The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

Rome, Nov. 25th.

One of the most interesting amongst the important audiences granted recently by the Sovereign Pontiff Pius X. was that of Saturday morning 21st November, when his Holiness received the Very Rev. Monsignor Murphy, Rector of the Irish College in Rome. The Rector placed in the hands of his Holiness the sum of £1,600, Peter's Pence, collected in the Diocese of Dublin for the current year.

Monsignor Murphy afterwards presented to the Holy Father Mr. James Doughane, of Liverpool, and his two daughters. Mr. Doughane is an Irish Catholic gentleman, who as member of the Education Committee in Liverpool, is rendering excellent service to the cause of Catholic education in that city. The Holy Father, informed of this, spoke in warm recognition of the value of such work and bestowed on Mr. Doughane, and on the other Catholic members of the committee, his Apostolic Benediction.

On Sunday morning the celebration Appian Way, which in the days of Rome's ancient renown led from the city to the east, to Brindisi, on the Adriatic, was again thronged with many wayfarers. These journeyed to the Catacombs, where the early Martyrs of the Faith were laid to rest long centuries ago. The day was bright and pleasant, the sky blue, and the grass on the roadsides was a brilliant green, with a few wild flowers still blooming, while the traveller's joy made the hedgerows bright grey with its blossoms. One of the special charms of Rome is that less than half an hour's walk brings you from the heart of the city, with all its noise and movement, into the country, where there is scarcely a house visible, and the great silence is only broken by the song of the birds and by the rattle of a wine cart over the paved road. All the roads that lead from Rome are paved for miles beyond the gates.

It is not only a transfer from the noise of the city to the silence and solitude of the country that the wayfarer beyond the gates makes, but also a sudden plunge into the region of the past. On Sunday, for example, when after about a mile and a half's journey on the Old Appian Way, the Catacombs of St. Callixtus are reached, and the visitor, as it were, as he enters the little door in the wall enclosing the Catacomb grounds passes at once from the events and interests of the year 1903 to the memorials of the first three centuries of the Christian era.

The ground that overlies these Catacombs rises above the road, and as you enter, a view of marvellous beauty and interest opens out before you. From the high level ground a Janus-view, or double-faced spectacle presents itself to the eyes. Here, to the east is the round tower-like tomb of Cecilia Metella, nineteen centuries and a half old, and here beneath your feet is the chapel dedicated to a descendant of that ancient family—to St. Cecilia the Virgin Martyr, and patroness of music, who suffered for the Faith in the time of Marcus Aurelius. Away to the west the great dome of St. Peter's rises above its Roman cluster, and is the one distinguishing feature of the distant city seen from here. The furthest peaks of the Sabine Hills show on their summits the first signs of winter snows; but the nearer heights are all blue, and the air is warm as in a late springtime. Roses and chrysanthemums and more delicate flowers still are in bloom, and the sadness of the tombs is forgotten amidst the beauty of nature.

The entrance to the Catacomb is adorned with flowers arranged in the form of crosses and symbols borrowed from symbols used in the decoration of early Christian tombs. The rock-cut passages are brilliantly lighted up with acetylene gas, and the Chapel of St. Cecilia is like a bower of flowers, so richly is it adorned with roses and chrysanthemums and wreaths of fragrant box. Here in the large loculus where the body of the saint reposed for many years, a cast of Maderno's beautiful and well-known recumbent statue of this Virgin Martyr lies surrounded with lights. Lovers of modern poetry will remember Lewis Morris' lines on St. Cecilia:

"On her side she rests
As one asleep; the delicate hands are crossed,
Wrist upon wrist; a clinging vestment drapes
The virgin limbs, and round her slender throat
A golden circlet marks her cruel wound,
And there she lies for all to see."

The poet is inaccurate in his description, if this be applied to the statue; the hands are not crossed, and there is no golden circlet around the slender throat! The inscription on the shrine that encloses the original statue contains the statement of the sculptor, Maderno, to the effect that he had represented the saint as he had seen her in the tomb, which was opened in 1599: "Behold the image of the most holy virgin, Cecilia, whom I myself saw lying incorrupt in her tomb. I have in this marble expressed for thee the same saint in the very same posture of body."

And here, in the Catacomb Chapel, above the temporary altar at which Masses are said on the morning of the Feast is a fresco representing this same saint. It occupies the place where a mosaic was formerly placed. It represents a young woman standing in a garden of flowers, where tall, red roses bloom on each side of her. She is arrayed in brightly-colored robes, and is richly adorned with pearls and other jewels. The face is noticeable for its beauty; clear brown eyes look out calmly on the spectator from under high arched eyebrows. Mass was sung here on this Sunday morning, and the chanting of the choir resounded in the long-silent galleries of this early Christian cemetery with a strange sound. The stranger passing on the Appian Way, or wandering in the fields around, might hear the sounds of the hymns proceeding from the earth beneath his feet, and, like the Valerius of Lockhart, a painless awe might stay his steps, "as if by a charm incontrollable."

Commendatore Crazie Marucchi delivered a lecture in French on the place and its memories and its interest and importance in the history of the early Church in Rome. The place in which the lecture was delivered had also a special interest; it is the Oratory of St. Sixtus and St. Cecilia. It is restored, and is now used as a museum. The most of the sculptures and inscriptions it contains belongedto the adjoining cemetery. On the left wall are several Consular inscriptions of the 4th, 5th and 6th centuries; the most ancient bears the date of A.D. 362. Amongst the sculptures and fragments of sarcophagi set into the walls of this small Oratory are representations of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes; the sacrifice of Abraham; busts of St. Peter and St. Paul, and a scene which is very rare—that of Ulysses bound to the mast of his vessel while the sirens sing to him. "The early Christian considered this as a symbol of Christ fastened to the cross," says Marucchi, "and also of the soul flying from the snares of the devil." Thus the vast number of persons, strangers and dwellers in Rome, people from Germany and France and England and America, who visited this Catacomb on Sunday last will, unless they are dull indeed and impervious to good impressions, have much to think upon, and many things to remember from their visit to this scene so interesting in the history of Christianity.

Monday being the Feast of St. Clement, the tourists and the strangers within the gates of Rome wended their way to the church of that saint on the road that lies between the Coliseum and the Basilica of St. John Lateran. Here beneath the pavement of the 12th century structure, the late Father Mulloody, the Irish Dominican, brought to light, after great labour and expense, the old 4th century church which lay beneath the present level, and revealed its beauty and richness and ancient frescoes to the men of to-day. This is the great attraction to the strangers in Rome. The building is lighted up on the East of the titular saint, and, as it is not easy, even in Rome, to meet with a church dating so far back in history, it is no wonder that people flock to it in great numbers.

After the religious ceremonies of that morning the Very Rev. Prior of St. Clement's entertained a number of distinguished ecclesiastics and laymen to dinner. Amongst these were the General of the Dominican Order, Most Rev. Andrew Fruhwirth; his Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Bishop of Palestrina; his Eminence Cardinal Raffaele Pierotti, of the Order of Dominicans; the Most Rev. Archbishop Stoner, the Most Rev. ArchbishopSeton, the Very Rev. Father David Fleming, O.F.M.; the Very Rev. Father William Whitmee of the Pallottini, Monsignor Murphy, Rector of the Irish College; Monsignor Giles, of the English; Monsignor Prior of the Beda, Monsignor Fraser of the Scots, and Monsignor Kennedy of the American College; Very Rev. Father Robert O'Keefe of the Augustinians, Fathers Dowling and Crowley, of the Carmelites; Fathers Lyttleton and Mackey, of the Dominicans; Colonel Bernard, Commendatore Christmas, Doctors Eyre and Fenwick, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Croke, and Mr. Cryan, and many others.

It is reported this morning that Lord Brave, during the audience which he had recently with hisH oliness Pius X., informed the Pope that he would offer a premium of £100 a year to be awarded to the best work on some subject connected with Holy Scriptures. This sum is to be at the disposal of the recently appointed Biblical Commission, and this learned body will allot the prize to the individual whose work they may deem to be the most worthy of such reward. The prize implies a competition, and the Biblical Commission will select the theme, and judge the work of the contestants. This is a substantial indication of the interest which Lord Brave takes in the line of work which the Pontifical Biblical Commission is likely to follow.

FRANCE

M. Waldeck-Rosseau has been frequently attacked by the clerical Press for having, as the framer of the Associations Bill, paved the way to the inhuman persecutions of Religious Orders organized by M. Combes. M. Clemenceau, speaking in the Senate the other day, also referred to M. Waldeck-Rousseau's action in criticizing the policy of the present Cabinet as anomalous, seeing that his name is on the Associations Bill. In consequence of all these strictures, M. Waldeck-Rousseau's adherents point out that when he framed his Bill he only wanted to strike at certain Orders which had become so rich and powerful that he considered them to be dangerous to the State. He accordingly drew up a certain statute according to which Orders and Congregations duly and deliberately applying for authorization would have their claims considered by Parliament. This, of course, is an old argument put forward by the Waldeck-Rousseauists; but it was a pity that their man did not remain in power to carry out his law, and to apply it as he intended that it should be applied. Instead of doing that he went on a yachting cruise with his wife, had a talk with the German Emperor, and returned to France to do some fishing on his property near Fontainebleau. In the meantime his successor, M. Combes, was behaving like an American P.P.A. or worse, was evicting thousands of men and women from their homes, was allowing nuns and children to be cut down by cavalry, and was drafting a new decree for the abolition of all Orders and Congregations from France, and for taking the education of the young out of the hands of all Catholic ecclesiastics, Seculars as well as Religious.

At the Catholic Congress in Lille last week Mgr. Delamaeire, Bishop of Perigueux, delivered a powerful speech in which he made the Freemasons responsible for the present persecution of Catholics in France. "I saw the war of 1870," said the prelate, "I saw happy homesteads set on fire by shells, I saw the house of my father and mother destroyed by the German shrapnel, and I saw all our fields and vineyards laid waste. It was fearful and saddening; but I never suffered during that war as I suffered last year. In 1870 we were face to face with the hereditary foe. Now French Catholics are persecuted and tormented by their own fellow-countrymen. It is the revival of the inhuman struggle called the wars of religion. For the past fifteen months the Freemasons have caused floods of tears to flow in France, and if the Catholics do not rise energetically and unanimously against their enemies, the country is finished. France will be at the mercy of the first foreign sword whose wielder is ambitious enough to invade the territory. The Catholics are now enslaved. Thousands of them will lose their places if they go to Mass, and the Freemasons will soon prevent the priest from giving the last consolation to the dying." After this eloquent address, the Bishop recommended, purely and simply, the boycotting by Catholics of all Masonic tradesmen. The Freemasons are in fact to be hit in the pockets.

* * *

The annual meeting of the prelates who are Protectors of the Catholic Institute took place on Wednesday, both Cardinal Richard, who is back from Rome, and Cardinal Langenieux presiding. The annual Episcopal discourse of Limoges, and Cardinal Richard spoke of the warm welcome given to him by the Sovereign Pontiff, who has the affairs of France just as much at heart as his great predecessor Leo XIII. had during the course of his Pontificate.

The Oblate Fathers of Marseilles, the town where their Congregation was founded by Mgr. de Mazenod nearly eighty years since have been flung out of their house called the Calvaire. At six o'clock in the morning the Procurator of the Republic, accompanied by a cohort of gendarmes and local policemen, broke down the doors of the Oblates' house and dragged the Superior and three other Fathers out into the streets. After their inhuman eviction the Oblates took railway tickets for Avignon and Toulon, where they expect to find shelter. Other inhumanities are taking place all over the country.

The Pope and Ireland

Father Murphy, of the Irish College, has presented to the Pope Peter's Pence from the Dioceses of Waterford, Down and Connor, and Clonfert, and a congratulatory address from the Waterford County Council. His holiness, who was most gratified at the presentation, gave his blessing to all the signatories of the address.

The Pope received the students of the Irish College, numbering forty, who were presented by Father Murphy.

Father Byrne, the Vice-Rector, read an address in Italian, which spoke of the traditional attachment of Ireland to Roman Catholicism and the Holy See. His Holiness, in the course of a lengthy reply, expressed the hope that when in Rome the Irish stodents would be an example of the virtues which they inherited from St. Patrick.

A Mission

(Written for The Register).

Illumine life's pathway by actions of love,
Cheer the faint-hearted by words of good-will,
The eve may be lonesome, the sky drear above,
But—still
Show forth thy Saviour by childlike reclining,
At His dear feet all your trouble resigning.

Is the road long? yet, move forward the light,
Hosts of despondents take heart at the ray,
Past courage reawakens, and motions to flight
Dismay.
Follow the footprint of fealty and duty,
Yon is the skyloom of rest and of beauty.

Christ is the brightness you suffer to guide,
You suffer, He wills it, but leaves it with you,
He wishes to comfort, to walk by your side;
Then, do
All to His glory, and brighten the way
Of pilgrims desiring a view of the day.

GEORGE GWILYM.

Monument to Leo XIII

The Pope has received moral and material help for the erection of a monument to Leo the Thirteenth on the top of the Lepini Mountains, which encircle Carpineto, his predecessor's birthplace. A committee has been formed, and will ask for the support of Catholic notabilities in different countries. In Great Britain and Ireland Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Bourne, and the Duke of Norfolk will be applied to.

The Vatican at The World's Fair

The Vatican will have an extensive exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The news of the acceptance by His Holiness, Pope Pius X., of the official invitation to the Vatican to participate in the World's Fair, to be held in St. Louis next year, has been received in Washington and by the Exposition authorities at St. Louis.

Not only will an exhibit be installed, but Cardinal Satolli is expected to be the guest of the Archbishop of St. Louis, and the Exposition, as the representative of the Pope, during the life of the World's Fair next summer, and definite arrangements for his participation in the Exposition are now being effected.

The collection of the exhibit which will be sent to St. Louis will be under the direct charge of Rev. Father Ehrle, Prefect of the Vatican Library, who will select such objects of interest relating to the Vatican as will be most appreciated by and instructive to Exposition visitors.

Count Ludovico Pecci, a nephew of the late Pope Leo XIII., will loan a number of interesting relics of his uncle, significent among which will be many of the Jubilee gifts.

In accepting the invitation to have the Vatican represented at St. Louis by an appropriate exhibit, the Pope, through his Cardinal Secretary of State, Raphael Merry del Val, expresses himself as anxious to do everything in his power "to promote the welfare of the great American people and to show his sincerest sympathy in the development of every enterprise which may be conducive under the blessings of God, to the true progress and honor of so noble a nation," and in the selection of an exhibit for the Exposition, gives assurances that care will be taken that it shall be such as will serve as a token of his expressed interest in the success of the enterprise.

The Rev. Father Ehrle, upon whom will rest the work of collecting the exhibit, is a famous scholar and a high authority upon historical and ecclesiastical subjects.

He was educated in the Gymnasium of Feldkirch, Vorolberg, Austria, and at the Jesuit College at Munster, Westphalia.

Father Ehrle is the author of many works which are rated as the most important contributions to history in recent years. Among these is an exhaustive "History of the Church and its Literature in the Middle Ages," published in German, and complete in seven volumes of seven hundred pages each, also a history of the Papal Library from the year 1200 to 1417, a work of 800 pages, which is a history of literature during those 217 years when the Church was almost the sole patron of art and literature.

Father Ehrle was called to the Vatican by Pope Leo XIII. to become Prefect of the Library, where he has distinguished himself by his learning and his taste.

The exhibit which Father Ehrle anticipates sending to St. Louis includes a long list of interesting and important articles, which is sure to prove one of the most notable displays at the Exposition.

There will be portraits of the late and present Pope, of the principal officials of the Vatican and the most distinguished Cardinals; a series of photographic enlargements showing St. Peter's and the different portions of the Vatican; photographic copies of the most famous decorations of the Vatican, including the Sistine Chapel and St. Peter's, sketches of the Catacombs and other famous religious relics and monuments in Rome; a collection of coins issued by various Popes; collection of autographs from the archives and the library; a large selection of the work of the Papal Mosaic factory, the most famous in the world; maps and documents relating to missions in the Louisiana Territory; reproductions of the Codex Vaticano, the oldest copy of the Holy Scriptures in existence, the original from which our Bibles are translated and the most valuable book in the world; reproductions of other unique to the Pope and numerous other collections from the treasures of the Vatican.

The exhibit will also contain many of the relics of Leo XIII. from the Vatican collection, including, among other things, a complete set of the several editions of his literary works and probably the vestments worn by him, together with a copy of his latest photograph.

Much of the personal property of the late Pope has become scattered, the bulk of it, however, has been delivered to his family and taken to his old home at Carpineto, where it is controlled by his senior nephew, Count Ludovico Pecci, who has consented to loan such relics of the late Pope as may be most interesting.

The exhibit of the Vatican will be placed either in a special building to be constructed for its accomodation or in one of the exhibition palaces in specially allotted space, with a special guard in attendance both day and night. The articles selected from the treasures of the Vatican cannot be sent forward without a custodian, and the Rev. Father Ehrle will, it is thought, be designated to fill that most responsible position.

Mr. Wm. E. Curtis, the special commissioner of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to Rome, in a report to President Francis, gives an interesting description of the reception tendered him by mis Holiness the Pope.

"In appearance and manner," Mr. Curtis writes, "he is an ideal Pope; a man of fine stature, with a gentle, graceful dignity, a beautiful, a beautiful brown eye, a benevolent expression, snow white hair, and a healthy, ruddy complexion. He speaks slowly, which adds to the impressiveness of his manner and his white robes, with an immense gold chain as large around as your little finger and a cross four inches long, containing eight magnificent emeralds, each as large as your thumb nail, make him a striking picture."

The Immaculate Conception

(Feast December).

Immaculate! Immaculate!
All sinless, spotless, pure and fair!
That Eden of the Tree of Life
No serpent's slime to stain could ... dare.
The human Adam erst was formed
Of virgin earth unsoiled, uncursed;
And shall the heavenly Adam be
Less blest, less favored than the first?

The life of the first Mother Eve
In perfect purity began;
Shall she begin with lower grace,
The Mother of the Perfect Man?
Mother of all who truly live,
Of earth redeemed the better Eve—
On her can sin's dark shadow fall,
Her Father, Son and Spouse to grieve?

No, not for swiftest lightning flash
Of time or thought could faintest stain,
Though seen alone by God's pure eye,
On this one chosen heart remain.
For this one heart that throbs with life—
Life's earliest throb which God but hears—
If the one Heart for which that God
Has waited through the sinful years.

And now it beats, that chosen Heart,
To which a God shall cling as child;
The Mother of the all-holy God,
Can She with sin be e'er defiled?
No, not for the briefest moment can
The creature whom God loves so well
That He will soon her Son become,
Be soiled with sin, a slave of hell.

Already Heaven with gaze intent
Is fixed on Her, the maiden blest,
Within whose womb, within whose arms,
Within whose heart, God's Son will rest,
Destroyer of the serpent's brood,
Foretold, prefigured from the first,
Shall God from Her be forced to turn
In horror as from thing accursed?

What filial heart but fain would save
Mother beloved from shame and harm?
Would make her perfect, beautiful,
With all that filial heart can charm?
Would add fresh graces to her mind
And every fault and flaw remove
That so that dearest one might be
More worthy of all filial love?

Then, what unutterable store
Of graces Mary's soul must fill!
Her Son is God, and with a wish
Can make her whatsoe'er He will.
Her Son is the Eternal Lord,
To whom nought future is nor past;
He could not let her longed-for dawn
By sin's eclipse be overcast.

As streams that foam adown the steep,
If unrestrained, would upward mount,
In eager haste to reach again
The level of their native fount:
The river of the Precious Blood
Sends back its cleansing power divine,
Making its fountain, Mary's heart,
For ever pure and bright to shine.*

For say not that this privilege
Doth Christ the Conqueror bereave
Of one high trophy—as if all
The lost and outcast race of Eve
Were purchased by His blood, while she,
Exempt and unredeemed, apart,
Had need of no redeeming tide
To purify her purest heart!

Hold, this were falsest blasphemy!
Her, most and first, did Jesus save,
For His own Mother pouring out
The life blood which that Mother gave;
Most glorious triumph of the Cross,
Redeemed more plenteously than all—
From those outstretch'd and pierced hands
Her countless gifts and graces fall.

A tempest smote a tiny bark—
Its freight a mother's only child.
"Save him, oh save!" Strong arms, brave hearts,
Toil toward him o'er the waters wild.
They reach the doomed bark in time;
They risk their lives the boy to save,
And bear him, screened from gale and spray,
Home o'er the scowling, treacherous wave.

Would not that raptured mother bless
The rescuers of her darling more
For snatching him ere once he sank
Amid the breakers' angry roar?
"Let not the cruel billows wet
One tress upon his guiltless brow!"
Dry and unharmed she clasps her child
Close to her panting bosom now.

What if to be in yon dark tide
For but an instant plunged and laved,
Were to be branded, blighted, maimed,
Though from its horrid death-grip saved,
Not Child but Mother thus was saved
By her own Son from such a sea—
Rescued beforehand, that her soul
All fair, without a spot, might be.

Immaculate! Immaculate!
All sinless, spotless, pure and fair!
And yet these sinful hearts must dare,
For God, who kept that heart all pure,
And filled it with each righest grace,
Has filled it, too, with mother's love
For every child of Adam's race.

O Mother, canst thou love even me?
Thou canst! From Heaven thy smile doth fall
On all for whom thy Jesus died—
And Jesus died for me, for all.

Sweet Mother, bless me through the days
That I on earth must work and wait,
Until in Heaven I greet Heaven's Queen,
Immaculate! Immaculate!

—From "A Soggarth's Sacred Verses," by Rev. Matthew Russell.

*Bossuet applies this idea to the Immaculate Conception.

The Pope And Australia.

The Pope has received in private audience Dr. Gallagher, Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, and Dr. Higgins, Bishop of Rockhampton, Queensland. Both Bishops afterward visited Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State.

The Pope was most pleased with the account of the progress of Catholicism in Australia given to His Holiness by Dr. Gallagher and Dr. Higgins at their private audience today, and said to them: "It is the greatest satisfaction to receive such encouraging news from such a far-away point of the world, while nearer and older countries often cause pain to my heart." On the two Bishops asking for blessings on their dioceses, his Holiness granted the request, saying, "I send it from the bottom of my heart."

Dr. Gallagher presented two native-born Australians as students of the Propaganda.

Christmas Bells.

Dear are the sounds of the Christmas chimes
In the land of the ivied towers,
And they welcome the dearest of festival times
In this Western world of ours.
Bright on the holly and mistletoe bough
The English firelight falls,
And bright are the wreathed evergreens now
That gladden our own home walls.
And hark! the first sweet note that tells
The welcome of the Christmas bells.

They are ringing to-night through the Norway firs,
And across the Swedish fells,
And the Cuban palm-tree dreamily stirs
To the sound of those Christmas bells!
They ring where the Indian Ganges rolls
Its flood through the rice-fields wide;
They swell the far hymns of the Laps and Poles
To the praise of the Crucified.
Sweeter than tones of the ocean's shells
Mingle the chimes of the Christmas bells.

The years come not back that have circled away
With the past of the Eastern land,
When He plucked the corn on the Sabbath day,
And healed the withered hand;
But the bells shall join in a joyous chime
For the One who walked the sea,
And ring again for the better time
Of the Christ that is to be:
Then ring! for the earth's best promise dwells,
In ye, O joyous prophet bells!

Newspaper Rumors About The Pope

Rome, Dec. 1.—The rumor emanating from Vienna that the Pope intends to go to Venice may have originated in the fact that the Pontiff is projecting a scheme of reconciliation with Italy provided the latter take the first step with a concession which he would be regarded as the motive for such a great event in the eyes of Catholic Christendom. Several Cardinals have confirmed the rumor of the Pope's intention, it being alleged that his Holiness has proposed in secret pourparlers with the Quirinal that Italy might yield to the Bishops' authority over the schools, while on his part he would allow the law of guarantees by which Italy in 1871 regulated her relations with the Pope to be internationally recognized. It seems, however, that all is now at a standstill, as the official "Tribuna" has hinted several times that Italy will never take any initiative, having already done much for the Vatican circles that the Pope, who unwillingly stays in the Vatican prison, is searching for a way to leave in such manner as to keep Papal relations with Italy unprejudiced. It is, therefore, noteworthy that even clerical writers are treating the question from the legal point of view, asserting that the Pope might leave the Vatican whenever he likes without this act changing in any way the so-called Roman question.

We attain to heaven by using this world well, though it is to pass away; we perfect our nature, not by undoing it, but by adding to it what is more than nature, and directing it towards aims higher than its own.

Bring your mind into unison with the currents of thoughts which are found in the books of power, and you can be neither lonely nor depressed.

You do not educate a man by telling him what he knew not, but by making him what he was not.

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It reaches the Spot.—There are few remedies before the public to-day as efficacious in removing pain and in allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances and a large number of testimonials as to its great value as a medicine could be got were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.

Each one, according to his ability and opportunities, must attain the heights of knowledge, religious and secular, which are within his reach, that from those summits he may the better "declare the virtues" of Jesus Christ and preach his religion.