

THE CANADIAN MESSENGER
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GENERAI INTENTION FOR DECEMBER.
Named by the Cardinal Protector and blessed by the Pope for all Associates.
Teaching the Catechism.
The change wrought by baptism in the soul of a child is a more wonderful effect of God's omnipotence than was the creation of that soul in the body prepared for its reception. What is it that compels the philosopher to admit an intervention of creative power in the first beginning of each separate human life? It is because the special phenomena of human life prove human nature to be possessed of a kind of being which is utterly beyond
and above the "promise and potency" of matter. Much more is the life of grace beyond and above the natural capacity of powers of even the sublimest of God's creatures. To possess this life makes the possessor a created intage of God, a sharer of His life, a partuer in His oature. Therefore must its first origin be absolutely and entirely from God. It springs up in the soul of the baptised child, but is not educed from it. In the beginning the whole universe arose at God's command de nihilo sui et subjecti, out of nothing in every sense of the words. So is each human soul created in the body prepared for it ; so too is the habit of grace created in the soul by the sacramental rite of baptism. And who can describe the effect of this exercise of omnipotence? -

It certainly is most real. It is a new birth, the beginning of a new life. It constitutes a new status in God's eyes, that is, in very truth. It introduces a higher end of life, a supernatural destiny, infinitely greater capacities of ultimate perfection and happiness. It involves the elevation of the powers and faculties of the soul, by the addition of supernatural habits of divine faith, hope and charity, of god-like prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance. And, as the efficient cause and seal of all these excellences, it includes the abiding presence of the Holy Ghost with His gifts. The subject in which these wonderful effects are accomplished is not only no contributor thereto, but, as the child of a race which, by the sin of its head and representative has become offensive to the divine Majesty, is positively unworthy of the favour. The merits of Christ outbalance this unworthiness; and the child of wrath, doomed to eternal exclusion from all share of the divine life, impotent to attain it or to merit its attainment, rises from the baptismal font a child of God, a coheir with Jesus Christ to the riches and happiness of God's own home. It is an incorporated member
of Christ's mystical body, animated by His spirit and endowed with the life He brought down from Heaven. Time, indeed, is needed to develope the life. But as the natural reason awakes, and the will begins consciously to ćhoose between good and evil, it is to be expected, nay it is plainly God's intention and wish that the supernatural life should also become self-conscious, and thereafter remain "in the hands of its own counsel." What a tremendous responsibility! And considering the weakness and inexperience upon which the responsability will rest, how great concern aud interest ought to possess the child's friends and guardians that all should go well from the very start.
What should add to this concern is the consideration that the child is dependent on them, as for the food which supports the body and the early education of the affections, mind and will, so also for the knowledge of the rudiments of divine truth, and the first lessons of Christian virtue. We know what may happen, what in the ordinary course does happen, when parents are deaf and the dictates of nature in the former respects-stunted growth, sickliness, premature death in the one case, failure in life, degradation and crime in the other. And for these when they occur, neglectful parents are justly held accoumiable. Are those who neglect the spiritual instruction and training of their little ones less accountable fo- the after consequences? These are measurable by God alone. For only God knows the height and extent and noble proportions of the temple He was prepared to build for Himself in the heart of the child, had the parents done their duty by the foundations.
In all work that is progressive, and in which one part rests upon another, the loss of an opportunity for good in one stage is a cause of defect in all those that follow. Weak foundations make the whole building unsafe. But
in the process of the developement of the Christian character there is one element which makes neglect or delay in the beginning especially harmful. The state of original justice included a preternatural subjection of all man's lower appetites and passions to the dictates of his reason. They were the obedient servants of the will in the pursuit of its own natural and supernatural end. Their activities were so far repressed as not to be allowed to run ahead of, or pull against, the inclination to good. By the sin of our first parents this immense privilege was lost. And baptism does not restore it-no more than it restores the companion gift of immunity from suffering and death. A wise and beneficent Providence has ruled that human weakness shall be the condition of divine strength. Virtus in infirmitate perficitur. The child of God is not, and must not in this world, hope and be master of his whole self. There will ever remain a law in his members militating against the law of his reason and faith, which are the interpreters to him of the law of God. His animal nature will be continually drawing him to many things to which he knows he may not consent without sin, and dragg ng him back from others which are manifestly useful or even necessary for the preservation of his divine life. It is his lot to bear within himself a tendency to evil, which he must struggle against, if he is by practice to develope the seeds of christian virtue implanted in his soul by baptism. And in how many cases is the common evil tendency aggravated in the direction of special viciousness by the influence of heredity? Furthermore, baptism does not safeguard the child of God from the contagion of evil example or from the effects of injudicious treatment. These enemies of the divine life must not be allowed to wax strong and overbearing in the first dawn of reason, as they inevitably will do unless the good seed is helped by careful and timely cultivation to win in the struggle for life.

These and other similar considerations account for the intense anxiety of our holy mother, the Church, the appointed guardian and teacher of divine truth, to adapt her teaching to the minds and comprehension of little children. The catechism, and the means she has organised for its effective teaching, are the chief manifestation of that anxiety. Among the signs of the advent of the Messiah, which were given to the disciples of St. John, emphasis was laid by our Lord upon the fulfilment of the prophecy that the Gospel should be "preached to the poor." And it is a distinguishing note of Christ's Church that under her guidance the sublimest truths of the Gospel can be, and are, brought within the reach of her tenderest children.

Our Associates will not need to be told what is meant by teacning the Catechism, or how the spiritual work of mercy which is so named differs from preaching, lecturing and other modes of public speech on matters of Religion. They will already know the difference by actual observation; a iormal definition is unnecessary. . Suffice it to remind them that in the Catechism we possess a short and simple summary of the Christian Doctrine in a form peculiarly suited for the instruction of children and of simple minded people of more advanced age. The method employed is the division of the matter into questions and answars. Hence the name Catechism. It is important that the Catechism should be committed to memory; especially in the case of those who have not learnt to read. And the catecketical method makes this comparatively easy. Its effect is to arouse attention and concentrate it on one point. And what is more, the question suggests the very form of words with which the answer begins; and the remainder is more readily fixed in the mind by association with it. Then again, both auswers and questions are fixed and definite, and when
learnt by heart iorm definite centres in the mind, round which may be grouped the further explanations and illustrations of the doctrine contained in them which the teacher may wish to give. What a good text-book is to the student in a class of Theology, that and much more is the Catechism in the minds of the children, and in the hands of their teackers.
There is yet a further difference in the manner of teaching between the preacher or lecturer and the catechist, one which is, from the point of view of effectiveness, greatly to the advantage of the latter. The preacher addresses himself to his congregation as a whole, and though, of course, he will strive to adapt himself to the comprehension of all, he must still leave his hearers to gaher the lesson, each one for himself. The lecturer may add to this by allowing time at the end of the lecture, for the questions and difficulties which may remain in the minds of his pupils. But the catechist goes further. His proper work is with the individuals forming his class, ratherethan with his class as a whole. With him the class-lesson is bat the ueans of economizing labour. His duty is to follow up the lesson by securing that it shall be thoroughly mastered by every one. Both memory-work and understanding are tested minutely by questions addressed sometimes to the whole class, sometimes to individual scholars separately. Mistakes are at once set right ; and ií due use be made of the opportunities which a class affords for the maintenance of attention and the excitement of healthy rivalry, the teacher will not be at a loss for the means of driving the corrections home. Indeed, accuracy and definiteness of knowledge are the"principal objects of this method of instruction. And it is most admirably suited to attain them.
But who are those who should use tie Catechism for the religious instruction of our children? Natrrally it is
upon the parents that the duty devolves in the first instance. And after the parents (why not along with them?) should come those who have stood sponsors ior the children in baptism. The parents by nature, the Godparents by their pledge freely given, are respoasible to God not to allow their child to fail in the purpose for which it has come into the world, viz., that it may know, love and serve God here, and that it may be happy hereafter. The beginning has to be made, as we have seen, hefore the child falls under any other guardianship. Therefore, it is for them to begin to cultivate the seeds of grace sown by the Holy Ghost in the little heart. to guard them from harm, to watch for the first tender shoots of virtue to appear above ground as reason begins to dawn, so tend them in every way, as we tend a delicate plant, constantly and regularly supplying the necessary nutriment, screening it from excessive heat, but providing enough of air and light, and later, when the growth is sufficiently established, judiciously pruning excrescences. This is only what every conscientious parent feels bound to do in the formation of his child's moral character, in training it up to a love of trath and honesty. But is mere moral uprightness at all to be compared to the standard of Christian virtue? The baptised child needs more than natural uprightness. He must be helped to live a supernatural life of faith, hope and charity. And it is for his parents and God-parents to see that he .be early and securely put in the way of it.

There should not be much difficulty if the teachers are only of the right sort, as required by the Gospel. Copit Jesus facere et docere. Christ practised before He preached ; and ňildren loved to be near Him. He found them ripe for the Kingdcm of heaven. And Christian parents will find reasuin to marvel at the aptitude of their children in the School of Christ, if only they strive to
teach in Christ's way. The opening mind is supremely docile; the young heart fresh and impressionable, thr tender will easily bent in the disection given to it. Avd there is a divine teacher within that knows well how to adapt and apply the external lesson to the capacity and need of the scholar. The sublimest truths will be quickly assimilated, if only they be put in a simple, easiiny un derstood form of words. The child's natural confidence in his father, his natura! love for his mother, his acquired reverence for his God-parents, will make it an easy task for any one of them to raise his mind and heart to God, to teach him to pray and to reverence holy things, to fix his hopes on heaven, to make him fear God's displeasure and to make a beginuing with his instruction in the Catechism. No others can do this nearly so well as they. No other place is so fitted to be the school in which these things are learnt as a pious Christian home.

At alater age there comes the necessity of going to schooi. Do the teachers who then take charge of the Christian child for so many hours of the day, share with the parents this duty of his religious education? According to all right principle we must answer, Yes. And the reason is because they share also the parental authority. Let us speak of the ideal Christian School, as it ought to be, but alas! as it seldom can be in this distra'ted world. By all means. let a high standard be kept up in secular subjects; and let teachers be employed who are thoroughly competent to teach them. But is it not more necessary, from the Christian point of view, that an equally high standard of religious teaching be maintained, and that the teacher be equally competent to teach it ? Only thus will it be possible to carry on the education of the child along the same lines along which it ran at home, and along which it ought to run throughout its whole course. There should be no break. Religion must hold the same
place in the school as in the family, unless the children are to receive a false impression as to its place in real life. A complete course of Catechism should form part of the school curriculum ; and the children should be thoroughly well trained in their Christian duties. Special care will be taken with the preparation for the First Confession and the First Communion. The time given to these subjects need not perhaps be in proportion to their vast importance, as compared with the sabjects of other lessons. But such time as is given must be diligently used; and progress should be tested and insisted on with the utmost strictness. Even this is not all. Studies will not suffer from being sanetified by prayer; and it will help the relations between the teachers and the taught, if the former make use of their opportunities of encouraging approved practices of Christian piety and devotion. It is in these especially that religion shows its attractiveness. And religion must de made attractive in the school room above all places.
It is for the priest to put the crown on the Catechism teaching. He should have the enirke to the school, and be a frequent visitor, not only to overlook the religious teaching as conducted by others, but also to 'ake part in that teaching himself. Indeed, he is indispensable to its success, not only on account of his more perfect acquaintance with the subject taught, but e'oo by reason of his sacred character. His active cocprration in the work is au object-lesson, not so mach of his humility, as of the high dignity of the catechist's office. And the priest's duty of catechising citends begoud the school. If he is wise, he will have his evening classes of older people. For he knows by experience that there is no other way of teaching Christian Doctrine so profitable, so productive of lasting good as this.
But are parents and school-teachers and priests equal
to the work of teaching the Catechism to all our children? They might possibly be so, if all were free, and all were competent and willing to take the share in it which belongs to them. But priests in some places are few, and many of them are distracted with a thousand and one details which the poverty of their missions forces them to attend to. And besides so many children fail to be brought to them. The schools are but too often in the management or under the control of those who, for one reason or another, do not give religion its proper place in them ; and, even, properly managed schools are greatly hampered by irregular attendance. And, lastly, there are only too many parents who are either tor busy, or too. ignorant, or too careless to do their pirt of the great duty. The consequenc's are seen on every side; grown-up men and women, who, though baptized Catholics, have never been to Confession or Communion, and a:e grossly ignorant of the commonest truths of their religion.

What then, is to be done? If the standing army is insufficieat, organizu volunteer corps; and as far as the work can be done by individuals, get individuals to undertake it. This is no new policy. The plan is in active operation throaghout the Church; but it requires to be taken up to a much larger extent still. In Sunday Schools especially and in night classes have the laity done excellently, and at the cost of much time and trouble they have laboured to teach the Catechism. Brt it is not necessary to wait for an opening in a Sunday School. There are few who cannot find within easy reach two, four, six, or even more objects on whom to exfrcise their charitable zeal. "To instruct the ignorant" stands at the head of the list of spiritual works of mercy. Let every member of the League determine to have part in it; directly if possible, but at least by praying hard, during this month, for a great increase in the number of those engaged in it,
and for great fruit from their labour. The thought of the Holy Child should stimulate them to leave nothing untried by which the children may be taught to know and love Him.

## PRAYER.

O Jesus ! through the most pure Heart of Mary, I offer Thee all the prayers, work and sufferings of this day, for all the inteutions of Thy Divine Heart, in union with the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in reparation of all sins, and for all requests presented through the Apostleship of Prayer: in particular for an increase of zeal in every parish for the teaching of Catechism. Amen.

## TREASURY, DECEMBER, I896.

received from the canadian centres.

Acts of charity....... 220,972
Acts of mortification 125.589
Beads
Stations of the
Cross
Holy Communions 93,944
Spiritual Commu-
nions ........ ....... 284,470
Examens of con-
science.............. 66,148
Hours of silence.... 142,393
Charitable conversations

117,S99
Hours of labor...... 354, 249

Holy Hours
9,309
Pious reading.. ..... 294,924
Masses celebrated.. 1,565
Difassesheard........ 402,874
Works of zeal....... 274,542
Various good w'ks., $57 \mathrm{I}, 347$
Prayers ................ 588,5;6
Sufferings or afflic-
tions
146,807
Self conquests........ 87,713
Visits to Blessed
Sacrament
134,574
Total......4,312,117

## Christ Is Born In Bethlehem

Chonus. Hark! the Eer-ald

to the
new - born King;


Peace on earth, and mer - cy mild:


SOLO. Jos - ful,



2 -Mild he lays his glory by,
Born that man no more may die; Born to raise the sons of earth; Born to give them second birth.
3.-Hail! the heaven-born Prince of,peace! Hail ! the Son of righteousness !
Light and life to all He brings, Born with healing in His wings.


## HIS DAY OF VENGEANCE.

By Emma C. Street. (Continued)
In the meantime Walter Bailey had abandoned himself to despair. When he came back to his study and found Bartlett gone, he gave himself up to his fate, knowing well how little mercy he had to expect, or how little, indeed, he deserved.
Duning the remainder of the day, he wandered in and out like a restless spirit, and when the servant brought him the evening paper, his hands trembled so that he could scarcely unfold it. He was sure the whole story of his disgrace would be blazoned forth in it. Instead of that the first thing his eyes lit upon was the following item :
" About eleven o'clock this morning, a gentleman was knocked down" g a Clarke Street car, and so badly injured that he had to be removed to the Misericorde hospital, where he now lies unconscious. There is no clue to his identity save an envelope found in his pocket, addressed to Andrew Bartletí, Esq., Nairn."
The paper dropper from Bailey's hands and he sat down weakly on the nearest chair. His first sensation was one of indescribable relief, and the revulsion of feeling was so great that it did not occur to him that he was rejoicing over the probable death of his enemy. "God forgive me," he said when he thought of it later, "but it was a respite for my motber, and I could think of nothing else."

Early the next morning $h$ : went to the hospital and ascertained beyond a doubt that it was indeed his foe who had been stricken down ; then he asked to see the Sister Saperior and arranged with her for Bartlett's removai into a private room, making so generous a provision for his comfort that the good nun was quite astoni:hed at the sum he placed in her hands.
" He is an - an old acquaintance," explained Bailey, " and I want him to have every attention. You wiil be so kind as to let me know from time to time how he is progressing ; but should he become conscious on ne account mention my name to him." Then he gave the nun his card and went away, praying inwardly that Heaven would be pleased to take his mother before Andrew Bartlett was well enongh fo carry out his plans.
But the latter had been much more seriously injured than Bailey suspected, and for weeks his life trembled in the balance. Scmetimes he would regain his senses partially, and become half conscious of what was going on around him ; but for the greater part he wandered through tracts of barren, burning land, pursued by shapeless phantoms and encompassed by a blood red cloud that pressed down upon his brain, and sent darts of fire quivering through his eyeballs and lances of excruciating agony through his leaden limbs. But at last the nightmare of fever departed and he lay on his bed, weak and helpless as an iufant, but conscious of his surroundings and feebly exulting in his freedom from the physical pain that had racked him so long.
On the fourth or fifth day of his convalescence the nun who attended upon him allowed him to talk, and then he learned all she had to tell him.
"And I nearly died, eh ?" he asked, holding up one of his shrunken hands and looking at it curiously.
"Yery nearly," she answered gravely, then added, smiling, " but we all prayed very hard for your."

## 500 <br> The Messenger of the Sacred Heart

" Did you ? I am afraid I was not worth it."
" God did not think so," said the nun geníly. "A:e you - pardon me - a Catholic ?"
"I am - a sort of onㅇ, at least," he answered involurtarily wondering what this calm faced woman would thitk of him if she knew all.
" Would you notlike to see the Chaplain then ?" she queried. "You owe God something for bringing you back from the brink of the grave."
"To-morrow-perhaps. Not to-day. I must think first, and I have much to think of." A frown contracted his brows as he spoke, and the nun saij no more and presentiy went away, leaving him to his own reflections.

These were of a mixed description, but chief among them was the thought of how easily he had been bereft of the magnificent health and vigor that he had been so proud of. A11 his life he had despised weak and sickly people and exulted in his own superabundant vitality and strength, and lo! they had been plucked from him in the twinkling of an eye and would never be his in the same measure again. He had beard the doctor say so to the nun only the previous day when they thought him asleep. He had exulted in his gifts as if they had been his own, and they had been taken from him.
Under other circumstances he might have rebelled, but his conscience told him he had deserved so much woise, that he humbled himself beneath the stroke and began to experience a peace that he had been a stranger to for many dreary years.

Very few enter into the shadow of death and come back unchanged. Andrew Bartlett had travelled to the very portals of the Dark Valley and returned :with syes cleansed of the mists that had blinded him so long. What the promptings of grace and conscience and religion liadyfailed to do, the cold touch of death had effe $\cdots{ }^{\circ}$

Henceforth, fame and reputation and vengeance were to be mere words to him and iike a lesser Ignatius he was to fight beneath a new standard. The stroke that had brought him to his knees had been a heavy one, but a lighter would have failed.

His disease had been desperate, and God had measured out to him a desperate remedy, for which he was to offer thanksgivings all his life.
Early on the following morning he asked that the Chaplain of the hospital might be sent to him, and there, in the quiet of his sickroom, he took the first step upon the new way.
"God spoke to me in His mercy that day when I stood in the church of the Sacred Heart and looked at the sorrowful face of His Mother," he said to the priest at parting, " but I would not listen. Now He has forced me to do so and I am thankful. When I am better you will tell me what I am to do, will you not?"
Later that same day he sent a note to Walter Bailey that brought the latter in haste to the hospital.
"Will you forgive me?" he asked, as Bailey stood by his bedside, waiting to learn the reason of his summons.
" Will $I$ forgive you ? " echoed the other in bewilderment.
" Yes, that is what I said," auswered Bartlett with a feeble laugh, then catching sight of a piece of crape on Bailey's sleeve he grew instantly grave, aud pointing to it, asked, "is that for your - your mother ?"
"Yes, she died cilree days age." was the sad reply.
" I am very sorry."
"It was better so. She had suffered so much," said Walter in a low voice, then contiuued in a hurried manner, as though he wished to get the matter off his mind : "I have done what I promise you. My coniession is written out and lying in my desk at home waiting for
you to claim it. It is a poor atonement for what I made you suffer, but-."
" Hush," interrupted Bartlett, raising his hand. " Don't you understand that that is all over ? I was mad with rage all those years, but since $I$ have been here $I$ have learned to look at things in another light. Burn that paper when you go home and let the past be past. No, I quite understand what I am about," as Bailey began to stammer something about restoring his reputation. "The few people I knew have forgotten me long ago, just as completely as if I were dead, and there is no reason why I should recall myself to their minds. I am going to leave Canada as soon as $I$ am well enough to travel, and when I am strong enough to work I will offer myself as a lay brother to some religious order. That is the ertent of my ambition for this world now."

Bailey was so taken aback at the way things were tending that he could do nothing but stand by the side of the bed and look at his quondom foe in mystified silence. The thought even crossed his.mind that perhaps Bartlett's reason had been affected by the fever and that he was listening to the ravings of a sick man, but a second glance at the invalid dissipated the idea even as it formed.
"It is very magnaninous of you, I'm sure," he managed to stammer at last, " but really it is the most extraordinary thing I ever heard of."
"Have you any - I mean, how are you going to live? Have you thought of that?"
"Oh yes! was the cheerful reply." I have lots of money. My poor old uncle never believed In was guilty, and he left me all he had when he died a few months ago. He was the only relative I had in the world, so my life is my own now to do with it as I please."
"But you are not serious about becoming a monk, surely."
"Indeed, I am! I told the chaplain here of my resolution this morning, and he only laughed at me, and said I'd get over that idea as soon as I was strong again; but I know differently. Now shake hands and say good bye, for it is not likely we shall meet again."
He held out bis hand and Bailey grasped it, a lump rising in his throat as he did so. "If you really do enter a religious order, you might drop me a line to let me know," the latter asked humbly, and then the two men separated, to meet no more again upon earth.

A year later Bailey received a short note telling him that his erst-while enemy had been accepted as a lay brother in a French monastery, and was well and happy. Then, and not till then, did he tear up the confession that he had written a year previously: Soon afterwards he settled all his worldly affairs and set out, like a penitent of old,for the Holy Land where he hoped to find, amid the scenes hallowed by the footsteps of the world's Redeemer, that peace to which his heart had been a stranger for so many long and weary years.

## PRAYER OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

O Deus, ego amo Te, Nec amo Te ut salves me, Aut quia non amantes Te ※terno punis igne. Tu, Tu, mi Jesu, totum me Amplexus es in Cruce; Tulisti clavos, lanceam Multamque ignominiam, Innumeros dolores, Sudores et angores
Ac mortem; et hæc propter me Ac pro ine peccatore.
Cur igitur non amem Te,

O Jesu amantissime! Non ut in colo salves me, Aut ne æternum damres me, Aut præmii ullius spe, Sed sicut Tu amastime, Sic amo et amabo Te, Solum quia Rex meus es,

- Et solum quia Deus es.

Rendered into English Verse*
By Thomas Rigby, S. J.
My God I love Thee; I love Thee And 'tis not to be saved by Thee, Nor yet that whoso loves not Thee Is doomed to endless burning.

Thou. Thou, my Jesus, on the tree Didst in Thine arms enfold me; AJ' me-and nails and spear for me Diust bear-and heaped-up infamy, And labours without number, And anguish, sweat, and cumberAnd death-for me-instead of meWhile I Thy love was spurning.

Why therefore shall I not love Thee, O Jesus, full of love for me? Not to be saved in heav'n through Thee, Nor fearing to be damned by Thee, Nor hoping ought of gain from Thee But e'en as Thou hast aye loved me So do I love and will love 'Thee Only because Thou art my King, And very God, to Thee I cling.

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## Last January's General!Intention.

Our Associates have not yet forgotten that the General Intention of the opening month of 1896 was "The Fourteenth Centenary of the Baptism of the Franks," and that Clovis, on Chrismas Day A. D. 496, abandoning his heathen superstitions, was received into God's Church, and became the first Christian King of France. They will now be pleased to hear something of the imposing ceremonies, commemorative of the great event, which have lately taken place at Rheims. The following account is from the London Tablet of October roth :
The Féces at Rifeims.-Last week saw the commenceaent at Rheims of what may be called the great days of 'he fourteenth Centenary of the baptism of King Clovis by St. Remigius. The Government had declared that it would not allow any considerable gathering of the Bishops, but the celebrations were by no means shorn of the splendour lent by episcopal presence. Amongst the distinguished ecclesiastics who assembled were Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun and member of the French Academy, the Bishops of Marseilles, Dijon, Arras and Evreux, and Père Monsabré.

The ceremonies opened on Wednesday with the last exposition of the ancient casket, which for so many years has enclosed the relics of the Apostle of the Franks. After Mass, at which large numbers communicated, the pilgrims defiled in front of the casket, touching it with the objects of piety winich they had.brought with them.
Translation of the Relics on St. Remigios.- On

Thursday the ceremony of the translation of the relics of St. Remigius was performed in the presence of a still larger number of Bishops and distinguished eccle siastics, including the Abbots of Liguge and Crande Trappe, Dom Pothier, and Mgr. Cartuyvels, of Louvain. The new casket which had been nade to receive the relics, stood upon a table beautifully decorated. The casket is described as an artistic gem, and the new shroud in which the holy remains were to be wrapped, is of the most splendid material.
After the sermon had been delivered by the Abbe Baye, Cure of St. Rémi, which was heard with much satisfaction and approval by the assembled prelates, and an address by Cardinal Langenieux, the holy relics were removed from the old casket by the Abbe Baye and Canon Bussenot, assisted by the libbe Manteau, and placed in the hands of Cardinal Langenieux. After His Eminence had venerated them, he held them for the veneration of the assembled clergy, and imposed them upon several sick persons who pressed around him. The relics where then wrapped in their new shroud, and the ceremony was proceeded with.

Tu the evening a solemn triduum was opened at the cathedral in the presence of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris. Cardinal Perraud pronounced a discourse on the vocation of Christian France, which he drew a strong contrast between the France of Christianity and the France of atheism and infidelity. A Republic meant that justice and good government were the right of all, whereas they now saw that men in the name of freedom suppressed liberty, despised equality and repudiated fraternity.
Sunday's Celebration : Sernon by Perre Monsabrt. -Sunday marked the culmination of the Centenary. The ceremonies took place in the presence of three
cardinals, two archbishops and nearly forty bishops. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by Mg. Williez, the Bishop of Arras, At three in the afternoon, the vast nave of the calhedral was packed with peuple who had assemoled to hear Père Monsabre. The reverend preacher taking for his test the words of Ezechiel, "Son of man, thinkest thou that these bones can live ?" recalled the prophet's story of his vision to the people cast down by long years of exile and captivity.
He proceeded to point the application of the vision to France. It was an eloquent answer to those who were disappointed and to the enemies who thought that the days of France were numbered; it was also a solemy renewal of the alliance between religion and the State which had been the origin of her glory as a Christian nation and which would, he hoped, be the cause of its revival. Starting from this point the orator sketched in a masterly manner the terrible crises through which France had passed, and which, by the grace of her baptism, she had passed through safely. This was an encouragement in the present crisis. In the strength of that baptism sine would again surmount her difficulties. It was true that the Christianity of the nation had been conspired against and attacked, but that, thank God, had not been done by the whole people of France. Mev. of talent and of goodwill were on all sides, resisting, the attempts made to sap the foundations of their children's faith, to drive God from the schools, the hospitals and the Council chambers of the nation; and what was more their resistance was organized and cumpact. France was therefore no field of the dead, but a living cuintry; she was now, with the prophet Ezechiel, hearing the voice which said Vatici.une spiritum, and it was doing so by renewing her alliance with ihe Christ wno had baptized her.

In the second portion of his discourse Père Monsabré recalled the pact that had been entered into between France and God. If France had wished to break away from her God, God, in His infinite mercy, had not accepted the rupture as final. He continues His calls to France, and they have been heard. The sanctuaries of our Lady are crowded, and the nation has in penance raised a basilica in honour of the Sacred Heart. D'ère Monsabre concluded with a powerful appeal to the people to renew the baptismal vows taken by Clovis fourteen hundred years ago. The fruit of this renewal of the alliance between the nation and Christ would be a renewai of faith and its swerks. He thanked Cardinal Langenieux for the opportunity he had thus given the piople.

The seimon was followed by the solemn and impressive ceremony of the renewal of their baptismal vows by the whole assembly. In the name of the whole nation the multitude in the cathedral repeated the promise made by Clovis ages ago at Rheims. A procession of the relics of St. Remigius and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament brought the day's proceedings to a close.


Written for
Tar Canadian Messenger.

## PUER NATUS EST NOBIS

By Francis W. Gray.
Unto us a Child is born, Unto us a Son is given;
Lo! to sinful man, forlorn, God descends from highest heaven :
Angels, tell the wondrous story, Tell it out, to earth and sky;
Singing ever, "Glory, Glory,
:" Glory be to God on high !"
Unto us a Child is born, God made Man, revealed in meekness;
Doomed to Cross, to Crown of Thorn, Doomed to pain, to mortal weakness :-
Blessed Mother, Blessed Maiden, Worthy such a Son to bear ;
Crowned with joy, with sorrow laden, Joy and grief oh bid us share.

Unto us a Child is born, $\mathrm{So}_{2}$. of God, yet born of Woman,
God of all His splendour shorn, Deigns to share our nature human :
Haste, on Angels ! gladly winging Downward to our ransomed earth ;
"Glory! "Clory! Glory!" singing Hail, with us, Messiah's Birth.

## TEAANRSGIVINGS

For favours received from the Sacred Heart, published in fulfilment of promises made.
Amenerstrijag.-A Member, for restored health, after making a novena of Cor: .anions on mine successive Tuesdays in honour of St. r.nthony. A ATember, for success in an examination, after making a novena of special prayers for nine Tuesdays in honour of St. Anthony, and offering up the Stations of the Cross for the Souls in Purgatory. A Member, for two favours, through the intercession of St. J. and O. I. of Perpetual FHelp. A Promoter, for a temporal favour, through the intercession of the B. V. and St. Authony.

ARNPRIOR, - A Promoter, for two great favours, received during the month of September. A Promoter, for several favours. A Member, for a great favour, received in September, after making a novena to St. J. A Member, for five temporal favours, after making a novena to the $B$. V.

Barrie -Two Members, for many favours, through the S. H., and pragers to the Souls in Purgatory. A Member, for the restoration of a mother's healtn, through the Souls in Purgatory.

Bathorst, N. B.-A, Promoter, for a temporal favour, through the intercession of St. J. An Associate, for two temporal favours.

Belde River.-A Promoter, for cure of a toothache, after praying to the $S$. F. For a reconciliation. For a 510
remarkable favour. For protection from danger during a sever: storm. For two successful examinations. For innumerable temporal and spiritual favours. For the return of a mother, after making a novena to St. Anthony.
Brantrord. - A Member, for the improvement in health, after having a mass offered in honour of the $S$. H., and a novena for the Souls in Purgatory. For relief in sickness, after praying to O. L. of Victory, St. Ann, St. Benedict, and by applying the relics of the Camadian Martyrs. A Member, for several favours. For two favours received, after a promise to go to confession. A Member, for cure of a tooticiache, after applying the Badge.
Brechins.-A Member, for a favour, through prayers to the S. F. A Member, for a great temporal favour. A Member, for a recovery of a lost article, through the intercession of St. Anthony.
Conuurg.-For a special favour, after a novena to the S. H., and saying the beads for the Souls in Purgatory.

Cornwall.-A Member, for success at an examination. An Associate, for a temporal favour.
Cote St. Padl.-A Promoter, for the return to consciousness of a child in convulsions, through the intercessiou of St. Ann and St. Ignatius.
Detroit, Mitce.-A Member, for a special favour, after prayers said in honour of the B. V. and Si. J.
Dover, Ont.-A Merber, for recovery from sickness, after promising to have masses said in honour of the S. F. for the Souls in Purgatory. For a great favour, after a promise of masses for the Souls in Purgatory, and saying the Rosary every day for a mouth.

Dundas.-A Nember, for a temporal favour, after making novenas to the Precious Blood, and the B. V. A Member, for two cures, after praying to the B. V.

Eganvilie.-A Member, for a situation. Many spiritual and temporal favours, through the intercession of the B. V. For a cure, through the application of the Badge, and prayers to the B. V. and St. Authony.
Flos.-A Member, for many favours.
Forest Milis, Ont.-A Member, for temporal favour, through the intercession of the B. V. and St. Ann. A Member, for the recovery of an article of great value. A Member, for a special favour. A Member, for a temporal favour, through the intercession of the B. V., St. Aun and St. J.
Freeliton.-A Member, for finding a lost prayer-book, it was after praying to the B. V. and St. Anthony. A Member, for a great favour, after praying to the B. V., St. J., and promising a mass for the Souls in Purgatory.

Galit.-A Member, for two temporal favours, after offering prayers for the intentions of the S. H.
Glen Roberison.-A Member, for many spiritual and temporal favours, during the last year. For the cure of a dear cousin, after applying the Badge, and promising to make a novena in thanksgiving.
Graveniousst.-A Member, for success in a recent examination. A Promoter, for four temporal and three spiritual favours. A Member, for employment.
Greenmount, P. E. I.-A Member, for success in an examination, after praying to the B. V. and St. Anthony. For the return of a friend to his religious duties, after praying to the B. V. For relief from toothache, after applying the Badge.
GUELpH.-For the recovery of health. For a special favour, after prayers to the B. V.
Halifax, N. S.-A Promoter, for a very important temporal favour, through the intercession of the Holy

Souls in Purgatory for whom mass had been offered. For two favours, after making a novena in honour of the Seven Dolours. For a reconciliation, through the intercession of the B. V. and St. J. For two favours, a safe journey and news from an absent member of a family. For several temporai and spiritual favours. For receiving news from a absent son. For graces received. For two special favours. A Promoter, for an almost unhoped for favour received, after praying to O. L. of Perpetual Help. For the sale of a house. For the cure of a sore leg. For the preservation of one who was exposed to great danger. For a spiritual favour, through the intercession of the B. V. and St. J. For a special favour. For four favours.

Hamirton. - A Promoter, for special favours. A Member, for smployment, through prayers to St. Anthony. Six, for successful examinations. Two, for special favours. For the obtaining of employment. For a temporal favour, through the intercession of the B. V., and the Souls in Purgatory. A Member, for two temporal favours, after prayers to the B. V. For employment,

Harbour au Boucher.-A Member, for agreat favour received, through the intercession of the $B$. V., and the prayers of the League.

Hastings. - A Member, for two temporal favours, after making a communion for the Souls in Purgatory. A Promoter, for relief from pain for a mother, after praying to the B. V. and St. J. Fir means. For a request granted.

HESPELER. - A Member, for :everal favours, after having masses said for the Souls in Purgatory.

Ingersor, 1, Onr.-A Promoter, for a great temporal blessing.

Kingston. - For a great temporal and spiritual favour. after making the nine Tuesdays in honour of St. Anthony.

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## The Messenger of the Sacred Heart

For a cure of an arm, after applying the Badge, and saying the Thirty Days' Prayer to the B. V., and prayers to the Canadian Martyrs for the Souls in Purgatory. For several favours, througlh the intercession of the B. V. and St. Ann. -1 Promoter, for a special favour. T:or a speciel favour, through the intercession of St. Joseph and Good St. Ann. For the cure of a child, after applying the Badge, and prayers to the Souls in Purgatory. A Member, for three great temporal favours, through prayers to the B. V., St. J. and St. Anthony. For a favour, through O. L. For one spiritual and two temporal favours, after praying to the B. V. For two favours, obtained by a novena to Bl. Margaret Mary and the Souls in Purgatory. For a temporal fevour, after praying to the B. V. and St. Ann. For the recovery af a sick child, after making a novena to O. L. of Victory.
La Salette.-A Member, for a favour, after praying for the Souls in Purgatory. For a favour.
LindSAy.-A Member, for success in an examination and for another favour. A Member, for one spiritual and three temporal favours, throngh prayers to the B. V., St. J., St. Ann and the Souls in Purgatory. A Member, for three very great spiritual favours, two through the intercession of the B. 'V., one through the Souls in Purgatory, after making a novena. For a brother cured of intemperance, after a novena.
London.-A inember, for the recovery of several persons from sickness, and many temporal favours. For the conversion of a friend to the Catholic faith, good news from a brother, and for obtaining a situation, after praying to St. J., the Souls in Purgatory, S. H., B. V. and saying the Thirty Days' prayer. An Associate, for having obtained a situation through the prayers of the League. A Member, for two temporal favours, after praying to the
B. V. and St. Anthony. Two Members, for temporal favours.
Maplewood.-For a favour, through the S. H.
Marys imele.-For a situation for two persoris, through prayers to St. J. and St. Anthony. For a great temporal favour, through prayers to St. Authouy and promising to have mass said in his honour. A Member, for two temporal favours, after reciting a decade of the Rosary.
Merricivilie. - For a great temporal favour. A Member. for success in an examination, after praying to the S. F., the B. V. and St. Anthony. For two temporal favours received through the intercession of the B. V. and St. J.
Merritton.-A Member, for the cure of an carache and another of sore throat, after applying the Badge. A Promoter, for sevial favours. A Promoter, for a very great favour, after putting an intention in the bos and prayer. An Associate, for instant relief from acute pains, after applying the Bacige.
Moncton.-An Associate, for pre-ervation in danger. A Promoter, for health for a friend and many other favcurs. A Child of Mars, for the recovery of a child dangerously ill.
Montreal.-A Member, for a great temporal favour, through the Canadian Martyrs. For many favours. Two brothers, for success in their examinations. One special favour, through the intercession of the $B . V$.
Murillo Station.-A Member, for a conversion to the Catholic faith, for strength to resist the temptation of drink and for the means to pay off a heavy debt.
Neivcastle, N. B.-A Member, for a favour.
Norta Sydney.-A Promoter, for the cure of a very persistent pain in the head, after making a novena in

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houcur of O. L. of Lourdes and applying the water of Lourdes.

Okaifagan Mission, B. C.-A Member, for a very important temporal favour

Ontario.-For help al confession and for receiving Communion, through the intercession of the B.V., St. J:, St. Ann, St. Joachim, St. Anthony and all the Saints. For a great favour through O. I. of Victory. For improvement in the health of a mother. For a much desired letter, after a novena in honour of the B. V. For a sale made to advantage.

Orirdia.-A Member, for a favour. A Promoter, for a great favour obtained in a business transaction and the recovery of a lost article. A Promoter, for a temporal favour.

Osceora.-A Member, for two temporal favours. A member, for the finding of an article after praying to St. Anthony.

OTrawa. - A Promoter, for recovery from illness, through the intercession of the B. V. A Member, for a favour. A MIember, for relief from suffering, after a novena and applying the Badge. An Associate, for employment, through the intercession of St. Anthony. For means to pay debts. For employment for a son, through prayers to St. Authony. For the renting of a house. For a position obtained, through prayers in honour of the Precious Blood, the B. V., St. J. and St. Anthony.

Owen Sound.-A Member, for a very great temporal favour. For steady employment. For good health. For a favour. A Member, for the cure of sore throat.

Paris, Ona.-A Member, for recovery from a very severe illness, by praying to the S. H., B.V., St. J., St. Benedict, and having a mass offered for the Souls in Purgatory, A Member, for spiritual favours, after praying to
the B. V., St. Ann and St. Mary Magdalen. For many favours obtained by praying to St. Michael, and a novena to the Holy Name. A Member, for a cure obtained through the intercession of the B. V. A Promoter, for a favour after a promise to have masses said for the Souls in Purgatory.

Penetanguishene.-A Promoter, for the cure of a sore eye, after applying the Badge and reciting prayers to the B. V. For several spiritual and temporal favours.

Picton.--A Promoter, for a successful examination after sayiug the Stations of rhe Cross. A Member, for the cure of a weak back, after applying the beads from the Shrine of St. Ann de Beaupre. A Promoter, for obtaining a certificate, after promising a mass for the Souls in Purgatory. A Member, for spiritual and temporal favours. A Member, for a situation, after promising three masses for the Souls in Purgatory, and saying the beads. A Promoter, for several temporal favours.

Port Colborne.-A Member, for two great favours. A Member, for the cure of sore eyes, after wearing the Badge. A Member, for the recovery from a severe sickness. A Member, for being cured of rheumatism, after making a novena and applying the Badge.

Port Credit.-A Promoter, for a great favour, after making a novena to the B. V., St. J., and having a mass said for the Souls in Purgatory. A Member, for two temporal favours A Member, for the return of a lost brother, through the intercession of the S . F .

Quebsc.--A Promoter, for a great temporal favour, after making the Nine First Fridays. A Promoter. for several spiritual and temporal favours. An anxious mother, for the success of her son in business matters. A Promoter, for two very special temporal favours, through O. L. of Perpetual Help and St. Alphonsus. A Promoter,
for six special favours. An Associate, for the recovery, after two days, of her child who was dangerously ill. For employment, after praying to O. L. of Perpetual Help. A Promoter, for a great temporal favour. An Associate, for a spiritual and temporal favour. A Promoter, for the recovery of a lost article of great value. A Member, for an unexpected favour. A Member, for help in a difficult. and troublesome affair. Associates, for many spiritual and temporal favours.

ST. ANDREw'S. - A Promoter, for recovery from sickness. A Member, for relief from severe pain. For improvement in health of a family, after prayers to the B. V., aud having a mass said for the Souls in Purgatory. An Associate, for many favours received through the League. For favours, through the intercession of St. Ann. A Promoter, ior learing from a brother, after praying to the Precious Blood. For a great favour reeeived through the intercession of St. Anthony, and promising a mass for the suffering Souls. For the cure of toothacbe. For a favour, after praying to St. Benedici. A Promoter, for the safe delivery of money, after saying the Thirty Days' Prayer. For many favours.

Str. Catharines.-For employment for a brother. For the reconciliation of a brother and sister who had not spoken for over a year. For a special favour.

St. Jorin, N. B.--Two, for employment and means. Six. for restoration to health. One, for finding a valuable article. One hundred and seventy-three, for various spiritual and temporal favours.

St. Marys, Oیir. -- A Member, for two temporal favours, through the Souls in Purgatory. An Associate, for a temporal favour.

SARNIA, ONT.-A Promoter, for a great favour, through the B. V. and St. Anthony. A Member, for several graces
obtained through the intercession of St. Ann. A Member, for the conversion of a relative.
Smith's Facis.--For having passed an examination in July.
Toronto.-A Promoter, ior a very great temporal favour. For favours obtained through prayers. A Member, for a special favour, after praying to the B. V. and making three novenas in honour of Blessed Gerard. For recovery from fever, through the application of a medal that had touched the relic of St. Ann.
Tottenham, Ont.--A Member, for two favours, after applying the Badge. A Member, for a special favour.
Welland. -- A Member, for favnurs. For saving a home.
Windsor, N. S.--A Memi er, for relief from a very severe toothache, after apply:ug the Badge. For many favours and graces.

Woodstock, Ons.-A Member, for a temporal favour, through the intercession of the B. V. and St. J. A Promoter, for a number of favours received.

URGENT REQUESTS for favours, both spiritual and temporal, have been received from Alberton, P. E. I., Amherstburg, Belle River, Calgary, Coburg, Flos, Glen Robertson, Hamilton, Harbour au Boucher, Kingston, Iindsay, Iondon, Manotic Statiou, Melbourne, P. Q., Merrickville, Montreal, Ontario, Ottaiva, Uwen Sound, Picluu, Ont., Quebec, Toronto, Tottenham, Watford.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart
Apostleship of Prayer, League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Exhibit of Jan. I8g6.
ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF TORONTO.-ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.


Apostleship of Prayer

(*) Ne aggregation or affiliation entered on our Registers. (f) The reports of these Contres have not reached us.
ARCHDIOCESE OF 'IORONTO.-(Continued).


Apostleship of Prayer

DIOCESE OF FAMIL'ON.



R.I. P.

The prayers of the League are earnestly requested ior the following members lately deceased :
Alberton, P. E. I. : MI.c. McGregor, of St. Mark's, d. in August. Amigari, Ont. : Mr. George Kavanaugh, d. Oct. 6. Belle Rizer: Mrs. Bridget Strong, d. Sept. I5. Coburg : Mrs. John Haley, d. Oct. 12. Concord, N. H.: Mrs Mary O'Brien, d. Oct. ir. Cornarall: Mrs. Mary Lalonde, d. Oct. IS; George R. McDonald, d. in May ; D. Bergin, M. D., d. Oct. 22. Dundas : Mrs. Mary Javin, d. in Sept. Goderich: Philip O'Rielly. Guelph: John Murphy, d. Sept. 2 ; Thomas Kecugh Gourock, d. Oct. 22. Hamillon: Miss Louisa Brennan, d. Apr. 6; Miss Johanua Collins, d. July 20 ; Miss josephine Marentelle. d. Sept. 9 ; Mrs Mary Commerford, d. Oct. 12 ; Mr. William Clanie, d. Oct. 16. Hastings: Mirs. Bridget Killoran, d. Sept. 30. Ingursoll: Mr. Lawrence Byrne, d. Oct. 22. Kingston: Mrs. Egg!eton, d. July 2I ; Michael Dr. or, d. Sept. 30 ; Thomas Hanley, d. Oct. 9. London: Miss L. Costelio, d. May 26 ; Thomas Flood ; Mre. Bridget McIntyre. Messaba, Minnn. : Joseph C. Healy. Oitazua: Miss Anua Rogers, d. in Oct. ; Mr. George Baskerville, d. in Oct. ; Joseph Patrick McGoey, d. Sept. 12. Qucbec: Mrs. T. Baylis, d. Sept. 9. Richmond, P. Q.: James Regan, d. Jan. 3r. St. Andrew's West : Mrs. Hugh McMillan, d. Oct. 3o. St. Catharines: Jane Mullen, d. Sept. 13 St. Mirys, Ont. : Mrs. Hugh Kelly. St. Thomas, Ont.: Miss Minnie Casey, d. Sept. 22; Mr. Francis Coughlin, d. in Sept. ; Daniel MrDouald, d. in Sept. Thorold: Mr. H. McNamara, d. Sept. 2 . Toronto: Rev. Mother Odelia Smith, d. at Loretto Abbey, Oct. 8 ; Mary Laxton, d. Oct. 19 ; Stephen MreNierney, d. Oct 29 ; Rev. Father Gibra, d. Oct. 27 ; Isabel Krauss, d. June 27 ; John McGann, d. Oct. 2S. Trenton: Arthur Labelle, d. Aug. $3^{I}$; Mrs. Frank Delille, d. Oct, Ir.

## INTENTIONS FOR DECEMBER

RECOMMENDED TO THE PRAYERS OF TEF HOLY LEAGUE BY CANADIAN ASSOCIATES.
I.-Tu. - BB. Edmund and | $16 .-$ W.-St. Evsebius. Bp. M. Comp. Miv. Virtue of justice. 14,0i8 Thenksgivings.
2.-W.-St. Bibiana, V. M. Fortitude, 6.46. In affiction.
3.-Th. - St. Francis Xavier, C. ht. Pray for the Indies. 20,976 Deceased.
4.-F.-St. Peter Chrysologas, Bp. D. at.gi. Despise worldliness. 10,319 Special.
5.-8.-BB.Jeromo and Comp.. MM. Temperance. 3,3SS Communities.
6.-S.-St. Nicolas, Bn. at.g†. r†. Respect childron. 4,3.2 First Communions.
7.-M.-St. Ambrose, Bn. U. Crush human respect. The Associates of the S .11 .
8.-Tu.-Imsac. Concertion. a†. bt. gt.mt.rt.st. Love of purity. 7,974 Employment and Means.
9.-W.-St. Leocadia, V. IT. Holy fear. 2,3i5 Clerey.
10.-Th.-MOLז HOUSF OF LoRETTO. hi. Love the God-Man, 3,0354 Children.
Ix.-F.-St. Dawascus, P. ht. Yeal for the Church. 102, 15i Fitmilies.
r2.-S.-St. Adelaide Empress.
Despise worldly tonours. 8,78.3
Perzoverance.
13.-S -St. Lucy, V. M. nt. Mumility. $4,0 j 5$ Reconciliation.
14.- M. - St. Spiridion, Bp. Pity sinners. 10,996 Spiritual Javours.
15.-Tu. - St. Christina, $\mathrm{T}^{\text {r }}$ Renaration. 15 .Siy Temporal Favours.
rf. Pray for 3ishops. 7,178 Conversions to Faitb.

I7.-Th.-St. Lazarus, B; . $\boldsymbol{\text { I }}$. Rise from falls. 10,615 Youths.
x8.-F. - Expectation B. V. M. Hope. 3,93i) Schools.
39. - S. - St. Nemesion, M. Love the Eucharist. 5,194 Sick.
20.-S. - St. Eugene. Priest. Pray for Pricsts. 2904 Missions, lietreats.

2I. - M. - St. Thomas, Ap. Pray for infidels. 4.3 s Guilds, Socictics.
22. - Tu. - St. Flarian, N. Spirit of faith. 2656 Parishes.
23.-W. - St. Victoria. V. M. Trust in God. T .3 J 4 Sinners.
24.-Th. - St. Delphinus, Bp. ht.rt. Prepare for Christ. 8,35t Parents.

25- - 5 - Crmistmas. bì.gí. mírit.st. Renewal ufspirit. 3,641 Religious.
26.-S. - St. Sterhen. First Martyr. Pray for enem'es. 1,515 Novices.
27.-S.-St. John, Ap. b.tnt. Lovo the Sacred IIeart. 1,815 Superiors.
28.-M.-Mols Innocents. MM. Pray for little once, 5,77t Vocations.
29.-Tu.-St. Thomas, Bp. M. Zanl for the right. The Promoters.

> 30.-W.-St. Sabinus, Bp. M. Generosity. 26,182 Various.
31.-Th. - St. Sylvester I, P. ht. Gratitude. The Directors.

When the Solemnity is cransfercel, tho Indulgencers are also transferred, except that of the Ho'y Hour.
$\dagger \Longrightarrow$ Plenary Indulo. ; $a=18 t$ Dcaree; l $=$ 2nd Dcarce; $g=$ Guard of Honor and Roman Archconfraternity; $h=\| o l y$ IIot:r; m=Bona Mors; $p=$ Promoters; $r=$ Rosary Sodality; $8==$ Sodality B. V.
| Associates may gain 100 dass, Indulgence for each action offered for these Intentions.


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[^0]:    - I have not seru- led to take a line 0 . two from other versions seen in manuscript; esjecially from one by the late Father Gerald Hopkins, S. J.
    T. R., S. J.

