

In and Around Toronto

THE GAELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA.

An organization of Toronto Highlanders held a quarterly meeting at the Temple Building on Saturday evening last, when there was a large attendance present, especially of ladies.

After the routine business was over Mr. Murray, the society's piper, was presented with a beautiful set of bagpipes, which cost \$100. The merits of this particular set of pipes were fully and eloquently described by Mr. Alexander Fraser, the Provincial Archivist.

Addresses were then in order, Mr. D'Arcy Hinds being first called upon as President of the Gaelic League, the chief in introducing him stating that there were now two Gaelic Associations in Toronto instead of one, which was a matter of congratulation.

Mr. Hinds, in an eloquent but brief address, set forth the objects of the Gaelic League and described the work it was doing in Ireland and America, and was warmly applauded.

The next speaker was Mr. Alexander Fraser, who is, without doubt, the best Gaelic scholar in Toronto, who described the aims and objects of the Gaelic Association of Canada.

The last speaker was our "Old Timer," whose remarks were both humorous and historical and which we may present to our readers on another occasion. Mr. Halley's little speech was received with manifestations of marked approval.

The audience were invited to attend the September "Ceilidh," to be held at the residence of Mr. Robertson, 294 Avenue road, on the 15th inst., when Mr. Robertson will read a paper on "A Review of Nicholson's Celtic Researches," lately published, and which is of great interest to Celtic scholars.

SCHOOLS RE-OPENED.

The schools of the city re-opened on Tuesday morning, Mass being celebrated at 8 o'clock in all the churches for the special intention of the children and the general success of the schools. On the Sunday previous parents were warned to have their children in readiness on the day of opening and in the advice for the year was embodied in the injunction that no exceptions were to be looked for in the matter of Catholic children attending their own schools.

From the pulpits, too, were heard exhortations on the present standing of our primary educational institutions, the Entrance examinations of the past two years having shown that the pupils of the Catholic schools were not only equal but in many instances superior to those competing with them from the Public schools. Parents, too, were exhorted to continue the scholastic education of their children as long as possible, for many who are now "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are so through being taken from school at too early an age.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY FOLEY.

The death of Mrs. Mary Foley, widow of the late John Foley, which occurred at her home last week, removed from St. Helen's Parish one of its oldest and most faithful parishioners. Mrs. Foley, who was eighty-seven years of age, had been failing for some time and since the death of her daughter, Mrs. Daly, in February last, had been altogether confined to her bed, sometimes suffering acutely, but always patiently, until relieved by the hand of death. During her long residence, reaching almost over a long life-time, in the vicinity of St. Helen's Parish, she had made many acquaintances and friends, her simple manner and strong piety marking her amongst those with whom she lived as a true Christian, one of whom it might be said "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

The funeral took place on Thursday last, Rev. Father McGrand singing the Mass of Requiem. The O Salutaris was finely sung at the Offertory by Mr. Henry Boland. Many turned out to pay a last mark of respect and say a prayer for their old friend. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Pat. Sullivan, John Molloy, George Molloy, John Shea, Geo. Huntley and Wm. Mulhall. The interment was at St. Michael's cemetery. Mrs. Foley is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Mulhall of 14 Havelock street, for whom much sympathy is felt in the double bereavement of sister and mother in the short space of six months. Messrs. Frank and William Mulhall are grandsons. R.I.P.

INTENTION OF SACRED HEART LEAGUE.

For the members of the Sacred Heart League the intention for the month of September fits in very appropriately with what has been the subject of much late thought throughout Canada, prelates, politicians and laity all being interested. It is the "Sunday Rest" which when developed extends itself into the methods and manner in which Sunday is best spent. The Canadian Messenger treats the subject in a very inter-

esting way, beginning with its observance under the old dispensation and giving the fact of the Resurrection of our Divine Lord as the chief reason for the change of the day of rest, from Saturday to Sunday. A nation that ignores the law of Sunday, says the Messenger, is a nation that does not pray, and the article finishes with the injunction, "Let us then, resolve to gather round the altars of God on that blessed day, to make reparation to his outraged Majesty and to ask His mercy and compassion. The members of our League should give the example of fidelity in this respect. To whom, if not to them, may both pastors and people look for the strict observance of the laws of God and His church."

NEW PRESBYTERY FOR ST. FRANCIS.

At High Mass on Sunday last at St. Francis, the pastor, Rev. Father McCann, announced that the time was now opportune for seeing to the matter of a new house for the use of the parish priest, and for any assistants who might be sent to the parish. The need for the contemplated residence was obvious, the present one being altogether too small to meet the requirements of the parish and moreover it was not parish property. A meeting was called for Sunday afternoon, at which a committee was nominated to take the matter in hand. This committee decided to meet again on Wednesday of this week. The business transacted will be reported later.

ST. FRANCIS' SANCTUARY.

The members of St. Francis' Sanctuary Society had their first meeting of the scholastic year last Sunday. The most important feature of the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows: President, Frank Carroll; Vice-President, William Wright; Secretary, William Kelly; Librarian, Francis McGinn. At the close of the meeting it was proposed that a Mass be offered for the happy repose of the father of our esteemed fellow-member, Walter Kennedy.

By arrangement with Rev. Father McCann the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered during the week for above intention. The Sanctuary Boys are requested to attend on that occasion.

FRANCIS CARROLL, Pres. WILLIAM KELLY, Sec'y.

FIRE IN ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

St. Paul's school had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. About 10.30 p.m. a passerby noticed flames coming from an alcove used for storage, near the main entrance. An alarm was given to the Berkeley street hall, and the fire was extinguished before it could spread to the main corridor. The loss was about \$300.

FEAST OF THE NATIVITY.

The feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, which occurs on Saturday next, will be observed as a day of devotion, the solemnity being transferred to the following day, Sunday.

MR. HALLEY WILL LECTURE.

At the next meeting of the Toronto branch of the Gaelic League a paper will be read on "Footprints of the Celt," by Mr. William Halley.

The Holy Father to France

The full text of the recent encyclical of Pope Pius X. to the French Bishops, fixing the attitude of the Church to the State in France, has been received. It follows:

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction: We are about to discharge to-day a very grave obligation of our office, an obligation which we assume towards you when we announce, after the promulgation of the law creating a rupture between the French Republic and the Church, that we should indicate at a fitting time what it might seem to us ought to be done to defend and preserve religion in your country. We have allowed you to wait until to-day for the satisfaction of your desires, by reason not only of the importance of this great question, but also and above all by reason of the quite special charity which binds us to you and to all your interests because of the unforgettable services rendered to the Church by your nation.

Therefore, after having condemned, as was our duty, this iniquitous law, we have examined with greatest care whether the articles of the said law would leave us any means of organizing religious life in France in such a way as to safeguard from injury the sacred principles on which Holy Church reposes. To this end it appeared good to us both to take the counsel of the assembled episcopate and to prescribe for your general assembly the points which ought to be the principal objects of your deliberations. And now, knowing your views as well as those of several cardinals, and after having maturely reflected and implored by the most fervent prayers the Father of Light, we see that we ought to confirm fully by our apostolic authority the almost unanimous decision of your assembly.

It is for this reason that, with reference to the associations for public worship as the law establishes them, we decree that it is absolutely impossible for them to be formed without a violation of the sacred rights pertaining to the very life of the Church.

Putting aside, therefore, these associations which the knowledge of our duty forbids us to approve, it might appear opportune to examine whether it is lawful to make trial in their place of some other sort of associations at once legal and canonical, and thus to preserve the Catholics of France from the grave complications which menace them. Of a certainty, nothing so engrosses and distresses us as these eventualities, and would to heaven that we had some hope of being able, without infringing the rights of God, to make this essay, and thus to deliver our well-beloved sons from the features of such manifold and such great trials.

But as this hope fails us while the law remains what it is we declare that it is not permissible to try this other kind of association as long as it is not established in a sure and legal manner that the Divine constitution of the church, the immutable rights of the Roman Pontiff and of the bishops, as well as their authority over the necessary property of the Church and particularly over the sacred edifices, shall be irrevocably placed in the said associations in full security. To desire the contrary is impossible for us, without betraying the sanctity of our office and bringing about the ruin of the Church in France.

It remains, therefore, for you, venerable brethren, to set yourselves to work and to employ all means which the law recognizes as within the rights of all citizens to arrange for and organize religious worship. In a matter so important and so arduous you will never have to wait for our assistance. Absent in body, we shall be with you in thought and in heart, and we shall aid you on every occasion with our counsel and with our authority. Take up with courage the burden we impose upon you under the inspiration of our love for the Church and for your country and entrust the result to the all-foreseeing goodness of God whose help we are firmly convinced, will not in His own good time, be wanting in France.

It is not difficult to foresee the nature of the recriminations which the enemies of the Church will make against our present decree and our orders. They will endeavor to persuade the people that we have not had the interests of the Church in France solely in view; that we have had another design foreign to religion; that the form of the Republic in France is hateful to us; that in order to overthrow it we are seconding the efforts of the parties hostile to it; and that we refuse to France what the Holy See has, without difficulties, accorded to other nations. These recriminations, with others of the same sort, which can be foreseen from certain indications, will be disseminated among the public in order to excite irritation. We denounce them now and henceforth with the utmost indignation as false; and it is incumbent upon you, venerable brethren, as upon all good men, to refute them in order that they may not deceive simple and ignorant people.

With reference to the special charge against the Church of having been more accommodating in a similar case outside France, you should explain that the Church has acted in this way because the situations were quite different, and above all because the Divine attributes of the hierarchy were, in a certain measure, safeguarded. If any state has separated from the Church, while leaving to her the resources of the liberty common to all, and the free disposal of her property, that state has, without doubt, and on more than one ground, acted unjustly; but, nevertheless, it could not be said that it has created for the Church a situation absolutely intolerable.

But it is quite otherwise to-day in France; there the makers of this unjust law wished to make it a law, not of separation, but of oppression. They affirmed their desire for peace, and promised an understanding; and they are now waging an atrocious war against the religion of the country, and hurling the brand of the most violent discords and thus inciting the citizens against each other, to the detriment, as everyone sees, of the public welfare itself.

Assuredly, they will tax their ingenuity to throw upon us the blame for this conflict and for the evils resulting therefrom. But whoever loyally examines the facts of which we have spoken in the Encyclical Veneremur Nos. will be able to see whether we have deserved the last reproach. We, who, after having patiently borne with injustice upon injustice in our love for the beloved French nation finally find ourselves summoned to go beyond the last holy limits of our apostolic duty, and we declare that we will not go beyond them—or rather whether the fault does not lie entirely with those who in hate of the apostolic name have gone to such extremities.

Therefore, if they desire to show us their submission and their devotion, let the Catholic men of France struggle for the Church in accordance with the directions we have already given them, that is to say, with perseverance and energy, and yet without acting in a seditious and violent manner. It is not by violence, but by firmness that, fortifying themselves in their good right as with in a citadel, they will succeed in breaking the obstinacy of their enemies; let them well understand, as we have said, and as we repeat, that their efforts will be useless unless they unite in a perfect understanding for the defense of religion.

They now know our verdict on the subject of this nefarious law; they should whole-heartedly conform to it, and whatever the opinions of some or others of them may have been hitherto during the discussion of the question, we entreat them all that no one shall permit himself to wound any one whomsoever on the pretext that his own way of seeing things is best. What can be done by concord

of will and union of forces, let them learn from their adversaries; and just as the latter were able to impose on the nation the stigma of this criminal law, so by their united action will our people be able to eliminate and remove it.

In this hard trial of France, if all those who wish to defend with all their power the supreme interests of their country work as they ought to do in union among themselves with their bishops and with ourselves for the cause of religion, far from despairing of the welfare of the Church of France, it is to be hoped, on the contrary, that she will be restored to her former prosperity and dignity. We in no way doubt that the Catholics will fully comply with our desire; and we shall ardently seek to obtain for them by the intercession of Mary the Immaculate Virgin, the aid of the Divine goodness.

As a pledge of heavenly gift and in testimony of our paternal benevolence, we impart with all our heart the apostolic benediction to you, venerable brethren, and to the whole French nation. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on Aug. 10th, the Feast of St. Lawrence, the martyr, in the year 1906, and the fourth of our pontificate.

(Signed) PIUS PP. X.

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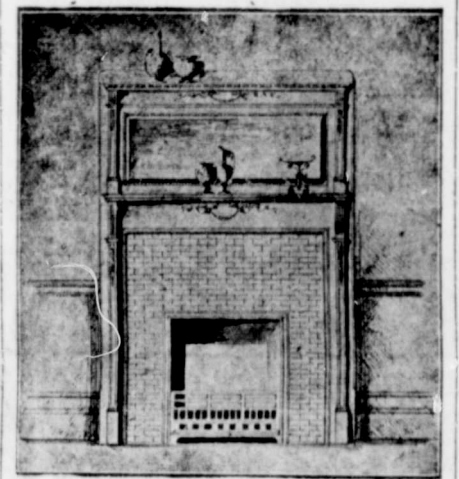
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TWO RAILROADS.

are now building into the Nicola Valley, the Canadian Pacific and the V. V. and E. (Great Northern), and the C.P.R. has already constructed and completed a line into Nicola, on Thompson River, to Nicola Lake, a distance of about thirty miles, whereas the V. V. and E. are rushing the work as fast as money and labor can do it, and it is expected to reach Nicola by Christmas. This is certainly a rare opportunity for the small investor. For \$250.00 you can now buy 1,000 shares of the Amalgamated Coal Stock, which in a few years may pay you a yearly revenue or income of \$10,000, figuring the dividend at \$10.00 a share. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. paid a dividend last year of \$10.00 (a share). This is an illustration to show what a few hundred dollars invested in the year means to investors. The Crow's Nest stock was offered to the people in coal stock form at ten cents a share, and is to-day worth over \$250.00, which may be realized what this means for you? That the British Columbia Amalgamated Coal Co. the belief of those who have seen and examined the properties and are familiar with the local condition in that country. Get in on the ground floor. Act quickly, and do it now. Do not ask your neighbor for his advice. Use and act on your own judgment. It will soon be taken. Call early or write, and we will give you any further information that you may desire.

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