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WHY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH WINS

A Methodist minister pays the following tribute to the Catholic church in a sermon "Why does the Catholic church Win?" and we think it is well worth producing:

"Possibly the Catholic church teaches some doctrines with which all do not agree. It is possible that her forms and ceremonies, or her splendid ritual, are not liked by all, but it is not fair to find fault with her people because they like these things. Under the Stars and Stripes the Catholic church has a right to build temples, appoint her services and observe her ceremonies without molestation. She has just as good a right to do this as Protestants have to build their churches and observe their forms of worship. This is the home of all religions, because it is the home of all people, a free land with all rights and privileges.

One statement of fact which would help to prepare the way for an intelligent answer to the question under consideration is that whoever reads the history of past events with a desire to ascertain what influence any religious society has exerted upon the world's civilization, whoever can fully discern the signs of the times must, if candid, admit that the Catholic church has been for nineteen centuries, and is today a mighty power among men. Her influence has been felt in every land. Nations have felt her power, crowned heads have trembled in her presence, and rulers have bowed themselves at her feet. It is a part of wisdom to study a church backed up by such a remarkable history. It is a question fraught with deep interest and one that demands the most careful thought.

The first reason for the success of the Catholic church is that she believes she is the true church of Christ with a special divine mission to a world that is in bondage to the slavery of sin. She holds to the doctrine of a supernatural revelation given to the world through inspired men for the purpose of teaching the plan of human redemption, how to escape the fearful consequences of sin in time and in eternity.

The Catholic church believes in the guilt and peril of sin, in the necessity of hearty repentance and faith as the ground of forgiveness. Souls are exposed and must be rescued. Her services, her ordinances, her altars and Sacraments, the ministration of her priests, her holy days and festivals, the very chimes of her bells tell the story of the sinfulness of the human heart and the necessity of forgiveness.

Her organization gives her authority to command her people in all matters of faith and conduct. She stands first and supreme in every locality.

She does not bow to the will of man or any number of men. Established services are not shoved off one side at everybody's request as of minor importance.

Her organization enables her to give special attention to the work of training the children and youth of her fold to become zealous advocates of her doctrines and practices. In early life they are rooted and grounded in the faith. She rocks the cradle in every Catholic home, and has a right to do so. She sings her masses in the ear of the child until the soul catches the spirits of them. She puts her creed into object lessons, and thus through the eye touches the heart and inspires religious emotions which never die.

Another reason for her success is the intense loyalty of her people everywhere, in every country, regardless of cost. They are in the church, a part of the church, and in the church to stay until death takes them out of the world. Living and dying they are true to their profession. If they wander away they invariably retrace their steps and seek forgiveness. They are loyal to their system of doctrine. No one can be a Catholic without any effort at discount. Whoever tries to change the opinion of a son or daughter in the church has a big job on hand and will doubtless find his head white before the job is finished. The speaker has yet to find a Catholic going about the street criticising his church, finding fault with her doctrines or defaming the character of those who serve at her consecrated altars. Their loyalty in this respect is worthy of commendation. Surely it is not difficult to see in this fact one element of victory. Catholics are loyal to the services of their church. A little foolish whim does not keep them from the Sacraments and from mass, and in this they are right. They are church going people year in and year out. Through storm and sunshine, snow and sleet, they wend their way to the altars of their fathers, to the altars of their church.

IN TIME OF TRIAL.

Trouble will come to all persons, for trouble is the destiny of earth, says the "Columbian." "It is in fire that gold is purified. Every life has its crosses.

When, therefore, trials beset a Christian he can obtain fortitude by prayer, by penance, by resignation, and by such considerations as these:

I. God is always right.

II. If I had the deserts of my sins, I would now be in Hell; and this adversity that now worries me is far, far less than the pains of Hell.

III. I can make a virtue of the necessity of suffering this distress, by offering up my misery in union with the passion of Christ, both as an act of submission to the Divine will and as an act of expiation for my offenses.

These thoughts will prevent murmurs against Providence, discouragement and despair.

All our tribulations are directly intended for or can be turned to our spiritual profit. Thus utilized, they are a precious benefit, better than riches, or health, or joys, or honors. They can be transformed by the alchemy of a religious motive into jewels to adorn the Crown of Life that is the reward of those who persevere in the practice of virtue to the very end."

THE BISHOP'S PICTURE.

Every Catholic Family in the Diocese Should Have One.

As this year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid as a priest and his thirtieth as a bishop, every Catholic family in the diocese should be in possession of our beautiful large photograph (not lithograph), 11x14 inches of the Rt. Rev. Bishop. The picture will be given to every subscriber of THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL, who, until further notice pays a full year's subscription for 1898 in advance, and send us fifty cents extra to cover part of the cost of framing. The photograph is a reproduction of the picture of the Bishop which hangs in St. Bernard's Seminary and is certainly a work of art. It was made by Mr. E. E. Nier, the celebrated artist of Powers Block. The photograph will be handsomely framed with an elegant gold bordered white frame, glass and back. Those who have received the premium are more than satisfied, and say that they do not see how we can give so much for so little money. Now is the time to send in your orders.

Send your job printing to this office.

THE GOSPELS

GOSPEL: St. Mark, viii. 1-9.—At that time: "When there was a great multitude, and they had nothing to eat, calling His disciples together, He saith to them: I have compassion on the multitude, for behold they have been with Me three days and have nothing to eat. And if I shall send them away fasting to their home they will faint in the way, for some of them came from afar off. And His disciples answered Him: From whence can we fill them here with bread, in the wilderness? And He asked them: How many loaves have ye? Who said: Seven. And he commanded the multitude to sit down upon the ground. And taking the seven loaves, giving thanks, He broke, and gave to His disciples to set before them, and they set them before the people. And they had a few little fishes: and He blessed them, and commanded them to be set before them. And they did eat and were filled, and they took up that which was left of the fragments, seven baskets. And they that had eaten were about four thousand: And He sent them away."

What are we to learn from Jesus Christ?

We are to learn to have compassion for our brethren who are in want, and, as He used the bread reserved for Himself and for the apostles to feed the people, so also must we take pleasure in depriving ourselves of something in order to help the poor.

Weekly Church Calendar

Sunday, July 10—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost—Epist Rom vi. 3-11. Gosp. Mark viii 1-9

Monday, 11—St Pius Pope and Martyr.

Tuesday, 12—St. John Gualbert, Abbott. SS. Nabor and Felix, Martyrs.

Wednesday, 13—St Anacletus, Pope and Martyr.

Thursday 14—St Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church

Friday, 15—St. Henry, Emperor of Germany, Confessor

Saturday, 16—Our Lady of Mount Carmel

FORTY HOURS' ADORATION.

July 24—Penfield, Horseheads.

We Appeal to Our Friends and Patrons

To join with us and thousands of patriotic citizens throughout the country in raising at once a war relief fund. $1,000,000 needed in 30 days to care for sick and wounded soldiers and starving Cubans. We with other business houses throughout the country are volunteering to take subscriptions for this national relief fund, to be expended by the Red Cross society and the Cuban Relief committee appointed by President McKinley. Every subscriber who gives at least $1 will be presented with a copy of the beautiful picture, "The Accolade," now on exhibition at this office. Call and see it. This picture will be a beautiful historical souvenir of this great uprising of the American people to defend and set free outraged Cuba. Every patriotic American should subscribe at once. Your help is needed! Our boys are at the front! Let us stand by them! We do not receive any commission of any kind, and no profit is made by any persons from this fund. Subscriptions received at this office.

RICH GUATEMALA.

VAST AND VARIED RESOURCES OF THE SMALL REPUBLIC.

Rapid Development of the Country Possible Under Other Conditions—Inducements Offered by the Government to the Immigrant.

The resources of Guatemala are varied and abundant. Coffee is the chief staple; and the berry is as good as the best the world provides. Corn and beans are the chief food of the people. Sugar, tobacco and other tropical plants can be raised, to an unlimited extent, on the hot lands along the coast, while wheat and other cereals yield rich harvests in the higher and more temperate districts of the interior. The revocation by the United States of the reciprocity treaties made under the Harrison administration with several of the Latin-American republics was a serious blow to Guatemala, for her government and people had reason to suppose that we were acting in good faith, and desired a free exchange of natural products with that country. Upon this assumption, large sums of money were invested in the production of sugar, for which the United States furnished the only market But, without notice, or the observance of the usual diplomatic formalities the arrangement was revoked by the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, and the plantations and sugar mills of Guatemala have since lain idle While the policy of the United States toward its less populous neighbors has doubtless been inspired by friendly motives these neighbors have learned, though a somewhat rough experience that when our interests conflict with theirs we do not consider the consequences

Guatemala might easily sustain ten times its present population The soil is rich and easily cultivated, and, unlike the other Central American republics there is plenty of labor Some parts of the country are quite thickly populated, but the others are covered with dense forests and a variety of timber, which might be easily made marketable if means of transportation were provided But although Guatemala is much further advanced than the rest of Central America her railway system does not exceed 250 miles, there is no internal navigation, and the wagon roads are in a deplorable condition The mineral wealth of the country is supposed to be large, but it is only slightly developed The mines are inaccessible, and, in the absence of modern machinery, which at present cannot be conveyed to them, cannot be worked with profit The government offers generous inducements to immigrants The land laws are liberal; and efforts have been made from time to time to secure the establishment of colonies and the pre-emption of public lands by private settlers. But all the accessible area is at present occupied; and no foreigner can expect to prosper in Guatemala unless he has abundant capital which will enable him to purchase at high prices plantations already developed If peace could be assured, if railway and wagon roads could be extended into the interior—so that the timber regions, the mineral deposits, and the wild agricultural lands could be reached as conveniently as the new portions of our country—Guatemala would offer great advantages to the immigrant, and would enjoy a rapid development.

Chinese Did Not Know.

The shape of the earth was suspected by some philosophers even in ancient times, but the idea that a continent existed on the side opposite Europe does not appear to have entered the mind of any one previous to the twelfth century, when its possible existence was alluded to by two or three authors, from whom it is supposed Columbus received hints as to the feasibility of sailing entirely around the globe. Sir John Mandeville, who lived nearly two centuries before the time of Columbus, stoutly maintained that not only was the earth round, but that if he had ships and men courageous enough to undertake a three years' voyage he would venture to circumnavigate the globe. Even in the time of Columbus, however, the prevalent idea among the people was that the earth was flat, and many believed it to be square, from the frequent Biblical allusion to the four corners of the earth. There is nothing in the history of any nation, even of the Chinese, who claim to be the most ancient, to indicate a popular belief in the globular shape of the earth.

To Fish in African Waters.

Dr. M. R. Harrington, fellow in zoology, and Dr. C. F. Hunt, instructor in physiology, have been sent to the Calibar coast of West Africa in search of the various stages in development of several very remarkable fishes to be found only in those waters. The expedition is one of the greatest importance to zoologists in all parts of the world.

Clocks Are Not Needed

Liberia is the only civilized country where clocks are almost entirely dispensed with. The sun rises exactly at 6 A. M. and sets at 6 P. M. throughout the year, and is vertically overhead at noon.

Awful if True.

Medical circles in Berlin are much agitated over a statement made by a prominent physician of that city to the effect that the nurses in the private hospitals are in league with the undertakers.

Pensions in France.

France pays in pensions every year 70,000,000 francs, of which 25,000,000 are subtracted from the salaries of officials.

ACROSS PANAMA IN 1861.

Maine Man's Warlike Reminiscences of Going to the Pacific.

"It is rather odd that the war of 1861 should have been preceded by a gold fever just as the war of 1898 has been," said Mr. Nelson A. Dodge of Lewiston.

"We are divided between the call to the front and the desire to go to California to dig gold. Some of us went to both places. Lots of us have our ideas of Cuban people and Spanish Americans from our trip across the Isthmus of Panama in the sixties. We had enough of the Spanish blood in that short trip over the isthmus. The climate also gave us all we wanted. We went over by the railroad, but it was hot. And really, I don't think that many of us would have lived to get across if we had depended on our legs. I knew a man who went from our town who walked across with a party. He had an old cavalry sword which he sharpened and used to cut the underbrush with. The bushes grow thick there, and weave themselves together, so that one could not get through half as easy as he could if it was a big blackberry bramble all the way. One of the parties would take the sword and cut away at the path till he got tired, and then another would try his hand until he gave out In this way they worked their way across.

"We went out in 1863, and you should have seen the conglomerate mass of humanity that there was there then Along at the last of our stay there were old miners who worked on worn-out claims and dumps for seventy-five cents a day. They had all made their pile and spent it and were looking for a haul to go home on They were old men, most of them and were proud, too They would not go home unless they could go with a fortune. Some of them had made their ounce of gold a day, and they had spent it gambling and drinking. But now that the gold was exhausted they kept on hoping for a lucky strike. In the early days every one said that the gold would never be exhausted in California, the people out there believing it. It would make you cry to see those old fellows going about their work every day and hoping against hope They had left wives and mothers in the east years before and now would not write because they were too proud to tell them the truth They preferred to be thought dead There were Chinamen, and, alas, China women, too, Spaniards, Italians, Americans, Irishmen, Englishmen and Indians Every bill was paid in gold During the war many men made money speculating in gold and paper money. When the Union forces won a battle they would go around and buy gold with United States money of paper, and when the rebels won a battle and United States paper money was cheap they would go around and buy all the paper money they could find, paying gold for it at the rate of one gold dollar for many paper dollars.

"The day that Richmond was taken I met a man who was in this business who had not heard of it. I told him about it and he started off at once to find a broker who had not heard of it. He hunted all day and at last found one. He bought all the paper money the fellow had, paying gold for it. He made eight hundred dollars that day, for the next day a gold dollar was not worth any more than a paper dollar.

"Speaking of the many men who went out there and did not make their salt reminds me of a man who was making an ounce of gold in Australia every day. He heard that Americans were making five ounces, and sold out and came to California. He bought a claim and paid his last dollar for it—and he never as much as got the color of gold on it.

"One old fellow who used to come to my camp and talk about home people told me he was averaging seventy-five cents a day. That would barely keep him alive. He also told me that when he first came he and two other men found a rich claim. The first time they cleaned up they had $8,436 apiece. Then was the time he ought to have saved his mony and gone home. But he drank it, and then the claim gave out. There were wrecks like these all over California in those days."

A Singular Custom.

The very singular custom of the president of the house of lords, who is called the lord chancellor, and sometimes the keeper of the great seal, and the twelve judges who are peers, sitting on woolsacks, is said to have been first established when woolen cloth was the principal article of English manufacture, and consequently the growth and improvement of the raw wool were considered objects of the highest importance.

Always Speak Kindly.

Speak kindly: Speak kindly in the morning; it lightens the cares of the day, and makes the household and all other affairs move along more smoothly. Speak kindly at night; for it may be that, before the dawn, some loved one may finish his or her space of life for this world, and it will be too late to ask forgiveness.

Edison Not Given to Worry.

After three successive failures in a costly experiment, one of Mr. Edison's associates, worn out with the strain, asked, "Why don't you worry a little about it, Mr. Edison?" "Why, should I?" replied the inventor, "you are worrying enough for two."

Smallest Race of People on Earth.

Anthropologists have ascertained that the Andaman islanders, the smallest race of people in the world, average less than four feet in height, while few of them weigh more than seventy-five pounds.

ADMIRAL CERVERA.

A THOROUGH MAN, SEAMAN, STATESMAN AND EXPERT.

Brilliant History of the Central Figure in the Wild Crisis—Wealthy and of Noble Birth—Gave Up the Post of Minister of the Navy for to Lead a Life Aboard Ship.

Cervera, Spain's man of the hour has an interesting personality.

He is sprung of the proudest blood in Spain and all the qualities of breeding, brains, patriotism, courage, pride and polish contribute to his active career.

Cervera's generous act in sending out word of the safety of Hobson and his comrades was thoroughly characteristic of the brave and high toned soldier that he is, and although he be of the enemy's forces and although he patriotically and earnestly believes in all the iniquities of which his government has been guilty, he is a fine type of the courteous, considerate gentleman to whose training a dozen generations of proud Spanish nobility have contributed.

Cervera, the man of wealth, the man of society, the man of martial history, being a veteran of two or three wars and having held the high post of secretary of the Spanish navy, is not the accident of the hour. He is eminently the one man in the Spanish navy for the post he was sent across the Atlantic to fill.

When he cleverly avoided the scouting cruisers of our navy and slipped into Santiago harbor, it was neither luck nor guesswork that guided him. He knew where he was going, for he was moving over waters as familiar to him as the waters of Hampton Roads are to Schley. It is an interesting coincidence that he served in Cuban waters in command of the gunboat Santa Lucia throughout a great part of the war of 1869-78 and that Rear Admiral Monterola, his brother officer who was at that time in command of the Tornado, is at present the port admiral of Havana. The Tornado is the warship which pursued and took the Virginius prisoner, an event which nearly plunged the United States into war with Spain at that time.

Rear Admiral Cervera was born February 18, 1839, and consequently is 59 years of age. He looks much younger, being possessed of a fine physic and great energy.

Abyssinian Superstition.

In a recent Abyssinian campaign an Italian captain who wore a glass eye was accustomed to remove the counterfeit optic every evening and put it in his purse before retiring at night. Seeing this the natives declared that he took out one of his eyes and left it to look after his money and prevent anybody from stealing it.

Another Runaway Star.

There is in the constellation of the Great Bear a famous little star which has been called a "runaway," because of the extraordinary speed with which it is moving. But it is so far away that the effect of its motion can only be noted by careful astronomical observations. Prof. Simon Newcomb has said of this star, which bears the name "1830 Groombridge," that the united attractions of the entire known universe could not have set it going with such velocity and would be unable to arrest it. Now Prof. Kapteyn announces the discovery of a telescopic star in the southern hemisphere, in the constellation Pictor, which appears to be moving considerably faster yet. What its real velocity is, however, can only be told when its distance is known.