

## Pastoral Letter Of Bishop Emard On Death of Pope Leo XIII.

We have before us a copy of the admirable pastoral letter, addressed by Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, to the clergy secular and regular, the religious communities and all the faithful of his diocese, on the occasion of the death of the late

caused is universal; and even they who do not accept our faith are ceaseless in their testimonies of sympathy regarding that illustrious Pontiff who, by his noble qualities, his genius and his great works, had long since challenged the respect and admiration of all the peoples of the world. It must be acknowledged, that those marks of filial love and veneration that ascend from all sides towards the Vatican, where so dear a life has gone out, show clearly the place which the Pope occupied at the head of the world, and how greatly, the one whom we lament today had, by the eminence of his virtues and by his personal ascendancy, cast a luster and a prestige on the dignified office wherewith he was invested, even as upon the power the august custodian of which he was.

Is there, Dearly Beloved Brethren, a more solemn occasion whereon to recall the Pope to your memory; the Pope is the most noble, the grandest, the loftiest, the most sublime personage on earth. He is the Vicar of Jesus Christ, the successor direct of the Prince of the Apostles, to whom it was said: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock

on all sides of the earth, in the splendor of his high dignity, he made manifest his great virtues and grand actions, we may expect manifestations of piety and evidences of respectful sorrow, such as at this moment surround the bier of our dearly-beloved Pontiff.

"It was a grand day for the Church, that 20th February, 1878, which, closing the period of mourning caused by the death of Pius IX., beheld the election of Cardinal Joachim Pecci to the Pontifical throne. We had the happiness to be in Rome on that memorable date, and we were enabled to behold with our own eyes, that never-to-be-forgotten spectacle, that indescribable enthusiasm, which took possession of the immense multitude of the faithful assembled in the Basilica of St. Peter's to acclaim the newly elected one and to receive the first blessings of the Pontiff, Leo XIII. was truly the elect of God. The Holy Ghost, frustrating all human calculations and provisions, had guided, directed, not to say inspired the selection.

"The new Pope, despite his advanced years and delicate health, was, during a career longer than the

tificate would needs be long and well filled; and the mere enumeration of the principal acts that will leave their impress upon it would suffice to fill us with astonishment. We ask, in wonderment, how a man, even a Pope, could in a few years accomplish everywhere so many and such great things. From the start, that divinely established pilot, for the guidance of the heavenly barque of the Church, gave to the vessel, with firm and steady hand, a course from which it will never deviate, and which, amidst the billows lashed by terrific tempests, will shape her serene and beneficent march.

"With an ardent piety, Leo XIII., at the very outset, wished to impart to his administration a character eminently supernatural. He worked not for the earth, nor for this world's interests, but for heaven whither he would lead the souls confided to his care. That thought predominates his whole pontificate. And to render it more practical and to have all the faithful participate in it, he invited the peoples of the world, by frequent letters and eloquent addresses to cultivate in a special manner the great devotions, those best calculated to foster in the heart of man a love of God and an interest in spiritual affairs.

"Under the influence of that Pontificate appeal the devotion of the Holy Eucharist revived and Our Lord Jesus Christ in the sacrament of love, receives more frequently and more ardent homage from men.

"The Blessed Virgin and the sublime prayer of the Rosary, Saint Joseph, patron of the universal Church, the Holy Family, the guide and model of the Christian home, St. Francis of Assise and the Third Order, are so many subjects treated, each in turn, with an unction that recalls the language of the Fathers of the Church. What appeals for prayer, for penance, for the observation of God's laws and those of the Church, formulated especially in the Apostolic letters that announced to us the different jubilees of Leo XIII's reign! And these supplications that he invited the Christian world to make, he wished to have addressed to God on behalf of the Church, whose trials he knew better than do all others, and which he loved with a most ardent love.

"With marvel will history record all that he has done in the Church, for the spread of the Gospel amongst the most barbarous peoples, for the Propagation of the Faith, for the expansion of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ. He reestablished the Catholic hierarchy, wherever evil times had caused it to disappear. He created new Episcopal Sees, sent missionaries in all directions; by dint of watchfulness and patience, he put an end to persecution there where it was the furious. He silenced the discord that prevents, delays or weakens the Church's action. A prisoner, on account of the misunderstood rights of the Church, he ceased not, from the depths of his captivity to assert most energetically his claims, and at the same time he feared not to address the nations that were victims of heresy, schism, or even infidelity, the mild invitations of a paternal heart that sought to see realized the parable of the flock and pastor united.

"From that immutable rock whereon in the perfect calmness of his dignity he is seated, rising above all human miseries and vicissitudes, solely occupied with the salvation of souls, he scans with a glance every land in the universe, excepting in his zeal no country and no people. In all quarters of the earth may be seen the fruits of his indefatigable zeal.

"Leo XIII. wished that the Church, through her pastors, should realize as much as possible that teaching mission given to her by Divine Founder and to which he personally assigned no limitations. Leo XIII. was a sage. He loved science and assisted in its development in every sphere and by every means. The education of youth, the principles that should govern it, the rights of the Church in scholastic matters, those of the family, of parents, of children, were all the subject matter of some of the most beautiful letters of the Pope. And we have had our fair share of his teachings in this direction. The youth in our colleges and seminaries as well as in our universities, has been thus more than once the object of his paternal exhortations, and he gave a grand impulse to study in general when he indicated St. Thomas Aquinas as the patron of studious youth. He gave to the study of the Holy Scripture, to that of philosophy and history, most powerful encouragement, creating for such purposes special institutions and opening wide the doors of their libraries. He desired to encourage progress in the natural sciences as well as in the arts, and at the same time that he had erected the celebrated Vatican observatory, he took rank amongst the greatest patrons of painters, musicians, poets, believing it not unworthy of a Pope

to thus promote and to push as far as was possible for him the genius of man in every sphere in which it could exercise a beneficent effect.

"Leo XIII. knew that God had made it possible for nations to be cured, and that to heal the wounds inflicted on society by erring minds, or by the corruption of morals, there are no other remedies than those afforded by the Gospel and no better physician than the Church of Christ.

"In her origin the Church is not of this world, and the end she has in view is away above all temporal interests. Still if she seeks before all other things the happiness of souls and their eternal salvation, she is far from being uninterested in all that may contribute to the material well-being of the nations. The Church is the grand civilizer, she has ever helped along the real progress obtained by the human race; but, at the same time, she has to preserve in society's bosom the rules of morality and the observance of divine laws, the more so that social order cannot be maintained at any other price. Leo XIII. during all his lengthy Pontificate, strove to everywhere, and in every strata of society, cause those true principles, drawn from the Gospel, and without which all would be but confusion and disorder, to prevail. In opposition to the perverse and subversive doctrines that menace union in the home, and happiness in the family, he appealed to the Christian teaching regarding marriage and its indissolubility, and he defended with all his strength the claims of paternal authority to the respect and submission of children. He intervened none the less luminously in those issues, sometimes so violently agitated, between capital and labor, preaching justice, moderation and kindness to the employer, and respect for the laws, including those of ownership, and Christian obedience to the great law of labor, to the employee. He made known the meaning of the true freedom of God's children; he denounced all abuses committed in His name and he crushed out utopian dreams. He established the basis of the Christian constitution of the State, defended civic authority, and reminded the powerful of their duties. He denounced secret societies with their infernal machinations; he frequently proclaimed his love of that peace which he wished to behold reigning on all sides through the medium of truth and of justice. And as nothing escaped the clear vision of his zeal and the ardor of his charity, he pointed out the monstrousness of slavery and encouraged with all his might every step calculated to wipe out its last vestige. His charity for the poor, for the unfortunate of all classes, was boundless; his abundant and oft-repeated alms-deeds, the effective aid that he gave to St. Vincent de Paul societies, the creation of numerous hospitals, one of which was in his own palace in the hour of a terrible epidemic, are so many evidences of the interest and love he bore the unfortunate.

"In a word, Dear Brethren, Leo XIII. was truly a universal Pope, in genius and in works; he omitted nothing of all that, in troubled days like ours, could occupy the mind of the most generous Pontiff and the most loving father.

"And those imposing ceremonials of canonization which he performed as if to seal his pontificate, really seem, through the characters and the lives of those he was pleased to raise to our altars, to epitomize the work of his great life. He glorified each in turn the apostolate of missions, the pastoral ministry, the monastic life, Christian education, labor and the laborer, and even poverty itself.

"And also may it be said that, despite the struggles to be maintained and the persecutions to be undergone, never did the Church present a spectacle of greater vitality, of more rapid expansion, of a more real empire over the nations of the world, and above all of a closer union between her members and her pastors, with her Supreme Head. It is the victory of the Lion of Juda; also is this the predominating note in the unanimous and universal chorus of praises and of admiration that rings around the departed Leo XIII. and in which even those who are strangers to our faith, with their governments and their rulers, so heartily unite.

"Far from being forgotten in the midst of all his zealous preoccupations, more than once has our own country been the special object of Leo XIII's attention. Only of late did he address to us, in the form of an encyclical letter, his teachings and those of the Church in regard to the grave and ever-important matter of Christian education for the young. To him do several dioceses, and even several provinces, owe their existence. It was he who created the diocese of Valleyfield, and since its erection he has not ceased to extend to us abundantly the evidences of his affection and tenderness. Only a few months ago, while fulfilling our

duty of a visit 'ad limina,' which is prescribed by our canons, we had the unspeakable joy of being with Leo XIII. to there celebrate with him his Pontifical jubilee. A few days later, being admitted to his presence, it was given us, in a secret and prolonged audience, to acquaint him with religious condition of the diocese confided to our care; and then, had we the privilege of hearing the counsels of his fatherly affection and above all to receive, with instructions to transmit the same to you, the blessings which in a most touching and loving manner, he bestowed on us; those blessings were added to the many which he so frequently bestowed upon you, on your families, and on our young undertakings. We shall ever recall them as the guarantee of the protection that, from Heaven, the great Pope whose loss we lament to-day, will continue to extend to our diocese.

"Dear Brethren, the pastoral charge, in the responsibility which it imposes, is as fearful as its dignity is sublime. Hence for all of us the imperative duty to wait for heaven our most fervent prayers, in order that the soul of the Pontiff, whom we so loved and so admired, may receive as soon as possible on high the crown of justice and glory, promised as a reward to the good and faithful servant. We will likewise pray that Our Lord may give to the Church, as a successor to Leo XIII. a Pontiff after his own heart."

This beautiful letter is followed by the special instructions for the diocese of Valleyfield in regard to prayers for the dead Pope.

## Ecclesiastical Notes

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. — The following are the appointments and changes at St. Laurent College for the next academical year:—

Very Rev. M. A. McGarry, C.S.C., D.D., president.  
Rev. A. Crevier, C.S.C., vice-president.  
Rev. J. E. Hebert, C.S.C., prefect of French course.  
Rev. H. E. Vanier, C.S.C., prefect of discipline.  
Rev. R. H. FitzHenry, C.S.C., professor of Belles Lettres.  
Rev. Phileas Vanier, C.S.C., professor of philosophy.  
Rev. Edward Laurin, C.S.C., professor of versification.  
Edward P. Jennings, professor of Syntax.  
Revs. Laurence Brouhail, C.S.C., and Edward Mondow, C.S.C., have been transferred to Memmcook, N. B.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—The following appointments have been made at St. Mary's College, Bleury street for the year:—

Rev. Father Turgeon, rector; Father E. Schmidt, minister; Father A. Bellemare, bursar; Father J. Lalande, prefect; Professors, Father F. Loiseau, physics; Father Lamy, mathematics; Father L. Lalande, Philosophy, second year; Father S. Bellemare, philosophy, first year; Father T. Thidon, rhetoric; Father B. Fond, belles lettres; Father J. Gras, versification; Father A. Dery, method; Father A. Messier, syntax; Father W. Chabrand, Latin elements; Brother Andre de Corsini, French elements, first section; Brother Thomas de Villeneuve, French elements, second section; Brother Olympias, French elements, third section; Father F. Maynard and Father Gravel, recreation, first division; Father E. Guibau, and Father A. Rousseau, recreation, second division; Father S. Bouvrette and Father J. B. Blant, study.

Father E. Labelle leaves the college to go to Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.—The following appointments have been made at the Loyola College, Drummond street, for the coming year:—

President—Rev. Father Jones.  
Vice-president, Father Doyle.  
Bursar—Father Coffee.  
Professors—Father Fox, philosophy; Father Kavanagh, science; Father McCarthy, rhetoric; Father German, humanities; Father Hingston, first grammar; Father McMahon, second grammar; Mr. D. Hanley, third grammar; Father Dunn, rudiments; Father Quirk, preparatory; Mr. Trohey, special English; Father O'Gara, prefect; Father Joan, prefect; Father Filion, study-master.



MGR. EMARD, BISHOP OF VALLEYFIELD.

Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Leo XIII. We have had several pastoral letters on the same grand and mournful subject, but owing to the complete manner in which the ever elegant and forcible pen of Bishop Emard has traced the life-work of the great Pontiff, we deem it a duty to translate it for our readers. It runs thus:—

"The painful event expected and feared, in deep anguish, for some days past by the whole world, has arrived. After quite a short illness, which you, with us, have followed in dread and in hope, our very Holy Father the Pope quietly expired in the Lord and returned to God his great soul of Pontiff and of father. Until his last breath he astonished the world with the spectacle of an intellectual lucidity that knew no eclipse, and a strength of soul that was invincible amidst great sufferings in such a frail constitution and such a weak body. He died in the full possession of his faculties and in a supreme action of love and resignation, still scattering on the Church and on the world the blessings that so abundantly filled his heart.

"In his last moments he was surrounded by his brothers, the cardinals of our Holy Church, and aided by the prayers of the faithful who, until the last moment had hoped that God might still prolong the days of that beloved Father. Leo XIII. no longer lives. Holy Church is in mourning, and all of us, her children, participate in her deep sorrow. The grief that this death has

I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." In his character of Bishop of Rome, he is the Bishop of all the Bishops, the Pastor of all pastors, to whom was confided the charge of feeding the lambs and the sheep, that is the care of the entire fold. He is the Head of the universal Church to whom was confided in a supreme manner, the deposit of her doctrine, and the treasures of Christ's grace. He is the infallible doctor, the supreme Pontiff, to whom were given the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. His authority and the powers at his disposal cannot be limited or lessened by any human power. In a word, the Pope is the common father of the faithful, and that supernatural paternity comes to him directly from Christ, that is to say, from God, who entrusted him therewith for the salvation and sanctification of souls.

"The origin and nature of his functions as well as of his prerogatives and the dignity wherewith he is invested, raises the Pope above all the grandeurs of this world in placing him at the pinnacle of the spiritual hierarchy. Is it, then, so astonishing that during his life the Pope holds such great empire over souls and over peoples, and that his death creates in the world such an immense void and awakens such ardent sympathies.

"But when that Pope is called Leo XIII., and that he has just disappeared after a pontificate of a quarter of a century, during which,

twenty-five years of St. Peter, to see disappear, one after the other, save one alone, all those that had been elected; he survived them all. Is not that already a manifest sign of the divine ratification of an election conducted with the assistance of the Holy Ghost—that providential prolongation of Leo XIII's days, even unto an extreme age that became the marvel of the world?

"Joachim Pecci, had in the different phases of his life, as priest, as Bishop, and as Cardinal, exhibited the mastering characteristics of his mind and heart. Well known were his ardent and enlightened piety, his broad and deep wisdom, the unconquerable energy of his will, his capacity for work, his passionate devotedness, his intense love of the Church, and that wonderful gift of discernment which enabled him to judge of and appreciate so justly both men and events.

"The Supreme Pontificate, in investing him with the prerogatives essentially attached to his pastoral charge, was about, in the new Pope, to bring out still more in relief and to render more fruitful for the Church and for souls, his grand virtues and his noble qualities. The man in Leo XIII. was to supply the Pope with those eminent personal gifts, which God dispenses as it pleases Him, and which, cultivated and developed under the action of grace, were to give as a result one of the most glorious and fruitful reigns that history records.

"The complete history of that pon-

neddy,

corner Mansfield

"Niagara to the Sea" PLEASURE ROUTE

chester, Kingston, and Intermediate Ports.

across Lake Ontario, a trip of the Thousand Islands, the exciting descent of all the

ropolis of Canada,

for cool and refreshing night city of

oa's Gibraltar)

Tadoussac and Points on the river is unequalled for wild

flourishes and Excursions

L. H. MYRAND, Dalhousie St., Quebec, Can.

MURPHY & CO.

4.45 P.M. Saturday August.

August Sale.

for new goods, we will, the forepart of the month bring out Remnants, Odds, Broken Lines in the various exceptional Bargain prices, still be found on the first

Colored Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Black Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Fancy Muslins, Best English Prints, Scotch Ginghams, Art Muslins, Art Denims, Bleached Table

Damasks, Unbleached Table

Damasks, Table Napkins,

Glass Linens, Linen Crashes,

Soller Linens, Colored Flannelette

lain Sateens, Fancy Sateens,

Yellow Cottons, Bleached Cotton

Sheetings, Unbleached Cotton

ton Sheetings.

MURPHY & CO.

no Street, corner 8

calfe Street.

Telephone Up, 2748

COURT.

QUEBEC,

Montreal.

2976.

ne Leonard, wife

property of Damase

f St. Leonard de

district of Montreal,

an action in separa-

ty against her said

enth day of July,

10th. 1903.

& LORANGER,

s of the Plaintiff.