us renounce all bad, dangerous intercourse, and always guard our senses, especially our eyes and ears. Let us preserve fervor in prayer, and by the frequent reception of the sacraments, by devoutly honor-ing the Biessed Virgin, but particular-ly, by a constant remembrance of God's ly, by a constant remembrance of God's presence, and by the thought of death, gain that divine strength which will make us invincible in the struggle. We shall, then, protected by God's grace, gain the glorious victory, pre-serve nucefully our gractest trassure serve unsullied our greatest treasure, innocence and purity of heart, and in death, receive that magnificent crown of triumph destined for the undefiled.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. THE STORY OF ST. GENEVIEVE.

Amen.

Many, many years ago a little shepherdess tendered her flocks in a country we call France, but which was then known as Gaul. That beautiful land had passed through many grievous trials, and its people had once been heathen ; but for more than four centuries it had been under the sway of Rome, and its inhabitants were mostly Christians, speaking the Latin tongue, and having the manners and customs of their conqueror. All their towns were given Latin names, and the city we know as Paris had then the Roman name of Lutetia. It was a fine town, although by no means as large as it has since become. The barbarians of Europe did not at all approve of the conversion of the Gauls to Christianity and civilization ; and, partly for plunder and conquest, and partly to show their lofty disdain, they would at every opportunity sweep down upon the people who had once been barbarians like themselves, and leave an awful trail of carnage behind them.

It was at a place now called Nanterre about two miles from Lutetia, that the little shepherd girl was born. The name by which she was christened was one so difficult to pronounce that we will speak of it in its French form, Genevieve. She was a sweet child, and from her babyhood seemed destined for some singular and holy career. When she was about seven the good Bishop Germanus stopped at Nanterre on his way to Britain, and all of the villagers flocked around him to listen to his words and receive his blessing. Among the crowd his discerning eyes found one little face ; and, calling Genevieve to him, he bade her sit down by his side, and gave her some kind advice and a copper medal marked with a cross. From that time the child felt more than ever that she was one set apart to do God's will in some uncommon way.

In the year 451 that terrible man who called himself the Scourge of God —Attila, the Hun—led a host of his savages and made a descent upon Gaul with Paris for his goal. Now, there was not in all the world an enemy decaded like Attila , and the neonly of dreaded like Attila; and the people of Paris were panic-stricken and started to run away, carrying with them as many of their household effects as they could stagger under. But little Gen-evieve begged them to stay and defend their city; and, taking her position on a bridge over which they were bestern. a bridge over which they were hasten-ing, she told them that if they would go back and pray to God, He would keep Attila away and save their city. They were so indignant at her persist-ence that they wished to throw her off the bridge into the river. But at that moment a messenger came from St. became in baptism a member of the Germanus, bringing a present to the mystical body of Jesus Christ and a child in whom he had been so intertemple of the Holy Ghost. And these members of Jesus he descerates, this temple of God he converts into a hor-turned back as she commanded. It rible abode of Satan, into an arena for was not long before news came that the according to the various makes of good. beastly passions. Oh, the guilt ! the Romans, calling to their aid the Goths wheels; some require more, some less, Hoo beastly passions. Oh, the guilt ! the Romans, calling to their and the Goths wheels; some require more, some too, so of France. tor the temple of God is holy which ye Some time after this the Franks, who had helped the Romans to save Paris, And what, finally, shall I say of all the misery and woe which the horrible sin made an attempt of their own to take the city, and were actually pounding away at its walls. They might have of impurity spreads on the earth? It is this vice which undermines the health of thousands, producing incurwithstood the assault, but the pangs of hunger became fierce, and starvation is as deadly to a garrison as the pikes of a savage foe. Again Genevieve, a taller girl now, went to the rescue of her people. Alone, in a small boat, she rowed down the Seine, past the painted warriors on the bank, who were so as able diseases, and precipitating them into an early grave. Impurity robs many of its victims of esteem before the world, and destroys totally their earthly happiness. Impurity throws the apple of contention into so many families, setting at variance parents and children, brothers and sisters, to such an extent that, like furious beasts, tounded at the sight that they did not harm her; and called upon the people outside the walls to go to the rescue of they hate and would fain tear one another to pieces. Impurity incites man to all possible sins, and makes him capable of the most detestable their besieged countrymen, which they did. At another time even holy Genevieve did not succeed in saving Paris ; for while she was in the country the Franks crimes. In one word, it diffuses more impiety, causes more tears, misery and at last seized the town, and the first woe, than do all the other sins together. news she heard was of its capture, and Impurity, therefore, it is, which, ac-cording to the unanimous teaching of the Fathers of the Church, leads the that many of its best clitzens were to be put to death. As to Genevieve herself, Hilperik, the Frankish leader, had heard of that mysterious maiden, Serverses number of the Church, leads the greatest number of victims to hell. "Of a hundred who burn in hell," says the holy doctor of the Church, St. Alphonse, that great judge of divine moral law, "ininety nine are lost on account of impurity." And hear St. Remigius, who said thirteen hundred Wears acc. "If am convinced that the and had forbidden the gate keepers to let her into the city ; but she put on a veil and walked in unsuspected, and made her way all alone into the presmade her way all alone into the pres-ence of Hilperik. Sho made her de-mands known, and the great man, in spite of himself and guided by a higher power than he acknowledged, granted them. Happily the citizens were not put to death, and mercy was shown to all years ago: "I am convinced that the majority of adults will be eternally lost and all on account of impurity." Terrible fact ! how much we should take it to heart. How we should arm all. So it is not strange that when Holy ourselves with the greatest horror for a sin which, as no other, calls down on man woe and perdition for time and eternity! How willing we should be had saved three times, took her for their to suffer avaewthic. to suffer everything, even death, rather than to offend God by a sin which is so shameful that St. Paul says not even its name should be mentioned among Christians! And hence, ac-cording to our Lord's admonition, let prayer on her lips, she passed to her

name to two religious orders. Her tomb is in the chapel of St. Genevieve, attached to the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, and easily accessible to devout travellers. — "Francesca" in Ave Maria.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN.

There is no blessing equal to the possession of a stout heart. Even if a man fail in his efforts, it will be a great satisfaction to him to enjoy the consciousness of having done his best. In humble life nothing can be more cheering and beautiful than to see a man combating suffering by patience, triumphing in his integrity, and who, when his feet are bleeding and his limbs failing him, still walks upon his courage.

Getting Employment and Keeping It. An Eastern paper asks these two questions : "Why are so many of our Catholic young men unable to procure positions, and when they do procure them why is it that they can't keep them?" What answer should that paper receive ?

The Force of Habit.

"If we shall exercise any measure of self-control with persistence," said Mr. Gratebar, "we shall soon find the force of habit coming to help us, just as it would influence us in the other direction if we inclined that way. It's a tremendous thing, the force of habit, but it is as ready to be helpful as it to be hurtful. All that it asks is that we will start up a little ourselves, so that there will be room for it to get in behind us and push." The strength of a habit is not real

ized until the attempt is made to break it. Then it rises up with tremendous power and laughs at a man's impotence.

Too Many Clerks.

We are painfully reminded every day by applications for situations as clerks that there are too many clerks. What a pity some of them did not re-ceive a technical training in some branches of manual industry ! Public and parochial schools turn out annually large numbers of recruits for the overcrowded professions, and the vast army of clerks in search of employment grows larger every year, while the dearth of native skilled labor is deeply regretted by employers. Foreign mechanics do the work that should be done by natives, and many of these foreigners are tainted with the virus of Socialism. The people do not want any playing with trades in the public schools; what is required is a practical system of industrial education which would turn out thoroughly skilled workmen. It should be alto-gether independent of the politicians who compose the Board of Education and should be in the hands of practical men. The man who devises and puts in operation the needed system will be a public benefactor.—Sunday Demo-crat.

The Care of a Bicycle.

After riding, the dust and the mud should always be removed from the frame, rims, tires, cranks, pedals and chains, as mud dulls the lustre of the enameled parts. Water should be avoided as much as possible in clean-ing a bicycle, as it is liable to penetrate the inner parts of the wheel and cause rust to collect. If the mud has hardened, a few drops of oil on a cloth will remove it; use a dry cloth when ever possible. The various parts of a wheel should be lubricated at least after every five hundred miles ridden, the amount of oil to be used varying

reward. A beautiful church — the Church of St. Genevieve, sometimes called the Pantheon—has been raised in her honor, and she has given a reme to transmission of the quarrels his impatience engenders; the quarters his impatience engenders; if he is an employer of labor he will iose the services of the best men, who, being relatively independent by reason of their skill, will refuse to work for one who is abusive through his im-patience and hot temper. If in a com-manding nonline he will get only any line manding position he will get only surly obedience and suffer from the want of

a hearty disposition to second his designs. Impatience, when it is characteristic and not merely the temporary consequence of illness and suffering, is really a sign of weakness. The man who exhibits it has lost control of himself, and is, of course, un-fitted to control others. He is whim sleal and can accomplish little because he cannot face and overcome difficulties and discouragements, but can only rail against them. - Catholic Standard and Times.

EXTRAVAGANCE AT CATHOLIC FUNERALS,

The Catholic Sun.

Reverence for the memory of the dead, however rationable and admirable, should not be allowed in any way to prejudice the rights of the living. It is not difficult to find how far and in what way this applies to Catholic methods. It may excite some comment to say so, but we feel justified in say ing that some of our people go almost too far in their reverence-as they regard—for the memory of deceased re lative or friend. One of this class of limited means and a large family, will sometimes be heard to say, "I'll spend every dollar I have, if it takes it, to give him a decent funeral !" What a mistaken idea of post mortem reverence is involved in so thoughtless a proceeding. Give the dead a decent burial, by all means, but let it be in proportion to the family means and have due consideration for the main tenance of the survivors. What a foolish, not to say vicious course it is to strip the little household or plunge it in hopeless debt, in order to be able to say that everybody at the wake was treated to the best and that so large a number of carriages had not been seen going to the church in a given number of years. Justice to the living should precede our duties to the dead, and it is manifestly criminal to expose the child to possible hunger that the

father may have a silk lined casket or that the sister should go shoeless, that the brother's coffin should be covered with floral offer ings that all have to be paid for. While there is some degree of gratification in noticing that, owing to the timely admonitions of the reverend clergy and the remonstrances of Cath olic papers, the renseless sentiment that operates in these cases has been con-siderably modified of late years, yet it still prevails in some families to an extent that is neither creditable to their creed nor their intelligence. Our forefathers had only deal coffins and they are, presumably, in heaven. Their descendants go down to the vaults of death panoplied in oak, and we hope it is all right with their souls.

The mission of the Catholic Church is to teach and to suffer, even as was Christ's. Everywhere it boldly tells the truth, everywhere it is persecuted. It never fears to speak as one having authority. It always expects to be maligned and opposed.—Catholic Columbian.

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Times rethe Church of m the Daily he greatest oanch." drops of oil be applied to any one part within the time mentioned. In cleaning around the bearings it is best to

use a stiff brush. When placing a wheel away after it has been in use it should never be left in a damp place ; especial care should be taken with wheels which have been transported to the seashore, as salt ain and dampness will soon make a wheel unit for use. When at the seashore a heavy blanket should be thrown over it so as to cover all the parts fully; in the so as to cover all the parts fully; in the city a couple of large pegs driven in the side of a wall in some dry, out-of-the way place, on which it can be hung by the frame, will be found most con-venient and will insure its protection. The wheel should never be left stand

ing in the sun, as it is injurious to the rubber tires. Do not allow oil to get inside or outside a tire, nor let benzine, turpentine, lime or chemicals of any kind reach it.

Impatience-Its Evil Consequences. Patience is valuable. Its value may

be indirectly shown by exhibiting some of the evil consequences of impatience. The impatient man is seldom, if ever, just ; he has no control over his temper or his tongue, and he says and does things for which he is obliged to repent whether he acknowledges his repentance or conceals it by persistence in an unjust course. Such a man not only inflicts injury upon others, but damages his own reputation. He loses the respect of his fellow-men by his hasty and ill considered sayings or Hereitage and the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. acts, so that in time little attention is

paid to him or he is regarded as of no more consequence than a madman. His impatience, in fact, borders upon madness, and it is quite common for

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