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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,
Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1902.
To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper. THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
and congratulate you upon the manner in
which it is published.
The matter and form are both good; and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the faithful.
Blessing you, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
D. FALCOSTO, Arch. of Larissa,
Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday, Jan. 11, 1902.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The Right Honorable Horace Curzon
Plunkett, Vice-President of the De-
partment of Agriculture for Ireland,
spoke on the Irish question on Satur-
day, Dec. 28th, at a banquet given by
the National Club of Toronto.

It will be remembered by our readers
that Mr. Plunkett was the Government
candidate at the recent by-election in
Galway when he was defeated by
Colonel Lynch, who is said to have
fought for the Boers in South Africa.
The election of Colonel Lynch by an
overwhelming majority was undoubtedly
evidence of the deep-rooted antipathy
of the people of Galway against the
British Government, or at least of utter
non-confidence in the Salisbury
administration. Mr. Plunkett
appeared before the electorate as a
new member of the Salisbury Govern-
ment, and was defeated on the ground
that by joining that administration he
had abandoned the Home Rule platform
of which he had been formerly an
advocate. The completeness of his abnegation
of his former principles is evident
from what he said in Toronto, that
"Home Rule is an impractical dream,"
and that recourse should be had to
"other plans, the working out of which
might result in a reasonable measure of
prosperity and peace, the most important
of these being the settlement of the
land question, and advancement in
agricultural and industrial conditions."

By supporting Mr. Plunkett's candi-
dature the people of Galway would
have practically proclaimed that they
had reached such a stage of apathy
that they could parley with the Salis-
bury Government on the basis of the
doling out of a totally inadequate
amount of local control, instead of
granting to Ireland that self-govern-
ment in her own affairs which she is
entitled to obtain.

It was only by supporting Mr. Plun-
kett's opponent that the men of Gal-
way could show that they are not to be
appeased by the crumbs which have
been thrown out in the form of a County
local government bill.

It was an extreme measure to support
one who is said to have fought on the
Boer side in the South African war;
but the fact that the electors of Gal-
way did this rather than support a Gov-
ernment candidate is a proof of their
uncompromising attitude in their de-
mand for a real and not a fictitious au-
tonomy.

Mr. Plunkett claims to be a moderate
man in his political views, and on this
ground he thinks he should have been
"the man for Galway." But he is now
practically a unionist; and that is just
the sort of a politician which the people
of Ireland do not want.

So late as August, 1898, Mr. John
Morley, at a meeting of the Women's
Liberal Federation in London, declared
that the talk of some people about the
ingratitude of the Irish Parliamentary
party to the Liberals was entirely un-
founded.

"He had heard some people talk of
sacrifices the Liberal Party had made
for Ireland, and the ingratitude with
which those sacrifices had been repaid.
He did not agree with a word of it. He
presumed that when the Liberal party
espoused and enthusiastically advocated
the cause of self-government in Ireland,
they did it because they conceived it
to be on its merits, a desirable reform,
and not because they wished to give a
mere sop to Ireland. If he were an Irish-
man he would say: 'It is we who made
the sacrifice. You got three years of office
and emolument. We, at any rate, got no office or emolument,
and it is owing to us that you were able
to pass the parish council bill, and your
famous and admirable budget. The sacrifice
was not on the Liberal side. It was much more on the side of

the Irish . . . and Liberals
would have to consider during the next
three years their relations with Irish
parties, but in his opinion the path of
party safety is the path of party
honor."

Lord Roseberry has proclaimed to the
world that he abandons the cause of
Home Rule. At the same time he left
the path of honor of which Mr. Morley
spoke.

The Liberals generally have not de-
clared that they will follow him in this;
but the Irish Nationalist party do wisely
in holding themselves aloof from both
the English parties until they obtain
some palpable guarantee that the cause
of Ireland shall not be put in the back-
ground.

It is scarcely to be expected that
any English party will just now take up
the cause of Ireland, and the Irish party
must hold itself free so long as this
state of affairs may last.

We do not think that the Irish people
are really anxious to take a hostile atti-
tude to England and the British Em-
pire, if they can get honorable terms of
amity with them; but hostility is en-
gendered by the oppressiveness of the
present relations of the Empire to Ire-
land, and the result is what happens al-
ways when a nation is under oppression,
as was said by the greatest of
English dramatists:

"Here have we war for war, and blood for
blood."
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.*

Mr. Plunkett admits that
"Every reader of Irish history must
acknowledge that the Government of
Ireland by England, in past genera-
tions, was not only a crime, but from
England's point of view, a huge mis-
take, and that the Irish question is of
greater Imperial importance than we
have ever before conceived it to be.
The Empire has been engaged in a
great war. We have taken up a cause
which we believe to be just. We have
been sorely harassed in fighting a battle
unprecedented in its difficulties, un-
precedented in the diverse conditions
which it has presented to a nation
whose mission is not war, but peace.
(Applause.) Is it an extravagant pro-
position to state that if Ireland had
been as loyal to the Empire as Canada
was, and is, the war would have been
ended long ago, if indeed, it had ever
been declared at all?"

Well, if Ireland is to be made as loyal
as Canada is, why not make it self-gov-
erning as Canada is?

If this were done, the overtaxation
of Ireland would become a thing of the
past. The status of the tenantry and
their rights in the land would soon be
satisfactorily settled, and the three-
fourths of the population of the country
who are pushed toward disloyalty by
cruel evictions, and deprivation of the
fruits of their labor, would soon rectify
this grievance which the British Parlia-
ment has hitherto refused to redress.

The oppression of Ireland is not a
thing of "past generations" as Mr.
Plunkett would have us believe. It ap-
pertains most surely to the present day.

JOAN OF ARC.

A despatch from Rome states that a
solemn conference was held last week
under the presidency of Cardinal Paro-
sch to discuss the claims of Joan of Arc,
the "Maid of Orleans," to canoniza-
tion.

According to the despatch, it was
agreed to recognize the virtue and
heroism of that renowned leader of the
French, by recognizing her as a saint.
It is said that the Pope will order a
great ceremony to take place at St.
Peter's for the formal canonization,
after which the Maid of Orleans will be
known as St. Joan of Arc.

Statements by the Associated Press
of what has been done in reference to
religious matters at Rome, are not
usually very reliable, as they are often
issued for the purposes of sensational
journalism; but the present statement
is within the range of probability, as it
has long been known that the life of
Joan d'Arc has been carefully enquired
into with a view to her canonization, and
that the probabilities have pointed out
that the decision was uniformly favor-
able to her claims.

CHANGES IN THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONSTITUTION.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of
the United States has announced authori-
tatively that a new constitution has
been definitely adopted by that Church.
This Constitution was adopted by the
last general conference of the denomina-
tion, held in the Chicago auditorium
in May 1900, and was referred to the
conferences throughout the country.
It has been adopted by the three-fourths
vote required for a change of this kind,
and is now the law of the denomination.
10,709 ballots were cast by the Confer-
ences, the votes of the delegates being
ages 8,196; nays, 2,513. One hundred
and twenty-one conferences voted; and
those opposed to the admission of
women to the General Conference op-
posed the new constitution in all its
stages, but were defeated.

The chief changes made in the new
constitution are: It gives women the
right to sit as delegates in the general
conference, laymen may now vote on
constitutional questions; and the vote

necessary for changes in the Constitu-
tion shall be in future two-thirds, in-
stead of three-fourths as hitherto re-
quired. This will make constitutional
changes easier, and women will have
votes on doctrinal changes, as the Gen-
eral Conference is the highest legisla-
tive authority in the denomination.

A NEW PHASE OF TEMPERANCE.

The Women's Christian Temperance
Union of Kansas City, Mo., are might-
ily afraid that the new battleship Mis-
souri, which is named after their State,
will become addicted to bad tipping
habits and thus become unfitted to do
its duty properly in any naval battle if
the proposed christening of the ship
with a bottle of wine at Newport News
be carried out. They have, therefore,
telegraphed to Senator Cockrell of
Missouri a protest against the use of
wine on the occasion. It has been
arranged that the Senator shall deliver
the oration, and that his daughter, Miss
Marion Cockrell, will christen the Mis-
souri; and a bottle of wine will be
used in the ceremony unless the pro-
test of the W. C. T. U. prevail so as
to alter the arrangements which have
been made.

THE SUPPRESSION OF ANARCH- ISM.

Some time ago, while treating of the
manner in which Anarchy might be
effectually dealt with so that it should
be got rid of in civilized countries, we
threw out the suggestion that one way
in which a solution of the Anarchistic
problem might be found would be to se-
lect some island far away from civiliza-
tion to which Anarchists might be sent
in banishment to put into practice their
favorite theory that the world should
be without civil government, and that
there should be no rulers of any kind to
curb the actions of the settlers.

Almost simultaneously with our pub-
lication of this mode of dealing with the
subject of Anarchy, a similar suggestion
was made in one or two other quarters.

It is perfectly clear that such a com-
munity as we suggested would be a
pandemonium, or a hell upon earth.
There would be no protection for the
lives and property of the inhabitants,
but murder, rapine and outrage of
every kind would occur everywhere on
such an island, and the good which
would result from such an arrangement
would be that in such a confusion an-
archy would soon wipe out itself with-
out inflicting mischief upon orderly
and law-abiding people.

It is needless to say that this island
of anarchy would have no industries,
no cultivation of the soil, or honest
employment of labor, for no one would
labor where the first reprobate who
might come along would deprive him of
the fruits of his toil.

We must say here that we had no in-
tention of being taken quite seriously
in making this suggestion, for we be-
lieve that carefully conducted and well-
protected prisons for anarchists would
meet all the exigencies of the case, and
be more merciful, as they would give
some hope for the amendment of a cer-
tain percentage of the culprits who
have been guilty of propagating an-
archistic principles. We spoke, there-
fore, of such an island merely as a
possible alternative if all other means
of crushing out anarchy should fail,
and certainly not as a means to be at
once adopted to attain this end; yet if
such other means could not be found,
we undoubtedly would approve of the
anarchy island plan. As, however,
there are such other means, our re-
marks on this point must be taken as a
somewhat ironical sarcasm.

But Senator Hoar has recently taken
literally the same stand which we took
in irony, and has actually introduced
into the United States Senate a bill to
put this proposal into operation; and,
strange as this may seem, the proposi-
tion has been hailed with applause by a
considerable section of the press of the
country.

The Chicago Journal says "the ex-
periment is well worth the trial, and
we most sincerely hope that Senator
Hoar will reduce his suggestion to the
form of a bill which Congress can pass."
Other journals consider the scheme ab-
surd. One thing, however, is certain,
that in the present temper of the
American people a drastic measure
will be adopted to put down the teach-
ing of anarchy, and to punish sternly
not only those who murder the future
Presidents of the Republic, but also
those who make the attempt to assassinate
either the President or any one in the
line of succession laid down by the
law, to take effect in case of the Presi-
dent's death by any cause. It appears
certain that provision will be made to
make this a capital crime, even should
the murderous attempt prove abortive.

It is scarcely necessary to say here
that the anarchists are in quite a flut-
ter of excitement at the thought that
Senator Hoar's bill, or something very
like it, may become law. They are will-
ing enough that other people should be
deprived of the protection of the law;
but for themselves they want that pro-

tection, and they are terrified at a sug-
gestion that they may be deprived of it.
This consideration might be the strong-
est argument in favor of Senator Hoar's
proposition; for the very best cure for
anarchy may possibly be that thing
which the anarchists most dread and de-
test.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

The Shanghai correspondent of the
London Daily Express cables to that
journal news of a most gloomy character
in regard to the present attitude of the
Chinese towards foreigners, and in fact
toward all Christians, whether foreign
or native. This anti-foreign feeling is
similar in every respect to the hostility
exhibited before and during the Boxer
atrocities, and has resulted in the re-
cent massacre of a missionary and a
number of Christians at Ningshartu in
Kansu Province. Most of the massacred
Christians in this instance are
Chinese converts; and as Prince Tuan,
the former leader of the Boxers, and
General Tung Fuh Siang are now re-
siding in that neighborhood, both of
whom are still intensely hostile to the
Christians, it is believed that these two
men are the instigators of this new up-
rising. In fact it is asserted that the
troops of Tung Fuh Siang committed the
atrocities, leaving little doubt that the
soldiers were acting under orders from
their superiors. They surely would
not have done such work without orders
to that effect from persons in author-
ity.

This is only one of numerous evidences
of the disposition of the Chinese to rise
up against foreigners again as soon as
they have the opportunity of doing so,
and it is quite within the range of pos-
sibility, and even of probability, that the
European powers may find it necessary
to go again through the same task of in-
flicting condign punishment upon the
Chinese Empire, like that from which
they have as yet scarcely desisted in
inflicting. The Chinese have an incom-
prehensibly perverse way of looking at
events, and the great bulk of the people
throughout so large and populous a coun-
try, having little or no means of find-
ing out the truth, except what the
authorities are disposed to make known,
are scarcely conscious that they have
been beaten by the European alliance, and
their supreme contempt for outside barbarians
is scarcely diminished by the com-
paratively light punishment which has
been inflicted on them for the horrible
Boxer outrages. In fact most of the
population fully believe that the Boxer
uprising almost annihilated the foreign
and Christian element in China; and
very little encouragement on the part
of the authorities would cause a repeti-
tion of all the horrors of the siege of
the legations.

Another despatch which comes by
way of New York, and is dated Dec. 31,
states that Mr. Charles F. Gammon,
superintendent of colporteurs of the
American Bible Society, in Northern
China, writes to that society giving a
most gloomy forecast of prospects in
China. Mr. Gammon says that the
Chinese are still anxious to shake off
European domination, and the govern-
ment is openly violating its agreement
with the powers, a statement which,
in view of the Chinese character, may
be readily believed.

Thousands of boatloads of small arms
and ammunition are passing weekly up
the Yangtze Kiang river, and the ar-
senal are being enlarged throughout
China, and worked day and night in
evident preparation for a great struggle
which will not be long deferred.

The Dowager Empress is still at
heart a determined enemy to foreign-
ers, and it is not an encouraging sign
of a permanent peace that she has
issued stringent instructions to all
officials of the Empire to recruit the
army at once, and to report on its
ability to concentrate the forces of the
Empire at any given point on the
shortest possible notice.

China has certainly not shown hith-
erto any great capacity for military move-
ments, and in presence of even a com-
paratively small European force, it has
manifested the incompetence of its
military leaders, and the cowardice and
want of patriotism of its soldiers. But
under more competent leadership there
is no doubt its armies would become
formidable, not only because of the in-
exhaustible sources from which re-
cruits may be drawn, but also because
the natural stolidity of the people
would make them courageous if once
they were disciplined to military pre-
cision and tactics. They are apt
scholars, also, to imitate what they see
others do, and lessons of military dis-
cipline would not be lost upon them.

So far China has not been able to re-
sist European military skill, but the
army has profited by the example of the
European forces with which they have
come into contact. Its leaders have
learned much from their past experi-
ences, and after every conflict they
have taken pains to improve themselves
in equipment and the knowledge of mili-
tary tactics, and the country is said to

be now preparing seriously for a great
struggle, after a manner which has
never been attempted before. Vast
quantities of first-class weapons of the
latest style have already been pur-
chased, and the defenses of the coun-
try have been greatly improved, so
that it may be expected that when
that struggle shall come, it will be on
a gigantic scale, and far more effective
on the part of China than anything that
Empire has ever yet done; and it is a
very doubtful matter whether Europe
with its great diversity of interests, and
its internal jealousy, will be able to
effect another such alliance of the powers
as that which it was able during the late
war against the Boxers, to bring the
Chinese authorities to their knees, and to
induce them to make atonement for the
barbarities inflicted upon the Europeans
and the Chinese converts to Christianity.
That the work was only half done seems
to be evident from the fact so recently
stated as certain, that Prince Tuan and
his friend Tung Fuh Siang are at their
old intrigues again.

ON CHRISTIAN UNITY, AS SOME UNDERSTAND IT.

It was announced some months ago
that a union had been effected between
two of the Presbyterian denominations
which have long divided Scotland,
namely, the Free and United Churches.
For the most part, the union has been
quietly made; but a despatch received
from London a few days ago states that
the Island of Lewis, the northernmost
and largest of the outer Hebrides, has
been the scene of riots arising out of
the determination of the islanders not
to enter into the union. The minister
at Ness declared in favor of union, and
joined the United Church, whereupon
his congregation looked him out. A
strong force of police was sent over
from the mainland to open the doors,
whereupon the islanders assembled in
force, throwing volleys of stones at the
constables, who were forced to take
refuge in the Church, after which the
bombardment with stones was con-
tinued, until the police capitulated and
agreed to leave the island.

Every member of the police force
was wounded, some being seriously
injured, and it is now said that a de-
tachment of troops will be sent to
restore order by subduing the rioters.

We have no hesitancy in saying that
religious unity is a thing much to be
desired, as Scripture and the tradition
of the Church of Christ for nineteen
centuries are unmistakably distinct in
regard to the necessity of unity.

It was Christ's declaration that His
sheep should be of one fold under one
shepherd (St. Matt. x. 16); and He
prayed for those whom the Father had
given Him:

"Holy Father, keep them in My
name, whom Thou hast given Me; that
they may be one, as We also are. . .
Sanctify them in truth. Thy word is
truth. . . That they may all be
one as Thou, Father in Me, and I in
Thee, that they also may be one in Us,
that the world may believe that Thou
hast sent Me, etc." (St. John. xvii.
11-21.)

The unity of faith of His followers
adhering to Him is thus declared to be
the criterion whereby the world shall
know His truth, and shall be converted to
it.

St. Paul bears this out when writing
to the Galatians. He declares:
"Now the works of the flesh are man-
ifest, which are fornication, uncleanness
... quarrels, dissensions, sects . . .
of the which I foretell you that they
who do such things shall not obtain
the kingdom of God." (Gal.
v. 19-21.)

And again:
"That there might be no schism in
the body, but the members might be
mutually careful one for another."

The body here spoken of is the
Church of God, whereas we are told in
verse 18:

"But now God hath set the members,
every one of them in the body as it
hath pleased Him . . . Now you
are the body of Christ, and members of
a member." (vs. 17 to 21.)

Unity of faith and government is,
therefore, an essential characteristic
of the Church of Christ. But the is-
landers of Lewis have hitherto been
taught that it was a matter of no con-
sequence that they should be of one
fold under one shepherd, and it is not
much to be wondered at that they
should repudiate the new light which
has fallen upon their former minister,
which leads him to teach them now
that they ought to unite on equal terms
with another sect which he has prob-
ably hitherto told them was a schisma-
tical organization, or at least that they
were justified in keeping up a separate
organization from that which he is now
so anxious for them to join. They un-
doubtedly feel that they have the same
right now to exercise their own judg-
ment in regard to the matter as their
minister had before he became an ad-
vocate for the union which has been ef-
fected.

We have no doubt the differences be-
tween the two Churches were trivial.
We know of an instance where two
Presbyterian Churches have been

built and still exist, facing each other
on opposite sides of the same street,
while there was no greater difference
between the doctrines of their two con-
gregations than that one allowed the
"kist of whistles" to be used in wor-
ship, while the other believed firmly
that such music is an "abomination
before the Lord." Among some other
denominations equally trivial causes
have resulted in their angry separation
into sects. Thus but a few years ago
the Mennonites of certain Eastern
States separated on the momentous
question whether men should wear sus-
pender or hooks and eyes to keep up
their nether wardrobe.

All this proves that Scriptural teach-
ing, that the Church of Christ should
be one fold and should have one shep-
herd, is not very thoroughly under-
stood by those who desire that the
Catholic should reform itself in accord-
ance with their notions of what con-
stitutes pure and primitive Christian-
ity.

The trouble at Ness on the island of
Lewis began some months ago, as soon
as it was known that the minister there
was an advocate of the union of the two
Kirks.

THE POPE AND KING'S CORO- NATION.

A despatch from Rome states that
the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., hav-
ing received an invitation from King
Edward VII. to assist at his coronation
by sending a representative of the Holy
See, has consented to do so, and a pontif-
ical mission will be deputed in the
name of the Holy Father, on the same
lines on which a pontifical representa-
tion was sent to attend the jubilee cele-
bration of Queen Victoria. The Papal
representative for the occasion has not
yet been named. It is well that the
odious oath of accession, which has been
frequently called the coronation oath,
will not have to be taken on the occa-
sion, as that would be a very wanton
insult to the Pope's Delegate. It is
only required that the disgraced oath
should be taken once, so that it will
not come to the front on the occasion
of the coronation, as it was already
taken at the accession of the king. It
would be a graceful act, however, of
the British Parliament to abolish the use-
less and injurious oath altogether be-
fore the arrival of the Papal Delegate
into England. It is the heartfelt de-
sire of the Catholics of the British Em-
pire to be truly loyal; but loyalty is a
sentiment very difficult to be enter-
tained in the face of the gratuitous in-
sult of the accession oath.

THE MASSES, THE CLASSES AND THE SOCIALISTS.

The enormous increase of trusts and
the false teaching of Socialists render
timely Archbishop Corrigan's sermons
on the dangers of the false, political
economy which bolsters up Socialism.
"Beware of false teachers," is the
warning of eternal wisdom, and never
before were the laboring classes more
exposed to the dangerous suggestions of
the apostles of Socialism, who are the
falsest of false teachers, than at the
present time. Men have lost faith in
the promises of their representatives to
redress the wrongs of labor, and are
easily led to disbelieve in the laws of a
country which permits so many to
starve in the midst of plenty. As the
large majority of the working classes in
the large cities of the United States
are Catholics, there is little danger that
they will be drawn into the meshes of
the horrid system of Socialism. Catho-
lies are taught from their earliest years
that if Capital is bound by certain moral
laws, it has also rights which may not
be violated except by grievous sin. The
Catholic laborer can never be brought
to look on marriage as a slavery; he
knows that it is a sacrament instituted
by Jesus Christ, and he can do nothing
in common with the advocates of di-
vorce. Again, the Church, like a lov-
ing mother, warns the workman to
beware of secret societies, and put his
trust in the promises of the Divine
Mechanic Who worked with St. Joseph
in the humble cottage of Nazareth.—
American Herald.

A Convert's Testimony.

The Rev. Dr. Brownlow, Bishop of
Newport, recently deceased, was a
convert from Anglicanism, and after
forty years' service in the Church as
layman, priest and bishop, gave this
touching testimony in his last will and
testament, of his faith in the Faith:
"In the name of God, Amen. . .
I renew the profession of my unswerving
faith in each and all of the doctrines
taught by the Holy Roman Catholic
Church into whose bosom I have by the
grace of God been brought and in whose
communion I hope to die and I hereby
beforehand retract, renounce, detest,
anathematize any words or expressions
that may have been spoken by me in
the least degree contrary to the teach-
ing of the one Holy Roman Catholic
Church. I commend my soul into the
hands of God, my Creator and Redeemer,
to the protection and patronage of
Mary, the Immaculate Mother of God,
of St. Joseph and St. Bernard, and all
the saints and to the pious prayers and
suffrages of the faithful. I desire that
my body may be buried in some place
where Catholics have been buried before
as my executors shall think fit, and
that my funeral may be conducted with
all the simplicity possible, consistent
with the due performance of the rites of
the Holy Catholic Church."

How many Catholics there are who
value too lightly the precious inheri-
tance which came to this deceased as
a divine gift!—Catholic Columbian.

American Messengers
They have all of
M. Viviani, the
Socialists in the C
The churches, mean
clergy, he was
long since, will no
deprived of supp
"They might want
that need not be
the Eternal!" It
an ironical retort
the Mount: "If
suffer persecution
theirs is the kingd
Math. 5, 10.)

We are familiar
pictures of Christ
with Bernard's "W
instance, in which
represented as an
friendly and hos
modern in garban
cal in heart and
who met or follo
journey. The ou
and dying are the
by every form of
and the route, the
and socialist follo
ing him as if the
man. It is not d
conduct of their
delivered His se
and uttered the
who suffer persecu
Indeed, unless b
gesture, none o
scolded and cried:
kingdom of heav
explain why He sh
forthwith this
"Blessed are yo
vile you, and por
all that is evil ag
My sake. Be gla
reward is very gr
5, 11, 12.)

Whether the
Him or not? He
(St. Luke 6, 8.)
any should give
He knew what
John 2, 25.) He
with which this
garded in all ag
than He the h
had just uttered
peace-makers. P
that came with
His last wish to
Passion, and ag
sion. "The very
of God, promises
persecution, is
as, "justice, pea
Ghost." (Roma
phets sighed and
have their inspi
God for it as the
ings. Nay, we l
for executing the
disturb our pea
of Amalec from
cannot but feel
of Jeroboam's h
about to seize th
and the fate of
cherish. Natu
are recorded as
ance as for our
seeks to evade p
ful mess. Her
ing to make any
order to save t
faith or unbeli
sault of her en
wisdom of ages
of the fate of
the curse that f
sacrilege. She
confidence in a
afflicted membe
reassures them
dom of heaven,
divine Founde
and groans in s
of a sorrow-st
least of her ch
frees of persecu
When uttered
on those who st
ice sake, Ch
than we the ne
ward to sustai
stant in resis
bidding to be
your reward is
was spoken of
the future.

The kingd
merely will be
not something
or uncertain.
ourselves. "I
within you,"
the something
brings all else
6, 33.) It is t
to establish ch
earth; the bl
ham; the obje
tion of God;
of all God's
all the hope
and sacrifice
reign of God's
empire of
from which we
the supreme
justice—in a
Christ in wh
nourished, s
fluence of His
and His aut
lawful minis
blessing attac
unmistakable
the Church o
earth. It is m
one be glad
great reward
already ours.

Persecution
the soul; it
the perishab
life, and at
heaven "wh
moth doth
and where t
and steal."'
for virtue, f
an unequivoc
tion to Almi
ous courage,
of soul which
trial and
world. It is