JANUARY 16. 1897.

A Beautiful Gaelic Prayer.

correspondent of the Cork F er calls attention to the cold Lg. er calls attention to the following diful morning prayer much used onnaught. It is a translation the Gaelic by the Rev. E. D. ver. In the original all the lines ne. It is one of many eloquent ers handed down from remote and still used by the faithful

he will of God may we do, he law of God may we keep, in own perverse will may we restrain, n our tongue put a bridle. In the Passion of Christ may we think, very offence of sin may we avoid, n our last end may we meditate, blessed death may we attain, he mask of the angrist may we hear, he face of God may we see. Traising and loving Him may we be, hrough all eternity. Amen.

PROVIDENTIAL RESCUE

m a Life Burdened With Pain and inffering.-Languor, Severe Headthe kidneys Made the Life of Mrs. McCauce Miscrable.-Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured After Other Mediines Failed.

From the Gravenhurst Banner. oor health is an affliction that is aded by every one, and the first n of approaching disease is usually with an attempt on the part of the ient to check and kill it. Frently, however, even the most lled physicians fail, and the sufferer lures a weary round of agony such those who are in the full enjoyment health can have no conception ci t when at last a medicine is found t will cure its worth cannot be estited in dollars and cents. It is thout price. Such is the opinion of . and Mrs. Hugh McCause, Ashdown, Ont. Mr. McCause tells story of his wife's illness and re as follows: "For three four years past my wile been constantly failing in lth. The first symptoms of d balth. r trouble were languor and loss of petite, accompanied by bearing-wn pains and headaches, which afcted her periodically. As time grew she was attacked with pains in the gion of her kidneys that became alost unbearable owing to their severy. Home remedies and different edicines were tried, but with no ood results. Last winter she grew so eak and helpless that I was obliged seek medical aid for her, and acrdingly sent her out to Barrie, here she received the best medical atntion, the result of which was only ightly beneficial. On her return, wing no doubt to the tedicus-ess of the journey, she suffered from relapse, and her trouble came back in form more aggravated than before. noticed in a paper which I was read. ng one day a testimonial from one tho had been cured of a similar ouble, and although knowing that ther remedics had failed in my pcor uffering wife's case there was yet a ay of hope. I therefore procured a ew boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, nd on my return home administered he first dose to my wife. It is, peraps, needless to relate that before the irst supply was exhausted she found great relief. My wife now commenced o enjoy a buoyancy of spirits and kept on taking the Pink Pills with increasing good results. By the ime she had used six boxes her condi ion had so improved that her neigh-

Catholic Record. Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XIX.

At the Close of the Year. I gather in the dead year's sheaves And bring them, Lord, to Thee; Thou knowest not for what I am, But what I fain would be.

All garnered from the fruitful fields Of thought and deed and speech The depths my frightened soul would fly, The heights it fain would reach. Not for the blinded human slight

Confounding false and true ; Not what my hands have compassed, Lord But what they fain would do. Mindful of all the toils and tears Through which my soul must live ; Not for the measure given Lord, But what it fain would give.

Be mine the faith to cast aside All fear for coming days: Thou holdest them within Thy hands, Thou portionest my ways.

Meeting that Future by the Past, Thy fervor should grow cold : Weighing its promise by Thy love, The depths are all untold.

Knowing the ransom and the cost My trust would faint away, If on the bulwark of Thy strength I leaned not, every day.

So laden with the dead year's sheaves, I bring them, Lord, to Thee; Thou knowest, not for what 1 am, But what 1 fain would be. —Mary E. Mannix.

UNIQUE MISSION.

Singular Work of a Priest Among the Indians of British Columbia.

The story of a curious and probably unique missionary enterprise comes from the little village of Kamloops, the world. near Vancouver, British Columbia A number of years ago a French priest named Jean Maria Raphael le Jeane came to that region to labor among the Indians. Beginning after the manner of the old time missionaries, who made for themselves places in the history of North America, this priest learned the language of each of the twenty tribes that were found in his spiritual do main, so that he could freely communicate with them all-a task which he accomplished because of a natural aptitude as a linguist, after a brief resi-dence with each tribe. This done, he started in to educate the entire num ber-several thousand all told-in the

ways of religion and civilization. Going from tribe to tribe he devoted enough time to each to get a number of the brighter members fairly well grounded in the rudiments of education and then passed on to the next. The Indians were found to be intelligent and apt when judged by an aboriginal standard, but there were so many different tribes that months necessarily elapsed before the missionary had gone through the entire list and was ready to return to the first tribe he had tried to instruct. Indeed, the time was so long that on starting in on his second round he found that the lessons given during the first

round had been utterly forgotten.

Patiently the missionary began his work over again, travelling over the The Indian Passion play was given mountain passes in the depth of winter and across the arid plains in the heat of summer to reach the people he a means by which he could add written instructions to the oral he had already given, he happened to think of a sim-ple method of shorthand which he learned while a boy in France, and simplifying it to a purely phonetic method for the requirements of the Indian languages he began to teach it to the natives. The result was mar-One vellous. In less than six months ove one thousand Indians were able to read and write in it. Each one became so interested that he taught the others around him, camps gathered and the whole nights were spent in study and practice ; children and the aged alike were earnest to learn. Just how many Indians are now able Frazers. to read this curious writing is not known accurately, but the people of Kamloops estimate it at about 3,000. The story of Sequoyah of the Cherokees a way repeated in British Columbia. Immediately on finding that he had patterned after the one at Ober-Amestablished a written language among mergau, and is given generally before his wards the missionary determined about two thousand spectators, almost to increase their interest in it by print all of whom are Indians, with the exing a newspaper that should be issued ception of some hundred white settlers intervals and circulated stated who celebrate the Week of Passion among the tribes. A periodical that with the natives. was unique was the result. Neither The play is not given from begin press nor type were available ; indeed, ning to end, but in a series of strik type for a phonetic language would tableaux, nine in number. It would cost a small fortune, while the missionbe utterly impossible to give the whole play, as but the simplest appointments can be provided to assist the players, ary did not have money to buy even paper necessary for printing the smallest edition of a weekly of a vilyet it is not doubted that these natives Nevertheless the missionary got out the first number of his periodical in the first number of 2, 1891, it has 1890, and since May 2, 1891, it has He called the vided. vated about ten feet above the ground, per the Kamloops Wawa, wawa being an Indian word meaning both to speak and to echo. Translated the title is Echoes from Kamloops. Having no type the missionary Having no type the missionary wrote out the entire paper and then mimeographed it. By this process wrote out the entire paper and then and cach set of players goes on in ments will support and the many inde-mimeographed it. By this process in the fore the first tableautakes place "The choice of the Canadian for traced from Malory to Tennyson and money; they see great corporations pendence, manly the pendence and manly inde-pendence and manly inde-money; they see great corporations self-reliance. Wordsworth.

culate through all the tribes of the dis-trict, the white paper being furnished and children of each tribe, all chant-trict and children of each tribe, all chantby benevolent people interested in the work. The paper had four pages, Indian language, their strong voices

each a trifle more than four by seven inches large, including the white Each tribe sings in its own lannargin. The success, from fan educational guage, regardless of the ones followmargin. point of view, of this little periodical constant motion while the tableaux are

was very much greater than the mis-sionary had hoped for. Not only did it please and interest his wards, but it was approved by the Bishop under whom the mis-sionary had hoped for. Not only did it please and interest his wards, but it was approved by the Bishop under whom the missionary labored, and shown and emphasized the fact that ever.' copies of it were sent to Rome and to they are most sincere in their devo

ceived with the greatest interest by the students, and the system was taken up for use in the missions of the most widely separated parts of the certh chools elsewhere in which missionaries tions. for use in the missions of the earth. widely separated parts of the earth. Finding that the success of the paper as an educator was assured the in his hands, poses near. The other in bis hands, poses near. The other in bis hands, poses near. The other five or six figures required to finish the success of the paper as an educator was assured the paper as an educator was assured the paper as an educator was assured the in bis hands, poses near. The other the success of the paper as a success of the paper as an educator was assured the paper as an educator was assured the paper as a success of the p the picture are well executed and lifethe periodical among the white people, the part obtained sufficient money in this

The following scene, "The Scourg-ing," requires only three figures-Christ, in a flowing white garment, way to have his written pages electrotyped and printed in letter-press fashion. The issues of this year appear spotted with blood, and the two ruffiin a small magazine form and number ans, one of whom, scourge in hand, as high as twenty eight pages, includstands as if aiming an actual blow. ing a number of advertisements. The costuming here, also, is appro-With the contributions of the Indians

who, since 1891, have been educated priate. by the priest, and especially with the In the In the third tableau, " The Crowning With Thorns," four figures com-plete the scene. With a crown of illustrations furnished by the aborig-inal artists, the Kamloops *Wawa* is one of the most remarkable papers in thorns on His head, Christ sits, having a ruffian on either side, pressing down the crown upon His bleeding brow. Several results have followed in the

introduction of a periodical which all the tribes might read. The Indians name "ruffian" is the one used by the Indians to describe any of Christ's ophave developed an interest in civilized ways which none of the previous efforts ways which none of the previous efforts of white men had been able to develop is all the years ince the discovery of en, has instant an marvellous effect. in all the years since the discovery of the North-West coast. They have in most of the tribes adopted the white in most of the tribes adopted the white in start an marvellous effect. The fourth scene represents "Christ Condemned," having much the same setting. setting.

man's dress, built houses on the white "Cnrist Carrying the Cross " is the next in order. Three persons are reman's frontier model and undertaken getting a living by honest industry. next in order. Three persons are re-What is more important still in the paured. Christ with bowed figure is bent to the ground with a large cross, eyes of the missionary, they have be-His followers beating Him with come to a very great extent faithful and active attendants on the services of the Church. Other missionaries and sounds of our native land. have been sent into the district, and portent of the play, anger often ap-where not one church building existed especial tableau, and, it is said, they which we stand to the Eternal City. before a number have been erected by will often make a wild dash for the the Indians themselves, and it has become a matter of pride with them for platform.

tion has come by imperceptible steps, The sixth tableau is an impressive and through unexpected channels. each tribe to have its own church. Following the religious interest that each tribe to have its own church. Following the religious interest that was so aroused came Father Chiroux, who devised a plan to give the Passion Wother." Five persons make up the In all probability we inherit a part of it from our forefathers; what who devised a plan to give the Passion

is implicit to us is explicit to them. To them the primacy of Rome, spiritually and temporarily, was always present. Wherever there play for the purpose of impressing on the Indians' minds the scenes in the In the meantime it must be remem act of man's redemption. As given in British Columbia the play is simple was a priest they felt the authority of in British Columbia the play is simple and impressive. It is presented in the their tableau. For this reason a dif freent set of Indians is trained for the Pope ; wherever there was a notary they felt the jurisdiction of the emand impressive. It is presented in the month of June every two years in some quiet spot in the mountain valley, where the unclouded sky is the roof and the scenery of winding rivers, and peror. The civilized world for them, as for Dante, leant ultimately on these two pillars. Hence the world - wide interest that was the platform and take the positions woody hills serves as the stage setting. The Passion play is merely for an object themselves. In the set

In the seventh tableau "Veronica Presents Christ with a towel," with which He wipes his brow. Four figures act this.

for the first time at Seashell, on the Pacific coast, June 6, 1889, the second Constantine, were as familiar to them Now the drama begins to reach its sought, and at all times making him-self as one of the tribe, eating and sleeping as they did and enduring all of their hardship's that he might win their sympathy. But in spite of pati-ence, and in spite of labor thet was as the particular history of the states in which they dwelt. The noblest families of the continent took a pride in tracing their descent from Aeneas, their sympathy. But in spite of pati ence, and in spite of labor that was prolonged for years, he accomplished practically nothing in the way of educating his wards. But one day, while considering the causes of his failure, and wishing for a means by which he could add written from any town. The pilgrimage of the Indians begins about ten days becentral figure, afford an ever to be remembered picture. forehand, so that plenty of time may Then the ninth and last picture fol-lows. In this "Christ dies on the cross." The crucifixion in this tabbe had to convene and set up camp. Each tribe, headed by its leader, arrives either on horseback or in wagons, all bringing their own leau, however, is represented by one of the figures often seen in Catholic tents, cooking utensils and food. churches, that of Christ pinioned to the cross. A deep red liquid oozes from sees them coming from every direction over the hills, down the mountains and through the the brow, side, hands and feet, and looks the same as trickling blood. valleys, others in little boats on the the actors who have taken part in the river, the gathering consisting not previous pictures now congregate only of one tribe, but several, such as around the cross, all eyes turned only of one tribe, but several, such as the Shuswaps, the Nicolas, the Doug-lass Lakes, the North Bends, the Chinooks, the Onilchena and the Frazers. After all the tents are toward the Saviour. Then the dolorous requiem ceases, the proceesion draws to a standstill and all gather on bended knees, and as the pitched the performers prepare for the statue is left standing some kneel here play, which is given with the most prolong after the play is over. found ceremony and solemnity. Although the week is not necessarily The most remarkable feature of all is kept as one of fasting, many of the Inthat all of the players are pure Amerdians are so devout as to fast during ican Indians. Not one white man is among them. The performance is the entire period. Copies of this little paper that first

William Morris : so also in other countries they have largely contributed to Government face to face with the solid Irish phalanx. Mr. Blake's selection form the material to which modern authors have added form. The very is a signal tribute of his high position word Romance indicates sufficiently in Irish affairs. Some see in it the be-ginning of a new era in Irish parliathe source of its inspiration.

But, besides all this, the Renaissance mentary warfare, in which Mr. Blake will become the leader of a united brought us a fuller knowledge of ancient Rome ; and as Plutarch has left his mark on Shakespeare, so has Seneda on Corneille and Racine. We must add, too, the vast influence of Italy on the sixteenth and seventeenth

centuries all over Europe in which Rome had no small share. And if that were not enough, we might also name the recent struggles for Italian inde-Everyone Who Has Been in the Eterpendence. And so, when we visit Rome, we

come to a city which we seem to have The Roman Post prints the followknown intimately all our lives, a city which has made us what we are, and ing interesting contributed article about the influence which Rome exwhich may yet have a great effect on the destinies of the world. No wonercises over every appreciative mind : There is one characteristic of Rome, which distinguishes it from every der, then, that we long so anxiously to return, or that we drop our soldi so other city in the world, and that is the willingly into the waters of the Trevi. longing, which besets everyone who has ever been there, to return to it.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.

quality in the city itself alone suffic God alone keeps account of the many ient to account for this marvelous attraction. Other cities are more noble souls who retire within convent walls, calmly and beautifully perform-ing their duties with hearts ever upancient, such as Athens ; other cities are as pleasant to live in ; other cities lifted towards the Most High, and every energy exerted in the performhave splendid histories, like Venice and Genoa, and yet none exercise the

ance of duties what tend to His honor same influence over the strangers who visit them. We cannot attribute this influence to its ecclesiastical supremand glory in this world. Could we have written at full length the lives, the sacrifices; and could we have portrayed the beautiful acy, for Catholics, Protestants and atheists feel it alike. It is not to the characters of many a nun who has spent her long life in the service of faithful alone that Rome is, as Bourget

puts it, the mother city of the world God, what a delightful picture would it The truth is, I think, that to every be! True, there are many such lives one of us who have lived under the given us in books, still there are many denomination of western civilization, more of which the world knows littlea civilization which has spread over but the record has been kept in that pit Home for the attainment of which whence we were digged. Whether their lives have been spent in prayer we are conscious of it or not, we seem and in toil. to feel it; the legend of the Middle

Such a nun was Mother Hautcour Ages has somehow sunk into our who died at the Sacred Heart Convent blood, and we are surprised to feel in this city Saturday, 16th January. She was born in Paris, France, ourselves more at home in the Roman streets than among the familiar sights seventy-two years ago, and educated in London, Florence and Rome. And yet few of us, by comparison, religious life was spent in Paris, New York, Montreal and London. She was have ever been taught the relation in distinguished as a classical scholar, but To most of us, the sense of that relawas eminently successful in every de-

partment. Her work was a labor of love, and she was occupied in teaching until just six days before her death. Though seventy two years of age, she had none of the infirmities of old age, her mind being vigorous and her memory per She filled many important posts fect. in the convent, and was a particular favorite of all. Mother Hautcour belonged to a distinguished French family.

Looking back upon the years, how many recollections of a delightful nature are called up by this sad event ! felt in Rome, which showed itself in the From childhood the writer knew this spread of the most extravagant legends good nun, and spent many years under her fostering care. Those years were amongst the most delightful of her concerning her history and her state. The legend of Virgil, of Augustus, of life, rendered so in a large measure by Mother Hautcour's tender, loving and assiduous care. And now, at theend of her earthly career, and when many of her pupilshave grown into womanhood, and in every country the masterpieces and are scattered about the world separated by long distances, engaged in the world's duties, one and all will shed a tear over the newly made grave of their loved teacher of other days one and all will pray that eternal glory may be the crown of that noble who sacrificed much in woman God's work of training young hearts, that they might be a blessing to the world, a joy to the Heart of our Divine Redeemer, and that they might at last find a resting place in that loving Heart ! OnMonday morning, the 17th, a solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of her soul in the convent chapel, Rev. M. J. Tiernan being celebrant, and Rev. Fathers McKeon and Tobin acting as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lord-ship the Bishop of London occupied his accustomed place in the sanctuary. After Mass the remains were conveyed to St. Peter's cemetery. The loved one has been taken, but as the poet expresses it.

NO. 953.

The Three Kings of Cologne.

From out Cologne there came three kings To worship Jesus Christ, their King. To Him they sought fine herbs they brought. And many a beauteous golden thing : They brought their gifts to Bethlehem town. And in that manger set them down.

Then spake the first king, and he said : "O, Child, most heavenly, bright and (air ! I bring this crown to Bethlehem town For Thee, and only Thee, to wear ; So give a heavenly crown to me When I shall come at last to Thee !"

The second then : "I bring Thee here This royal robe, O Child !" he cried ; "Of silk 'tis spun, and such a one There is not in the world beside ; So in the day of doom requite Me with a heavenly robe of white."

The third king gave his gift and quoth : "Spikenard and myrrh to Thee I bring, And with these twain would I most fain Anoint the body of my King. Some their increase sometime tree o may their incense sometime rise To plead for me in yonder skies !"

Thus spake the three kings of Cologne, That gave their gifts and went their way, And now kneel I in prayer hard by The cradle of the Child to-day. Nor crown, nor robe, nor spice 1 bring As offering unto Christ, my King.

Yet have I brought a gift the Child May not despise, however small; For here I lay my heartito day, And it is full of love to all. Take Thou the poor, but loyal thing, My only tribute, Christ, my King. -Eugene Field.

curing laws for the aggrandizement of the already rich. And therefore the discontented classes unite for their own interests, and although we fee that they are wrong, we admit that

they had a real grievance. "The Church comes to the business man, to you, with this simple mes-sage-to do unto others what you would have others do unto you. That is the sum total of the teachings of the Church. In your relations with others, in the first place, treat them justly and then have something of the quality of mercy and consideration. Put your selves in their places and try to see how you would think and feel if you were in similar conditions.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

PARISH OF SARNIA.

PARISH OF SARNIA. It being announced that this would be the last Sunday of Rev. Father Bayard's incum-bency as parish priest at Sarnia, all the serv-ices at the Catholic church yesterday were largely attended. At first Mass, 6:30 a. m., the C. M. B. A. and Catholic Order of Foresters received communion in a body. At the High Mass in B fat; Offertery hymn (O Quam Delicta. After Mass Father Bayard ascended the pulpit and delivered a very feeling and practical discourse. At the evening service, which commenced at 7 o'clock, every seat in the church was packed. The service consisted of Grand Musical Vespors and solom Benediction. (O Salutaris Hostia, Wigan), dust-Mrs. Bohannan, soprano : D LaForge, basso. Ave Maria, solo-Miss Cowan. Grand Tantum Ergo (Larbillotte) --D. LaForge, basso ; E. Gooderich, tenor; Mrs. Bohannon, soprano ; Miss Sterling, alto. At the conclusion of the service. Messers. D. McCart and M. Sullivan, Point Edward, avanced to the Communion rail. Mr. Sullivan read an address and Mr. McCart presen-ted a purse of \$200, in gold, on behalt of the congregation. The following is a copy of the address : ongregation. The following is a copy of the address :

Sarnia, Ont., Jan. 10, 1897. To the Rev. Joseph Bayard, P. P. :

LONDON. ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1897.

"ROME-SICKNESS."

nal City Longs to Return.

And we cannot point to any definite

the whole world, Rome is the

ors were almost unprepared to ieve the evidence of their own eyes when seeing the change in her appearance. Before taking the pills was a severe task even to dress her self, much less to do any housework while now, although not having used any of the pills for more than a couple of months, she attends to all her house hold duties without the slightest inconvenience. Taking all things into consideration I feel it a duty I owe to other sufferers to recommend these little pink messengers of health which stood between my well nigh distracted wife and the jaws of a lingering but certain death."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Wil-liams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.

We have now on hand a supply of "Our Boys" and Girls' Annual," and are pleased to be able to tell our young readers that it is beautifully illus-trated throughout, and is replete with interest-ing and charming stories. Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J., the children's popular story-teller, contributes a delightfal tale "Looking for Santa Claus." The other stories are: "The Robber's Hospitality (a biblical legend)." "The Story of Ladge Lifte," "Innocence Rescued," "How Small Birds Cross the Sea. "Dog Labor in Belgrium," "Bells Tolled for Jack Frost," etc., etc.; together with a large (Illustrated) assortiment of games, tricks and PUZ2les. puzzles. Price, 5 cents per copy.

THE SAUGEEN MAGNETIC MIN ERAL WATER

FLOWS FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL fitteenhundred feet deep, and is bottled at it flows from the spring. It is a sure cure fou dysepstia, rheumatism, or any kind of nervou trouble. As a table water it has no equal in Canada, Sold by all the principal hotel and liquor dealers in Ontario. or at the Springs, by Carey & Creighton, Southampton, Ont.

C. M. B. A .- Branch No. 4. London. G. H. B. A. - Branch No. 4, London stesson the sud and 4h Thursday or avery aonth, at 8 o'clock, at their hall. Albion Block Richmond Strest. G. Barry, Presidenti T. J.O'Mernist Vice-President; P. F Boyls, Becording Secretary.

. . .

awakened the interest of these Indians in religious as well as civilized matters are preserved in the Smithsonian Institution and in Astor's Library in New York .- Catholic Standard and Times.

Irish Affairs.

A cablegram from the Montreal Star's London (Eng.) correspondent, under date of January 14, says: "Hon. Edward Blake has been chosen by the dissatisfied Irish members of could carry it on successfully through- Parliament to move the amendment to out were adequate appointments pro- the address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons, de-

For a stage a large platform is ele- manding reform of Irish taxation. "This is the result of an underwhich the players mount by narrow standing arrived at between the Dil-

stairs leading from the dressing tent. lonites, Healyites, Redmondites and There is no curtain to the stage. The Unionists, in fact, all the promoters of

of ancient times were put down unhesitatingly to the Romans, or to the devil.

And as history is continuous, a fact ve constantly forget, and modern history begins, not with the taking of Constantinople, but further back, in ages of which we have no sufficient written record, so also such a great and universal tradition could not and did not die a sudden death, and the effects of it are present with us to this day.

Let me try and indicate a few of the ways in which the tradition of past imes keeps its hold upon us.

Hardly any of us begin life without some kind of education, religious or secular. There is no need to point out how closely the Holy See maintains its hold on the Catholics throughout the world. To them Rome is always at the very least their spiritual mother, a city which it is their dearest wish to visit, and which they cannot leave without some pangs at parting. But those to whom Rome does not occupy this position nevertheless have its greatness constantly thrust upon them. It becomes to them the great enemy against whom their fathers fought, and the interest in an enemy is almost as strong as in a friend To others again it is the home of a Church from which they have sep arated, and the greatest of the Churches to which they wish to be re-

But even those whose interest is

the subjects of the emperor under whom Christ was born, and that St. Paul is in a way their fellow-citizen. Again, the shortest history of almost any modern country begins with Julius Cæsar, and though the empire is passed away, the names of Charlemagne, of Frederick Barbar-

ossa, and even of Napoleon, are enough to recall it. The traditions of the Middle Ages have left their mark on the literature of every modern coun-

One bright memory shines like a star In the days of my spirit files a star In the days of my spirit forever And over my pathway it flashes afar A radiance that perishes never." Mamie

Plain Truths.

The Rev. Father Bodfish, or Canton, Mass., says the Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times, evidently has the courage of his convictions. spoke brave words the other night to

Boston capitalists at a meeting of the Merchants' Club. His theme was the relation between religion and business men, and in the course of his remarks he spoke some plain truths that seem

necessary in the present circumstances. Referring to the prevalent discontent, especially among the working classes, who " have none of the luxuries of life and hardly the necesaries, "he asked whether it is any wonder that they become discontented, and continued:

"The Church teaches them that it is uecessary that there should be different on the literature of every modern coun-try. Just as in England they may be legislation has been influenced by manly dependence and manly inde

Barnia, Ont. Jan. 10, 1896. To the Rev. Joseph Bayard, P. P. : Dear Rev. Father,—As you are about to sever your connection with the parish of Sarnia, we the members of your/congregation cannot permit the occasion to pass without ex-pressing our sincere regret at your departure. During the past twenty years you have won the esteem and respect of your parishloners as well as of other classes by your unchanging fidelity toduty and your bearing as a priest and gentleman. We tender you our sincere thanks for your mutring zeal in the holy cause of religion and the spiculal welfare of your flock. It is our earnest and sincere prayer that our Heavenly Father may bless and protect you and grant you many years of health, strength and happiness in the discharge of your sacred duties.

and happiness in the discharge of your sacred duties. The accompanying purse we beg you to ac-cept, as a trilling testimonial of our aincere re-gard and filtal devotion. And now, dear Father, trusting you will aoma-times remember your old parishioners while offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, we bid you an affectionate farewell. Signed on behalf of the congregation. M Stanley, D. McCart, J. Spriz, J. Mara, P. Hensor, M. Lysaght, M. Sharp, M. Sulli-van.

van. The Rev. Father made a very feeling reply thanking the congregation for such a substantial offering. He also thanked every one who in the past had assisted him in the work of the church here. He paid a very high tribute to the choir, which he con-sidered was second to none in the diocese. In conclusion he hoped they would all love one another and do all they could for the love and honor of God. He hoped they would all all in their power for his successor, Kev. Father Kennedy, to whom he paid a warm tribute. Finally, wishing all farewell, he trasted that they might all meet again in that heavenly Jerusalem, where, parting will be a the members of the correspondences.

heavenly Jerusalem, where, parting will be no more. The members of the congregation present were deeply affected by the parting from their beloved pastor who had for over twenty years ministered to their spiritual wants, and for whom they evidently felt a warm af-fection. Father Bayard leaves on Tuesday next for Windsor, followed by the good wishes and profound respect not only of his own congre-gation but of the citizens of Sarnia gener-ally.—Sarnia Observer, Jan. 11.

Converts in Wheeling

Bishop Donahoe, of the Wheeling diocese, confirmed fourteen adult con verts in his cathedral a few days before Christmas. The class was composed of two ladies and twelve gentlemen. Seventeen were to be confirmed, but three of them, one lady and two gentlemen, were not able to attend.

Those two things, contradictory as

they may seem, must go together,

united.

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not of that kind have had the name of Rome constantly before their eyes. They feel that they are