

JULY 16, 1887.

THE SPALDING ELECTION.

The result of the bye election in the Spalding division of Lincolnshire has thrown the Tory Unionist party into confusion and spread dismay through the ranks of Mr. Gladstone's foes in both houses of Parliament. This division has had till now an intensely Tory record, but the brutal policy of coercion so aroused popular feeling that there was a sweeping victory on Friday, July 1st, for the Gladstonian candidate. A glance at the figures will prove most instructive. In 1885 the Tory candidate carried the constituency by a majority of 178. In 1886 he increased his majority to 288, while now the same Liberal candidate, Mr. Stewart, wins the seat by the enormous majority of 747 on a poll larger by 639 than that cast in 1886. In these not very plain and emphatic indications that the policy of coercion is not popular. We have here, in the Spalding division of Lincolnshire, a Liberal Home Rule gain in less than twelve months of 1035 votes. If this is not a veritable electoral revolution we know not what it can be termed. We are not surprised that Lord Randolph Churchill deplores the result of the contest and seeks to hold the Liberal Unionists responsible for the catastrophe. Nor does it in any way astonish us that his organ the *Post* takes advantage of the reverse to make an ill-natured attack on the government. That journal remarks:

"The result of the Spalding election seems to show that the government have not met the demands of public opinion with reference to the Coercion Bill. The government has dawdled over four months when the bill might have been passed forcibly in as many weeks. The sooner a stronger government is formed the better. Great changes are necessary with a view to strengthen the ministerial hold upon the country."

Great changes are indeed necessary for the welfare of the empire, its stability and prosperity, but the changes that are necessary do not include Lord Randolph Churchill as Premier. The great change required, the great change that is coming, is the recall of Mr. Gladstone to the post from which dimension and indifference drove him a year ago. Already the country sees it error. Election after election has shown that the nation is fully alive to the great political mistake of 1886 and that were an appeal now made to the people, Mr. Gladstone would come back to Parliament with a majority as great, untold, determined and enthusiastic as that by whose help he swept the Irish Church out of existence.

POSTAL REDUCTION.

We take the following paragraph from the *Ottawa Evening Journal*:

It is understood that the returns already received by the Government for the last fiscal year just closed show a very gratifying increase over the figures for the preceding twelve months. The postal business of the country regarded as a good indication of prosperity—has been climbing upwards at a rapid rate. The sale of stamps for the fiscal year, ending the 30th ult., realized \$2,577,703.94 as compared with \$2,430,206.25 in the previous corresponding period, showing an increase of \$147,497.69. The increase in postal revenue during the past five or six years has been about \$60,000 each successive twelve months; but the big jump of last year is attributed to general prosperity including the stimulus given to trade by the opening of the C. P. Railway. The indications are that the showing for the present year will be even better than all previous figures. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway draw in round numbers \$300,000 and \$250,000 annually, respectively, for the conveyance of mails.

No man, whatever his political affiliations and sympathies, but will read the above statement with heartfelt gratification. The figures in reference to our postal revenue are to be especially interesting. The increase of \$147,497.69 is something extraordinary, and, in every respect, satisfactory. But we do think that the increase would be much nearer a half million had the postal reduction which for some years we have strenuously advised and advocated been made in due time. We repeat that the time has come when the government should reduce the letter postage from three to two cents—and for every two cents permit the carriage in the mails of one or two letters. We have to pay six cents for a letter that our American neighbors can have carried from any one point to another in their own country or to any point in Canada for two cents. In other words, our letter postal tax is 300 per cent greater than that of our American friends. Here is certainly an inequality, and, we must say, an injustice which calls for early removal. The postal service should not in any civilized country be looked on as a revenue producer. It is a great humanizing and educating force that the government should not fear at almost any cost to extend, facilitate and strengthen. Just it is, indeed, that a reasonable amount of revenue should be drawn from it, but revenue should be in this matter a mere secondary affair. The main object should be the welding together of our own people and the bringing together of all peoples through an efficient and very cheap postal system. Postal facilities should be at the disposal of the poor as well as of the rich. We hope that

our government will no longer unduly hesitate to confer the boon of a reduced postage on our people.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

The present British Commons consists of 670 members. Of these there are 384 members who support the government in its anti Irish policy, and 286 who advocate Home Rule for Ireland. The majority is divided into 308 Tories and 76 Liberal Unionists. Of the minority 200 are followers of Mr. Gladstone and 86 of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone is supported by 23 out of 30 Welsh, 42 out of 72 Scotch and 145 out of 465 English members. England returns 55, Scotland 16, Wales 3 and Ireland 2 Liberal Unionists. Ireland sends 16, Scotland 12 and Wales 4 Tories to Parliament. It is estimated that there was a new election to take place Mr. Gladstone would carry 225 English, 50 Scotch, and 25 Welsh seats, while Mr. Parnell would give him 88 supporters from Ireland, or in all 388 members in favor of justice to the latter named country. The ex Premier might in fact do much better in England. But that a new election would give him a majority of fully 100 no observer of the trench of public opinion in Britain can now for a moment doubt. Every day's delay made in appealing to the people will serve to increase that majority.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE IRISH PARTY.

One of the vital and essential requisites of party success is strict and effective discipline. To carry a certain set of principles to victory, men, under the constitutional system, sink individual views and abandon private opinions, to bind themselves into one party under one leader. This leader is, of necessity, entrusted with great discretionary power. He is at first selected for the qualities which entitle and fit men to lead their fellows: honesty of purpose, intellectual vigor, firmness of character, moderation in pursuit of his ends, an amiability of disposition and a rarely failing foresight, enabling him to read the future for weal or for woe. To achieve success he must be sustained by the fullest confidence of his party and meet with their ready submission whenever circumstances direct him to speak with an authoritative voice. The great O'Connell was a born leader of men, but he was not pre-eminent as a Parliamentary leader not through any fault of his, but on account of the peculiar circumstances of the Ireland of his day, which deprived him of much of the freedom of action and of the far-reaching influence in the selection of Parliamentary candidates essential to the success of a political chief. As a leader, however, of the masses he has never had an equal. It is principally as a Parliamentary chieftain that Mr. Parnell has won his most brilliant successes. His predecessor, the late Isaac Butt's hands in parliament, were tied by the same difficulties which harassed O'Connell.

We have lately had an instance of Mr. Parnell's success as a leader in the matter of the Dublin mayoralty. A majority of the Nationalists in the city council had selected Mr. T. P. Gill, M. P., in preference to Mr. Sexton, M. P., to fill the Lord Mayor's chair for next term. A good deal of ill-feeling at once arose. It was necessary for the peace and harmony of the Nationalist party in the capital of Ireland that Mr. Parnell should intervene. Mr. Gill himself asked for his intervention. The Irish leader promptly solved the difficulty by advising the selection of Mr. Sexton, whose claims upon and sacrifices in favor of the National party demanded, he thought, some such recognition as that of the chief Magistracy of Dublin. The Nationalists all cheerfully accepted the leader's decision and Mr. Sexton will next year fill the Lord Mayor's chair of Ireland's greatest city. On Tuesday, June 7th, there took place an incident in Parliament which goes far to show the perfect discipline of the Irish party, and the remarkable hold that Mr. Parnell has upon his followers. The House was on committee on the Coercion Bill. Mr. O'Doherty having moved an amendment respecting the change of venue, Sir Wm. Harcourt asked the hon. gentleman not to press his amendment. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* applies to us with a graphic record of the remainder of the remarkable incident:

"Thereupon Mr. Parnell rose, and all eyes were instantly riveted upon him. He looked pale, and wore a white neckerchief, which accentuated his paleness. But there was none of the lameness of the invalid about him, and when his followers had given him a cheer struck in a sympathetic chord he proceeded to speak in a voice which was clear and penetrating as ever. There were about a hundred members present at the moment, and the sensation which his rising caused was plainly observable, even Mr. Chamberlain turning round and keeping his eyes fixed on Mr. Parnell throughout his short speech."

Then follows Mr. Parnell's speech, a model of Parliamentary skill and diplomatic finish:

Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud Irish cheers, said—I think, sir, the advice which has just been given to my hon. friend by the right hon. gentleman is

good advice (hear, hear), and I have no doubt that they will pay that attention to it which it deserves, as coming from one of such great experience in the usage of the house as that possessed by the right hon. gentleman. I too think, in view of the late period of the session at which we have arrived and the vast number of principles of vital importance which still remain to be discussed in the remaining clauses of this bill, that my hon. friends who have conducted the opposition to this bill up to the present moment with such skill, judgment and ability (Opposition cheers) would do well to select from amongst the amendments on the paper those amendments which they think absolutely indispensable to press upon the attention of the house. It is obvious that the time will not be sufficient to enable full discussion, or even any sort of discussion, upon the smaller points which they are desirous of bringing before the attention of the committee, and I think it would be desirable for them, though I speak with great diffidence as one who has not been able to take any part in the proceedings of the committee up to the present moment, and one who is consequently liable to the imputation of insufficient knowledge of what has been going on in my opinion goes I strongly support the advice given by the right hon. gentleman the member for Derby, and I would ask my hon. friends to select those matters of pressing and urgent and vital importance which they desire to press upon the committee, and to claim for this house, with the utmost fearlessness and with the utmost determination that due opportunity will be afforded to them for the discussion of those amendments (cheers).

Mr. O'Doherty then withdrew his amendment, and some further amendments were not moved.

We have rarely if ever read anything so adroit, dexterous and masterly as this brief speech of the Irish leader. It is by such tactics as those displayed in this brief and ingenious utterance that he has won the regard of a hostile Parliament. By tactics such as these he has brought his party to the very threshold of success, and it is by persistence in the same skillful course, marked on the one hand by moderation, and on the other by firmness, that he will soon bring them to final and overwhelming success.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BALFOUR'S brutal coercion bill has passed its third reading, and we may therefore very soon expect its enforcement in Ireland. The vote stood 349 to 262. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers and counter cheers.

Two more miraculous cures are reported from St. Anne, Que. A young woman named Monse was completely cured of a paralyzed leg. The other was a young girl named Gauthier, 13 years of age, whose sight was almost gone but she is now completely cured.

MGR. PERROU, the Pope's special envoy visited many of the Dublin churches on Sunday. He was recognized and bestowed his blessing on the congregation. A delegation from a temperance society called at Archbishop Walsh's residence to obtain Mgr. Perrou's blessing for the society. The Envoy conferred it. Mgr. Perrou intends to proceed to Coolgreany, county Wexford, to witness the evictions which are in progress.

THE Hon. John W. Johnson, ex-Senator from Virginia, will have a very readable article entitled "Judge Lynch," in the August number of the *Catholic World*. He traces that off-hand mode of administering justice known as Lynch-law to its origin in Ireland late in the fifteenth century; gives a rapid review of it as practiced in England and elsewhere; treats the Vigilance Committees of Vicksburg and San Francisco with considerable fairness, and suggests some fruitful considerations to the reader.

In the course of the debate on the coercion bill Mr. John Dillon said he was prepared to loyally acknowledge the duty of Irishmen to the Empire, but he held that their first duty was to the welfare and liberty of the Irish people. His party represented a vast and overwhelming majority of the people, whose fortunes the bill affected, and those who contended that the will of the majority ought to prevail ought not to assist in passing the measure. The head and front of the Irish members offending was that for seven years they had devoted themselves to struggle to induce their countrymen to abandon violence and trust to agitation in Parliament, yet they were stigmatized as the associates of assassins. The opinion of no civilized country in the world, he continued, was of more value to intelligent Englishmen than that of American. It was absurd to assert that nine-tenths of the educated people of America were not on the side of Ireland. Unquestionably the whole American press was on their side. He maintained that Mr. O'Brien's mission had been a conspicuous success both in the United States and Canada.

Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, Ontario. As Dean Wagner, who has in hands the work of the Catholic Colored Mission of Windsor, wishes to begin the erection of a suitable school-house and church at the earliest possible date, all persons who have requested his appeal for help are kindly requested to fill their lists as soon as convenient, and send the proceeds, together with the beneficiary lists, to the reverend gentleman. All moneys received will be immediately acknowledged. Persons not receiving in due time such acknowledgment, will be pleased to notify Dean Wagner by postal card.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Parish of Ashfield.

On Sunday last took place the blessing of St. Joseph's Church, Ashfield, by His Lordship the Bishop of London. This is one of the largest parish churches in the diocese. Rev. Father Boubat, the energetic and respected pastor of Ashfield, immediately on his appointment to this mission, at once recognized the necessity of supplying a suitable place in which divine worship could be held, and proceeded to have the old church removed, and in its place has been erected the beautiful edifice named above, which is truly a creditable monument of the good pastor's zeal. The most notable feature in the church is the magnificent main altar, in gothic style. The woodwork and the painting of the altar have been executed in the most artistic manner. Over the altar, on either side, are statues of the four evangelists. Immediately over the altar is a beautiful life size statue of the Sacred Heart. There are two very handsome side altars of St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin, on each of which is a very beautiful statue.

At half-past ten o'clock His Lordship proceeded to bless the new church. He was accompanied by Very Rev. Dean Murphy of Irishstown; Rev. P. Brennan, St. Mary's; Rev. T. West, Wawash; Rev. James Walsh, of Cathedral. There was present an immense congregation, many of the people coming from other parishes. High mass was celebrated by Rev. Dean Murphy, His Lordship occupying a seat on the throne. After mass the Bishop preached a lengthy discourse, on the necessity of having a suitable place wherein God may be worshipped and adored. The Bishop began by congratulating the pastor and people on the great work they had accomplished and stated it afforded him much pleasure to be in their midst. He said that in every system of religion special places had always been set apart for the worship of God. Under the old dispensation the greatest temple ever dedicated to divine worship was that built by Solomon of this temple. His Lordship showed that it is not only a mere type or shadow of the Christian church which was to follow and in which Christ was to be ever present. He next proceeded to demonstrate that it was the real presence of Christ on our altars that induced the people in every age to erect temples, in honor of our Divine Lord, of the most costly and glorious character. Some of the greatest churches were built in the middle ages and remain until the present day as monuments of the piety and zeal of the Catholic people of those times. The Bishop again complimented the good pastor and people on this evidence of their warm faith and fervor. They had nearly all, he said, brought their faith with them from the island of Saints, and it was not surprising to find them ready to make sacrifices in this new land for the spread of that faith and the honor of our Divine Saviour.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock took place the interesting ceremony of consecration of a new bell. It is of immense size and was built by McShane, of Baltimore, and weighs over 3000 pounds. It has a beautiful, melodious tone, and will be heard at a great distance. After the consecration of the bell, the people assembled in the church, where solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. Rev. James Walsh, of the Cathedral, preached an eloquent and thoughtful discourse on the life which Christ leads in the highest Eucharist. It was, he said, a continuation of the life which he led when he appeared upon earth and conversed with men. It was a mission of charity and love to all mankind.

It is a notable fact that, wherever the Rev. Father Boubat has been assigned the duties of pastor, he has always left behind him substantial monuments of religion denoting the fact that his heart is in the work of the ministry. In addition to the church recently built he has also erected a very substantial pastoral residence, and we congratulate both himself and his good people on the many evidences of prosperity which are apparent in the parish.

The choir, under the leadership of Miss Keating, of London, rendered the music of the mass in a masterly manner. A magnificent new pipe organ is also a prominent feature in the church.

TRADES GUILDS.

Would it not be a harbinger of long future blessings for this country if Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of his meeting the Archbishop in council on his return would enlist the interests and sympathies of each of them in the formation of Trades Guilds on the model of the French Catholic Guilds. Herein lies the safety of Catholic faith and the security of our Republic against the present growing antagonism between capital and labor. So long as the laboring men are exposed to the errors and excesses of the wild, rabid, conscienceless demagogues there is danger ahead. Once gathered into their guilds under the supervision of their spiritual guides, who will be watchful of their temporal and religious welfare, and, much, if not all of the evils, we apprehend now, will be removed.

It would be a happy supplement to the advocacy of the Knights of Labor, if he would urge the organization of these guilds. The power and influence he has achieved with labor because of his defence now increases his responsibility for its reformation and security. We hope he will in his future work realize this, for to him, more than any other individual, does the country look for a bulwark against the excesses of labor agitation. —*Troy Catholic Weekly*.

THE BEST PAPER.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed find two dollars for one year's subscription to your paper. I might add that I consider it one of the best Catholic papers published and should be in every Catholic family in our land. Very truly yours,

MICHAEL KENNEDY, Chatham, Ont.

THE CHURCHLESS NEGRO RACE.

Western Watchman.

Protestantism knows only white men's churches. Protestant churches are social organizations intended for the spiritual advancement and convenience of their originators. They are of the people and never rise above the people. Heretofore Protestantism has never essayed a communion of races. Like Freemasonry and Oddfellows it has shunned all races but the Caucasian. The negro lodges of the square and compass are not recognized by the grand lodges of this country. A colored man is an intruder in a white man's club or a white man's debating society. Our colored brethren do not understand this peculiarity of Protestantism, and hence the false position in which they find themselves to day.

It has been said of the negro race that they have left no monuments. They have shown no originality in any sphere of life. The negroes have always manifested a strong religious tendency. Until he found a church of his own he must remain an ecclesiastical orphan. The Methodist Church was organized by white men. The Baptists never immersed a negro. As for the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, they are of English stock and are as exclusive as all the other inhabitants of that tight little island. There have been and are colored Methodist and Baptist churches; but they have always been plagiarisms and a minority of "white folks." If there is any such thing as a colored church, it is the negro squatter anywhere, there is the negro squatter. There is not one negro worshipper in all the eighty Protestant churches of St. Louis—not one.

In the light of this truth how grandly divine appears the Catholic Church. She could not make a race division if she tried. She could not prevent a negro kneeling at the holy table with a white man any more than she could shut her confessional against the sinner. A priest has as much right to sacrifice at one altar as at another, there being but one priest and one altar in Catholicism. She is the Church of the world and her mission is to all nations and to every creature. It is the Sacrament that make the Church, and our Lord on the altar of St. Elizabeth's Church in this city is the same that is offered up on the high altar of St. Peter's in Rome. A church administered by a colored priest and frequented by negroes is as holy as the lofty-towered Notre Dame. So ethnologically universal is the Catholic Church that it is difficult for us to understand the nature of an ecclesiastical organization that can make distinctions of race. She needs no charter from State or prince; she has one charter nearly nineteen hundred years old and sealed with the sign-manual of Jesus Christ. Every soul is her subject and every baptized man and woman in the world is her child. Does a mother make distinctions among her own offspring? The Catholic Church is the mother of all Christian peoples.

[As our readers are already aware, the Rev. Dear Wagner, of Windsor, Ont., has taken steps to build a church for the negro race in his mission. He has already succeeded in establishing a school wherein colored children are now receiving a thoroughly Catholic education. He appeals to the charitably disposed throughout the country to assist him, and we earnestly hope contributions will be sent at once from every part of the Dominion. It is truly a noble work which he has undertaken, and we hope our people make an equally noble response to his appeal.]—EDITOR RECORD.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John O'Brien, Plympton.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John O'Brien, of the Township of Plympton, who departed this life on the 7th inst. The funeral took place to the Catholic cemetery at Wyomington on the 9th and was largely attended. Deceased was 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was much respected by all who knew him and we extend our sincere condolence to his wife and family in their sad bereavement.

Miss Agnes McKnight.

Died—At her mother's residence on 22nd st., Detroit, Miss Agnes McKnight, aged 27 years, sister of Miss Kate McKnight. It is with regret we announce the death of this estimable young lady. After a lingering illness of months this patient suffered, consoled by the sacraments of Holy Church, breathed her last on July the 2nd, 1887. The funeral service took place at St. Alphonsus Church, Windsor, and was attended by a large number of relatives, mourning friends and children of Mary, the deceased being for years a member of the Sodality of the B. V. M. May she rest in peace.

THE CHURCH IN CHINA.

In China the church is beginning to hold up her head again. The total population of China is at the most, 300,000,000, of which 2,000,000 are Catholics. Sixty by the Franciscans in the thirteenth century, and the commencement of organized missionary work by the Jesuits three years later, the Catholic Church in the Chinese Empire has gone through many persecutions and dangers, but the work of sacrifice has never ceased, till now the strength and vitality of the Catholic faith is represented by thirty bishops, five hundred European missionaries, four hundred native priests, and the yearly conversion of twenty thousand adults. Every year some thirty thousand little children, abandoned by pagan parents, are rescued and baptized by the nuns who share the work of the missionaries in China.

Like as the ark floated on the waters—the deeper they became, the higher it rose,—so does Christianity at this moment rise in all calmness and majesty on the great flood of human violence in its highest cultivation. —*Cardinal Manning*.

COMMON CAUSE.

United Ireland.

The present situation requires studying below the surface. In reality, as we read it, the Government are conferring blessings in disguise upon the democracies of England and Ireland. They are not merely giving them a common cause, but they are making it a far more vital necessity for the English people to overthrow them than it is to the Irish people. Consider what has happened this week. The permanency of the Coercion Bill has been formally voted, and Mr. Smith has given notice of a new urgency resolution. These things do not appear to have interested members of the House of Commons half as much as Mr. Ritchie's new plan of taking divisions, and they have not sent a single morning newspaper into double leads. Nevertheless, they are the Harbinger of Revolution. Two hundred years ago, in less democratic times, not much more than this provoked a civil war. Such is the disarming virtue of complacent commonplaces and a swathe of technical words. What the House of Commons has done is to vote permanently into the law—so far, to be sure, it is only Irish law, but to morrow it will become English law if the deep majority be not checked in time—the principle that with the Executive is to lie the power of suspending the constitution whenever it pleases. This cuts the very heart out of popular government, while Mr. Smith's device for doing away with debate, each holder than its predecessor (the latest even proposes to do away with divisions as well), destroy the soul of the great agent of popular government, the House of Commons, and reduce it to a mere automaton for putting a constitutional stamp upon the decrees of the majority. These things, we say, are more the concern of the English people than they are ours. We owe the House of Commons no reverence, and as for the permanency of the Coercion Bill, except theoretically, it really does not affect us at all. As long as we are without Home Rule, coercion does not make our position any worse. Coercion is the natural enemy of any alternative to Home Rule. If a Home Rule government came into power to morrow the Coercion Act would become a dead letter, and if they were able to pass a Home Rule Bill it should and would be instantly repealed. If Home Rule were thrown again and a Coercion Government succeeded, the only difference the permanency of the law could make would be that it would save the majority the trouble of going through the forms of passing another Bill through the House—a trouble which Mr. Smith's improving practice in moving urgency resolutions is steadily rendering a quantum negligible. But the permanency of the Coercion Act is a matter of profound consequence to the English people, for it strikes a deadly blow at the Constitution, which they regard as the apple of their eye, and which their forefathers have shed their blood to build up and preserve. It enacts that for ever and ever in an integral portion of the United Kingdom—which is by law supposed to be as well entitled to the benefits of the Constitution as England herself—the Executive authority is to have the power at any moment to declare public liberty non-existent. This is the broad fact of the case unembarrassed by details, which only make the matter worse, since their net effect is to restrict this power to an Executive which would be the creature of the privileged classes. When to this is added the deliberate havoc the Unionist majority is making with the traditions and privileges of the popular House of Parliament, it is plain that in striking at the Irish people the party of the classes is aiming a heavier blow at the democracy of whom they have more fear. The English people have need to take alarm. To-day the liberties of the Irish people are taken away; to-morrow theirs may be. What is to prevent the present majority, if the occasion called for it, bringing in a Coercion Bill for England and passing it through with the aid of urgency resolutions in twenty-four hours? If things go on in their present course the English democracy will awake some fine morning to find their Bill of Rights a dead letter, and an aristocratic caste organized into a polycephalous despotism, with its foot upon their necks. Each day it is becoming plainer that the enemy of the Irish people is more intensely still their enemy, too, and as events develop it is the English democracy who will become the principal and the Irish the ally in the fight. Are the English people prepared for this war against the Unionists as a common foe? Most undoubtedly they are. The English are slow thinkers, but all the by-elections up to this have proved how quickly they have been able to make up their minds on this question, and the Irish proof of this is bound to be given by the Spalding election this week, whether in a diminished Unionist majority or in the actual return of the Home Rule candidate. The Irish people have only to sit tight, carry out their own campaign in Ireland, as they know how to do, and await developments with confidence. Two democracies leagued in a common cause, with hearts aroused and minds informed, are an army no power on earth can withstand.

Confession.

My dear young readers, to many confession is a bitter task, but when Satan had been vanquished, it is sweet to fly to God and relieve our souls of their many sins, and to feel that glorious peace stealing over us like an invisible veil from the other world. Beneath these torn and bleeding feet the sinner kneels and tells his transgressions. Comforted the rises, with streaming eyes, kneels in adoration at the feet of our crucified Lord, and prays aloud from her inmost heart: "Oh God, forgive me, and keep me to tread the straight but narrow road." Dear children, often seek the confessional and frequently approach the table of our Lord. It is the only safeguard for us in this wicked and sorrowful world of ours. Through the grace of this holy sacrament, we may walk through sin and yet come forth purified.