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MGR. SATOLLI ON POPE LEO.

The Apostolic Delegate on the occasion
 of the 17th anniversary of
 Leo XIII and Pope has given the following
 estimate of this truly wonder-
 ful Pontiff. Coming from one who
 knows the Holy Father intimately
 and who has been his pupil, we may
 say, this must be regarded as one of
 the most interesting of the many fine
 tributes that have been paid to his
 holiness.

The pontification of Pope Leo must
 now be numbered among the longest
 in the history of the Church and has
 been marked each year by some
 famous act of profound wisdom
 and untiring solicitude for the good
 not only of Catholics, but mankind
 at large. No one in modern times has
 understood better than the Pope the
 needs of society in all branches of
 knowledge and fields of action. It
 would seem as if from the time when
 he succeeded Pope Pius, he had
 formed a grand plan in which he
 took cognizance of all the needs of
 humanity and determined on the
 provisions he would make for those
 needs during the whole course of his
 pontification. We can best distin-
 guish this design in three particular
 directions. Firstly in the Holy
 Father's ardent zeal for the develop-
 ment of studies, secondly in the un-
 tiring efforts to bring peace into the
 Christian countries, by the spread of
 civilization, the teaching of religion
 and thirdly the promotion of concord
 between State and Church.

With regard to studies, the Pope
 has already reared a monument of
 imperishable fame by the successive
 acts of his pontification. Early in
 his reign he turned his attention to
 the encouragement of the study of
 classical literature, of philosophy and
 the natural sciences, of theology and
 the various branches of the sacred
 sciences, such as Biblical history and
 ecclesiastical history, and of judicial
 sciences, especially of Roman law and
 comparative law. To accomplish his
 aim he founded new chairs and insti-
 tutions in Rome for these various de-
 partments of literary and encyclo-
 pedic knowledge, and called to his
 assistance some of the most eminent
 and learned professors. With regard
 to sociology, it is another of the Holy
 Father's glories that at the end of
 the nineteenth century his encyclicals
 are regarded as so many admirable
 parts of a grand doctrinal system,
 comprehensive and universal, em-
 bracing all the social sciences, begin-
 ning with the fundamental theorems
 of natural law and going on to the
 consideration of the political consti-
 tutions of States and of every econ-
 omic question. The whole world
 knows how well the Pope's ency-
 cicals have carried out his plan, and
 how, for this reason, they have their
 own peculiar character by which they
 are distinguished from the pontifical
 utterances of other Popes, even those
 of his immediate predecessor, Pope
 Pius IX. Turning again to his policy
 of pacification, the ecclesiastical
 history of his pontificate, the civil
 history of Europe, the universal
 history of the human race, will in
 the future have to give up pages of
 the highest praise to Pope Leo XIII.
 Germany, Belgium, France and
 Spain profess their boundless grati-
 tude for the peace giving interven-
 tions of the Pope in many grave and
 critical emergencies, and for acts
 which have been of the greatest im-
 portance to those nations. Asia and
 Africa will be found joining in the
 same and lauding the Pope who has
 been so just and so resolutely labored to
 bring to these old and fossilized
 continents a new life of Christian

civilization. Nor will America,
 throughout its length and breadth
 withhold its tribute of loyal and gen-
 erous veneration, esteem and grate-
 tude to the Pope for those acts of
 his pontificate which have at various
 times been promulgated, and by
 which he has shown his confidence
 and hope in the grand future of this
 mighty nation. During the seven-
 teen years of his rule nothing has
 been more remarkable than the in-
 cessant growth of his benignant
 moral influence. Today his words
 are listened to with deference by
 every court, every government, every
 people. On every question touching
 universal human interests, his counsel
 is sought eagerly and welcomed
 gratefully. Despite then, all the ad-
 verse trend of mundane circum-
 stances, despite the loss of the ex-
 ternal symbols of its high authority,
 the papacy has gained in power and splen-
 dor since the accession of the present
 glorious Pontiff. As Macanley says
 in one of his most noble essays: "The
 papacy remains, not in decay, not a
 mere antique, but full of life and
 youthful vigor."

ST PATRICK

To-morrow the feast of him whom
 the Irish race venerate above all
 other men will be celebrated. It will
 be observed in the vast majority of
 instances just as the Apostle of Ire-
 land would have the descendants of
 those to whom he brought the Gospel
 of Christ observe it—by attending
 religious services by acts of piety
 and devotion and by listening to that
 same Gospel which he preached on
 the hills of Tara.

St. Patrick's day will be what it
 now is to the Irish people so long as
 they retain the faith he brought to
 their ancestors. If they should ever
 imitate the example of other races
 and wander into schism, heresy or
 unbelief it will be as meaningless to
 them as Independence day would be
 to a race of American slaves.

Poor Ireland! Despite the ac-
 knowledged genius of her sons, she
 seems fated to remain for an indefi-
 nite period, in the grasp of her con-
 queror. At various times since she
 fell a victim to the power and treach-
 ery of the Saxons she has seemed on
 the eve of regaining that independ-
 ence of which they robbed her. But
 just as her hopes seemed about to be
 realized fate has interposed and she
 has sunk back into that hopeless
 night of slavery.

The Armada, which would have
 humbled her proud enemy, became
 the sport of old ocean's storms.

The plans of Napoleon for an in-
 vasion of Ireland were changed for
 some trifling cause and the French
 army which it was hoped would assist
 the brave sons of Ireland met death
 in the freezing frosts of that awful Rus-
 sian winter; when the moral force
 set in motion by O'Connell and taken
 up by Parnell had all but won the
 battle for at least local home rule
 the great leader fell a victim to his
 own sin. Since then the cause has
 been ruined by the factional fights of
 the alleged leaders of the Irish people
 and gloom again settles over the
 long suffering island. Poor Ireland,
 thank God, that through her mis-
 fortunes she has kept the faith which
 Patrick brought to her.

AN AMUSING STRADDLE.

The efforts of the great political
 parties to evade embarrassing ques-
 tions on which they do not wish to
 take a decided stand have often
 caused the adoption of some amusing
 planks in party platforms. We doubt,
 however, if there can be found, even
 in the history of political conventions,
 a more amusing and grotesque
 "straddle" than that of the Baltimore
 Methodist Conference on the subject
 of individual communion cups.

The press dispatches tell us that
 on Tuesday last the brethren engaged
 in an animated discussion on this
 subject. Finally, they disposed of
 the whole matter by adopting, unani-
 mously, this resolution:
 "Resolved, That we hereby de-
 clare that our action taken this morn-
 ing with reference to the use of in-
 dividual communion cups is not to
 be construed as either approving or
 condemning this innovation."
 This is not an Irish bull. It is
 more like the famous verdict of the
 Western jury—not proven guilty.

Tuesday next is the feast of St. Jo-
 seph, the pure spouse of the Blessed
 Virgin, and foster father of our Sa-
 vior.

THE VALUE OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

The value of our Catholic schools
 as safe institutions in which to trust
 the precious souls of our children is
 illustrated by an incident commented
 on as follows by a Western Catholic
 Bishop in a pastoral to his flock:

As it is not derogatory to individ-
 uals to cite facts that are public, we
 think it advisable to give you, dearly
 beloved brethren, a practical illus-
 tration of the necessity of that educa-
 tion, over which the church, with
 motherly solicitude watches, lest er-
 ror affect the children of the house-
 hold of God; for, says the Apostle,
 "You are of the household of God."
 A short time ago, Professor A. M.
 Hall, of Butler University, lectured,
 by invitation, before the students of
 the Terra Haute Normal School,
 which is, as you know, a State insti-
 tution for the preparation of teachers
 for the public schools of the State.
 He says himself that his purpose in
 lecturing was to destroy "the idola-
 trous worship of the Word of God,"
 and to do away with "creeds;" every
 one to make and have his own creed.
 He boldly attacked the cardinal
 truth of the Christian religion, saying:
 "That Christ had to die as the vic-
 tim, to pay a legal penalty, I de-
 nominate heathenish;" thus stamp-
 ing the idea of the sacrifice of Calvary
 as a heathenish idea. No wonder
 that non-Catholic ministers have
 come forward to protest against such
 a discourse to those who are to teach
 the children of a Christian people.
 One of these ministers in the Indian-
 apolis Journal of Feb 12, 1895, criti-
 cises, very justly, the discourse, and
 says Professor Hall should have
 been restrained by every motive
 "from saying things which cannot but
 wound the conscience of many, as-
 sailing creeds that are dear to them."
 Let this fact make still dearer to you,
 dearly beloved brethren, the Catholic
 school—dear as your home, dear as
 your fireside.

One of the few remaining pioneers
 of the diocese is William Murray, of
 Honeoye Falls. His recollections of
 the days when he traveled thirty-five
 miles on horse-back to Rochester in
 order to attend Mass are indeed in-
 teresting.

When a number of years ago Mr.
 Murray was trustee of St. Rose
 church at Lima, he frequently noticed
 two young boys who entered the
 church as soon as they arrived in the
 village and remained there practicing
 their devotions until Mass began.
 Other boys remained on the outside
 of the church. Mr. Murray then
 made the remark that the two boys
 would amount to something in life.
 So it proved. One was the late Dean
 Seymour, who has just been laid at
 rest. The other is now the Rev
 Martin Hendrick, of Avon.

In the Lincoln school at Philadel-
 phia—one of those which the Senate
 recently refused to designate as a
 sectarian school, there were a num-
 ber of Catholic pupils who were not
 allowed to attend Catholic services.

A priest who wished to attend to
 their spiritual wants was denied that
 privilege. Yet, although the Catholic
 Indian schools were refused govern-
 ment money on the ground that they
 were "sectarian" this school was given
 the usual allowance. When you hear
 bigots preach against giving public
 money to sectarian institutions it may
 safely be assumed that they mean
 Catholic schools.

The presence of the large number
 of non-Catholic clergymen at the fun-
 eral of the late Dean Seymour was a
 pleasing example of the truth of that
 old saying "A touch of sympathy
 makes the whole world kin."

It was also a pleasing evidence of
 the esteem, in which the late Dean
 was held and of the broad minded-
 ness of the ministers who sank reli-
 gious differences to show their re-
 spect for a good and holy man.

It is hard to think that innocent
 men would be so wantonly shot down
 in this land of the free and home of
 the brave as were the poor Negroes
 at New Orleans this week. It was
 the privilege of the Negroes to work
 at the price offered them if they con-
 sidered it sufficient. It was not a
 brave act to shoot them down, it was
 not an act that should be perpetrated
 in a free country.

THE GOSPELS.

GOSPEL: St. Luke xi 14-28 —
 "Jesus was casting out a devil, and
 the same was dumb. And when he
 had cast out the devil the dumb
 spoke; and the multitudes were in
 admiration at it. But some of them
 said: He casteth out devils by Beel-
 zebub, the Prince of devils. And
 others tempting asked of Him a sign
 from heaven. But He seeing their
 thoughts said to them: Every king-
 dom divided against itself shall be
 brought to desolation and a house
 upon a house shall fall. And if Satan
 also be divided against himself, how
 shall his kingdom stand? because you
 say that through Beelzebub I cast out
 devils. Now if I cast out devils by
 Beelzebub, by whom do your children
 cast them out? Therefore they shall
 be your judges. But if I by the fig-
 er of God cast out devils, doubtless
 the kingdom of God is come upon
 you. When a strong man armed
 keepeth his court, those things are in
 peace which he possesseth. But if a
 stronger than he come upon him and
 overcome him, he will take away all
 his armor wherein he trusted, and
 will distribute his spoils. He that is
 not with Me is against Me; and he
 that gathered not with Me scattereth.
 When the nucleus spirit is gone out
 of a man he walketh through places
 without water, seeking rest; and not
 finding, he saith: I will return into
 my house whence I came out. And
 when he is come he findeth it swept
 and garnished. Then he goeth and
 taketh with him seven other spirit-
 more wicked than himself, and enter-
 ing in to dwell there. And the last
 state of that man becomes worse
 than the first. And it came to pass
 as He spoke these things, a certain
 woman from the crowd lifting up her
 voice said to Him: Blessed is the
 womb that bore Thee and the paps
 that gave Thee suck. But He said:
 Yes, rather, blessed are they who
 hear the word of God and keep it."
 St. Jerome, speaking of this man's recov-
 ery, says that three miracles were worked
 in him. The blind was made to see,
 the dumb to speak, and the possessed
 delivered from the power of the devil.

Weekly Church Calendar.

Sun. Mar. 17—Third Sunday in Lent.
 Epist. Eph. 5. v. 1-9. Gospel
 Luke xi. 14-28.
 Mon. 18—St. Gabriel, Archangel.
 Tues. 19—St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed
 Virgin, and Patron of the whole Church.
 Wed. 20—St. Cyril, of Jerusalem, Bishop,
 Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
 Thurs. 21—St. Benedict, Abbot.
 Fri. 22—The Five Wounds of our Lord.
 Sat. 23—Feria.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF TRILBY.

Conde B. Pallen, in Church Progress.
 In Donanier's drama, in spite of
 the warm glow of a genial, familiar
 style, it works itself out in ineffable
 sadness and in irretrievable catastro-
 phe. The denouement is only not
 tragic because it is worse—it is fatal-
 ity. Tragedy is at least a solution
 —a solution of sin into punishment,
 a vindication and a manifestation of
 justice in human events, where it
 does not always display itself. But
 in Du Maurier's book there is no sin
 —only environment, temperament,
 and the inexorable tread of an eyeless
 fate. Trilby and Little Billes are
 simply the flesh and blood puppets of
 cosmic energies working themselves
 out into human emotions the out-
 come is suffering, misery, blank death
 and nothingness. The heart of the
 book is pessimism; its keynote, des-
 pair, the logic of its philosophy.
 With all the graces of its manner,
 the glow of its sympathy, the genial-
 ity of its bohemianism, it is a sad,
 dismal, and depressing novel. The
 reader quite it with a bad taste in
 his mouth, a depression at the heart,
 disgust in his affections. It teaches
 nothing and would destroy much. Its
 basis is a denial of the supernatural,
 and any book so founded cannot but
 logically end in the negation of the
 natural for the unseen foundations of
 human life rest secure in God alone.
 The novelist who seeks to depict the
 conflict, the passion and the issues of
 human life deprived of the religious
 basis which supports, and bereft of
 the religious spirit, which has
 wrought and impregnates the social
 and the domestic life of Christendom
 as it exists today, can only give us a
 picture of darkness and lifeless-
 ness. Where the Light of the World
 has once shone there can be no other il-
 lumination. If Christ dwell not in
 the human soul, it becomes the habit-
 ation either of the demon or the
 beast.

A Spring Poem

Written by a sweet young lady
 could not be more delicious than those
 baked goods at the only Culores
 bakery, 30 State St.

While Thinking
 About where you will buy your
 coal, don't forget Louis Edelman, who
 deals in the best brands of Pittston
 and Scranton, soft and smelting coal,
 40 North Avenue and railroad.

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 Anthony's Cream Bread made from
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 and best flavored made by Rochester
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 rooms, give the subject of brass
 and iron bedsteads a little atten-
 tion; come and consult the Furni-
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 information.

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 Single bed, \$7.
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