

The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 14. White—"Low Sun Day." Sunday in White, and first after Easter. Double. Privileged. At Mass:—Int., Quasimodo, Infantus, Grad., Allel. allel. V., In Die resurrectionis meae. Allel. V., Post dies octo. Allel. Off., Angelus, Domin. Allel. Com., Mite manum tuam. Allel. allel. Vespers, Off. of the Feast. Hymns—Ad regina Angelus. Commemorations—of the following (O Doctor) and St. Justin.

MONDAY, April 15. White—St. Isidore, B. in Confessor, Doctor (4th) Double.

TUESDAY, April 16. White—St. Benedict Joseph Labro, Confessor. Double.

WEDNESDAY, April 17. Red—St. Anicet, Pope. Martyr Double.

THURSDAY, April 18. White—St. Leo 1. Pope, Confessor, Doctor. Double.

FRIDAY, April 19. White—St. Leo IX. Pope, Confessor. Double.

SATURDAY, April 20. White—of the Immaculate Conception. Semi-double.

CURRENT TOPICS

Sacred Music.

The Commission on Sacred Music has held its first sitting at the Vatican under the presidency of Cardinal Respighi.

A Jesuit Preached.

The Very Rev. Father Sykes, S. J., Vicar Apostolic of the Zambesi, delivered a funeral oration at a common in memorial service held by seven religious dominations at Bulawayo, South Africa, on the evening of the day when the Queen was interred. The "Bulawayo Chronicle" observes: "The majestic eloquence with which the oration was delivered was in trust keeping with the solemnity of the occasion."

In New South Wales.

The persecution of Catholics by the Protestants of New South Wales has carried so far that the "Catholic Press," Sydney, utters the following stern warning: "We say if this persecution goes on we will not be responsible for the consequences. If we are denied fair play, in addition to our exclusion from public offices, insults are heaped upon everything we hold dear, and the rights of citizenship are even denied us in the courts of justice, the very foundations of society may be shaken."

Vain is Wealth.

The vanity of money was pitifully illustrated last week on the deathbed of a Bostonian named Hittchock who had \$100,000 to leave an educational institution, with the following clause inserted in the bequest: "Exclude Roman Catholic and colored persons, because I feel that the introduction into said seminary of pupils who differ essentially in race and religion from the others may prevent the best interests thereof." The influence of this \$100,000 upon the education of the twentieth century will verily be as narrow as the spirit which measured it.

Glasgow Saloons.

Glasgow, which has already municipalized gas, electricity, water, trams and the telephone, now proposes to extend its hand and control the liquor trade, thus classifying saloons among the "public utilities." No one will question the public utility of well-conducted hotels; but whether they should be municipalized ahead of restaurants and barber shops is another question. One inducement which saloons offer to the municipality of Glasgow is that they are vastly profitable. The drink evil is seen perhaps at its worst in Glasgow. Not one public house in twenty is a public utility in any serious sense of the term in the commercial metropolis of Scotland.

Catholics and the King.

A London cable describes the deputation of Catholics, who will visit the King next week, to present an address as having a rather delicate problem to face. The text of all addresses must be submitted for Royal approval before presentation, for the double purpose of preventing any false note, and, at the same time, affording to royalty an opportunity for framing an appropriate answer. The deputation is said to be perplexed how to avoid giving utterance to the sentiment uppermost in Roman Catholic minds in connection with the royal oath against their religion; and at the same time frame an address not replete with meaningless platitudes. The Liverpool Catholic Times, in outspoken in declaring that the Coronation oath is one which, under all circumstances, should be subjected to protest whatever public expression of Roman Catholic opinion is made.

The Messenger of Death.

An Oblate Missionary, Father Souillard, died suddenly in the Cathedral of Nantes lately, just after he had left the pulpit. Curiously enough, the Missionary had been preaching a remarkable sermon on death. He had told his congregation that during his twenty years of work he saw death strike at least one inhabitant of his parish every week, and from this he deduced the necessity of preparation for the last hour. After the sermon Father Souillard went to the Sacristy to die.

Orangemen in London.

The first year of the new century has, according to the London Daily News, seen the plantation of the Orange Order in the city of London. The Orangemen, have, it appears, established two or three lodges in the northern parts of the Metropolis, and moderate the foundation of others. "We understand," the writer adds, "that the purpose of this move-

ment is to bring additional pressure to bear upon the Government against alteration in the phrasology of King's declaration."

Served in the Crimea.

Fifty years have passed since the Very Rev. Canon Bagshaw, D.D., was ordained priest. Soon after he had been ordained he went to the Crimea as one of the first Catholic chaplains who ever accompanied a British Army on active service, and in the trenches before Sebastopol he was conspicuous for many acts of bravery and kindness. On his return to England, he was, in the year 1850, appointed to St. Elizabeth's Church, Richmond, and has been pastor there ever since. To mark his jubilee, the Canon has been presented by his congregation with a purse of sovereigns, an ivory crucifix, and an illuminated address.

Jubilee of Grace.

The Jubilee is an opportunity which should be availed of by all, says the Baltimore Catholic Mirror. The graces and privileges which last year were granted to few, except those who journeyed to Rome, are those few months, accorded to the faithful of the entire world on condition of visits to churches in their midst, prayers for the Holy Father and of course the conditions of confession and reception of the Holy Eucharist. The reception of these sacraments, it is to be noted, must be apart and in addition to compliance with the duty of annual confession and communion, which is binding on all the faithful.

Catholic Clubs.

Efforts have from time to time been put forward to form a Catholic Club in Toronto. The athletic element has always pressed itself upon attention. We notice in Baltimore the formation of a Catholic Athletic League among the several lycées and institutes connected with churches, which our contemporary, The Mirror, says should be a subject for congratulation for all who have at heart the welfare of our Catholic youth. Any movement which tends to bring together in social convention the Catholic young men of the different parishes is to be warmly commended, and is deserving moreover of the fullest measure of support from all who have it in their power to assist such movement.

The War Drags on.

The latest stage of the war in Africa is thus summarized by the New York Tribune correspondent: "The war in South Africa meanwhile drags on with its usual obnoxious course. Pretorius has been occupied by Col. Plummer with-out resistance, the Boers retreating northward, and abandoning a little war material. The Dutch tactics of avoiding a conflict and drawing their pursuers farther along, so often pursued, have been repeated. Boer resources of craft have not yet been exhausted, for there is official confirmation of the report that 75 British troops were surrounded and captured near Aberdeen in Cape Colony. This is the first Boer success recorded for several months, and is a proof that the guerrillas can do something more than retreat more rapidly than they can be pursued."

The Protestant Press.

The Sacred Heart Review observes it is to be regretted that so many Protestant editorial utterances which, when they begin, have such a very high-sounding and liberal tone towards Catholics, should manifest before their conclusion the stereotyped narrow anti-Popery spirit. Here is the "New York Observer," for instance, with an editorial which takes an eminently just view of the King of England's anti-Catholic declaration, favoring its abolition or modification. But it bears a sting in its tail, as follows: "It is hardly needful for Protestant England to insult her own Roman Catholic people in order to get even with the Pope, who would if he could drive all Protestants out of Rome." The "Review" has stated time and time again that it is the unfair, kidnapping methods of the Protestant proselytizers in Rome to which the Pope objects, and justly, too. But the "Observer" persists in misunderstanding.

Tact and Courage.

This is a timely comment in the Northwestern Chronicle: "Of course in meeting anti-Catholic and un-Catholic expressions we must exhibit tact and not temper; though even a test retort is better than cowardly silence. We must not lack self-confidence, for usually the humblest Catholic knows more about the teachings of the Catholic Church than does the most learned Protestant. One is not obliged to be a walking dictionary, rebuking error at every step, or obtruding his creed without fair provocation. The danger, however, is rather in the opposite direction—too much forbearance. Let Catholics reply to prejudices pleasantly, considering them as unintentional misapprehensions, and feeling that they are doing their non-Catholic companions a favor in setting them right. There is no reason for warmth or altercation; that is a survival in our nature of the spirit of the unhappy times when religious debates were carried on with carving knives and branding irons."

Everlasting Drayfus.

The Philadelphia Standard and Times says: "According to many observers, the wealthy Hebrews of Paris are in no small degree responsible for the present attack on the religious orders because of their resentment over the Drayfus in-

cident. If this be really so, their poorer brethren have no great reason to rejoice over the result, for numbers of these are not heavily. All those who are familiar with Paris will recollect the swarm of shops in the neighborhood of St. Sulpice, wherein Catholic statues, pictures and other artistic work are sold. The whole neighborhood is full of them—fine shops with studios in the rear or overhead in many cases, where artists are at work all day painting altar pieces, stations of the cross, and other subjects, and sculptors carving crucifixes and statues of the saints. A wall of woe now comes from this region of minor art, for the proprietors are mostly Jews, and the cry is general that the attack on the religious orders means death to their business. While the French Government is cutting off the home market, the American, by its seizure of the Spanish colonies, has destroyed trade there also.

St. Patrick in Paris.

Numerous gatherings of Irishmen and Irishwomen were held in Paris in St. Patrick's Day. The Shamrock dinner, founded a few years since in memory of Viscount O'Neill do Tyrone and those who with him first started in Paris celebrations of the festival of Ireland's National Saint, took place in the famous "Bœuf à la Mode" Restaurant, Rue de Valenciennes, Palais Royal. In the absence of M. Lofavro, formerly French Consul General in New York and Quebec, and an old friend of Ireland, the chair was taken by M. de Kirwan, whose name speaks of his Hibernian descent. M. de Kirwan was ably supported at the banquet by M. Nomours Godrot and by Dr. Bull, a leading member of the American Colony in Paris. The guests sat down to such delicacies as "O'Connell patties," "Filet à la Brigade," "Castellar game," and "Shamrock Joke." Another big dinner was organized by the Artistic and Literary Association of St. Patrick, to which the Comte d'Alton Shoo, descendant of a famous soldier of the Irish Brigade belongs.

Hell Upon Earth.

The Toronto World, on Tuesday, published the following: "Dr. W. A. Campbell, of French River, says 'The World a Hell upon Earth' by his brother, Trooper R. D. Campbell of Kitchener's Horse. The latter is dated Feb. 11, from 'near Banks Station.' Of the affair at Olenoff, Trooper Campbell writes: 'There was quite a few fellows of every corps who ran away from that fight, and some of our men were awaiting trial in Pretoria.' Referring to the time when he might return to Canada, the writer says: 'I do not know when we will be out of it. Kitchener said there was to be no discharges among the Colonials for some time. We joined for three months, if required six, but not to exceed that. We have sent in three or four times for our discharges but cannot get them. Kitchener is no man at all. He thinks every man is a dog at his feet. He wants to know what we want our discharges for, when there is fighting to do. Canadians have got six months' hard labor already, so this is the way he is treating volunteers.' Continuing, the writer exclaims: 'You can't get soap to wash yourself with or money to buy it. I have had only ten shillings since I joined. I have the same shirt I was served out with, and the same socks and pants.' He concludes by declaring that his situation 'is a hell on earth.'"

A Devoted Bishop.

Bishop McSherry, who preached at the funeral of the late Dr. Gaughran, gave a brief and simple record of the Bishop's work in South Africa, down to the outbreak of the war. He said: Dr. Gaughran administered Bachelors during eight years, and established there flourishing native missions. In Harrietham he acquired property and erected a church and presbytery. In Jagersfontein he established a convent, and another in Mafeking, where the heroic devotedness of the Sisters of Mercy he brought out from Strabane, all through the memorable siege, elicited the admiration of the world. In Fryburg he built a church. In Tanguis he founded a convent and a native mission, which already bids fair to become a great success. Here in Kimberly he never rested till he established the Christian Brothers, through whom the priceless blessing of a Christian education is imparted to the boys of the town and district. Need I be added, that the foundation of Nazareth Home for the aged poor and the helpless orphan, an institution of which generations yet unborn will feel the benefit, and bless for that the memory of the great prelate to whose exertions its erection is due. All these things involved anxiety and labor, and incessant and most fatiguing journeys. No wonder such arduous toil soon began to tell on a constitution none robust. Friends saw with regret that his health was beginning to break down, and in this state we find him at the outbreak of this cruel war and the investment of Kimberly.

Ireland is Farthest.

Ireland is taking the most active interest in the census, so that the country may make its best impression upon the world. In a pastoral letter on the subject the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, Most Rev. Dr. Foley, says, for instance: "The heading 'Education' is one to which I request you to direct very special attention; for I am persuaded that in the past many persons allowed themselves to be returned as 'illiterate' who were well able to read, if not to write, in the sense of the inquiry. Surely the time has come for us to leave off harping upon the string of persecutions and to reach forward towards every available means

of elevating our people to the character as well as to the condition of freemen. Whether, then, the illiteracy of our people be, or be not, so extensive as to constitute a national disgrace; whether we ourselves or others be responsible for such a lamentable condition, let us, in the name of God, have nothing but the truth, but let us remember it can be nothing short of a national crime to bring such disgrace upon the country by neglecting to make the proper returns. Comparing my experience of this diocese with the official statistics of the last census, I regard it as highly improbable that these returns can be accurate. I have examined more than 10,000 children within those past few years, and I have found few parishes in which the illiterates formed more than the merest fraction, hardly a twentieth of the total; and yet, according to the figures of last census, a third of the population is returned as illiterate."

Jubilee Committee.

A committee has been formed under the presidency of his Eminence the Cardinal Vicar, in order to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Leo XIII's accession to the Papal Throne, which will occur in 1903. Some anti-Catholic papers have had the bad taste to criticize the formation of this committee, considering it premature, but the festivities will certainly assume such unprecedented importance that two years' preparatory work cannot be regarded as excessive which we remember that the demonstration of filial devotion and love towards the venerable Pontiff will include every country and nation in the world, all Catholics and even non-Catholics, being anxious to express their deep veneration for Christ's Vicar on earth. The following well-known names figure on the list of the committee: Mgr. Radici Tedeschi, Marquis Serlupi, Papal Master of the Horse, and Count Acquarini, vice-president; Prince Hospiglioni, Prince Ruffo della Scalotta, Marquis Sacchetti, Count Soderini, Comm. Scrinini, Comm. Toldi, and other leading members of the Roman aristocracy. No sooner was the formation of this committee made known than a surprising number of communications were received from all parts of Italy from Bishops, etc., all anxious to know in what manner they could participate with their flocks in the solemn celebration which will probably mark one of the most memorable dates of the twentieth century.

The League Tablet.

The following letter has been addressed to the London "Tablet":—"Sir—My attention has been called to a letter addressed to you by the Bishop of Limerick commenting on your correspondent's 'Letter from the Front.' It is impossible for me in South Africa to refer to the original, but as I understand that you have made no reply to his Lordship's letter it may not be unfair to assume the correctness of his version. The story your correspondent relates of a soldier of the Connaught Rangers stabbing a Boer who had held up his hands in token of surrender is an absolute falsehood; and I can give the best possible proof of its being so. I hope and believe, that no man in the regiment would be guilty of so foul an act, but as on no occasion has the regiment been within bayonet reach of a trench occupied by Boers the incident could not have occurred. The regiment has suffered severely in this war—at Colenso and Pieter's Hill more than a third of the men and officers were killed or wounded; some companies lost seventy per cent of their strength—but I am proud to say that we neither asked quarter for ourselves nor refused it to our brave opponents. I may add that all, or nearly all, the fantastic accusations which one reads in the newspapers of bayonets carried at the point of the bayonet are pure fictions; when the attempt has been made it has resulted in disaster. The 'Tablet' was once an Irish Catholic journal, and in the hands of Frederick Lucas it fought a gallant, if unsuccessful, fight for justice and humanity. It is now an English Catholic paper, and I do not know if its sympathies with the tales it puts into circulation to tickle the taste of the more depraved of its English readers; but, sir, I request that in future—if you are determined to persist to such a taste—you will do so at the expense of your own countrymen instead of mine, and that you will refrain from libelling a regiment which has valiantly and courageously fought in victory and defeat.—I remain, sir, yours truly,

M. G. Moore, Major, Commanding 1st Connaught Rangers, Atteral N, South Africa, Feb. 15th, 1901.

The first arrival of the season is the Lakeside, that staunch boat of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Co., which arrived Wednesday morning. There was a fair number of passengers on board, among others two Sisters of St. Joseph. The season just opened is likely to be of the busiest across the lake yet known.

Hon. Edward Blake has ceased to be a member of the firm of Blake, Lamb & Cassels with which he has been connected for over 40 years.

By the decision of the High Court of Justice Mr. C. A. McCool holds Niagara. Mr. McCool is a Catholic, sitting on the Liberal side of the House at Ottawa.

Vow of the Jesuits.

The Rev. Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral Satisfies Public Appetite for Information.

The following has been published by the Telegram:

Sir,—I would ask a little space in your influential and widely circulated paper for another brief letter on the "Jesuit oath," and some other oaths. Since the publication of my last letter I have been fairly deluged with questions, pamphlets, and tracts on all kinds of oaths. I am a very busy man, and cannot attempt to answer each of those honest enquirers. But, with your permission I will attempt to answer all. And first, I must thank you very sincerely for your courtesy, and I may say, your editorial courage in publishing my letter just as I sent it. I have reason to believe that your kindness to me did not injuriously affect the influence of your paper, though some of my correspondents have been wicked enough to insinuate that you yourself are a Jesuit in disguise!!!

And now to my subject, on which I shall be as brief as I possibly can. Most of my enquirers after truth have begun by saying they are satisfied with my explanation of the Jesuit oath. But many have asked also there not political Jesuits, and financial Jesuits, and crypto Jesuits, newspaper Jesuits and female Jesuits? To each and all I simply answer, No.

Then I have been asked what about the oath Catholic bishops take at their consecration. This was not and is not my affair. Catholic bishops are quite able to take care of themselves, and if any honest enquirer would write a courteous, intelligible letter to any Catholic bishop on this matter, I am sure he would get a satisfactory answer. Again, I have been asked, what do you think of the coronation oath? It matters very little to the public what I think about it. It is no business of mine. It is, or was, the business of those who framed that oath; of those who take it; of the Catholic peers of Great Britain and Ireland; of the members of Parliament in the British Empire; of high officials under English rule. Any or all of these may make this matter legitimate subject of public comment or indignation, respectful protest. But if anyone wants to know my opinion on this matter, it is simply and most emphatically this: The clause in this oath of which Catholics complain is blasphemously untrue, a flagrant outrage, and most wanton insult to the faith and feelings of twenty millions of His Majesty's most loyal Catholic subjects. I feel I have taken too much of your space. But as many have asked me what is the Jesuit vow, and as I have only the Latin version to show them, which most of them do not care to read, I give an English translation. This is all and the only Jesuit oath, and will, I hope, settle the matter for ever:

JESUIT VOW.
Almighty and eternal God, I, John Smith, Brown or Jones, though altogether most unworthy in thy divine sight, yet relying on thy infinite goodness and mercy, and impelled by a desire of serving Thee, do hereby vow, before the most blessed Virgin Mary, and the whole heavenly court, to Thy divine majesty perpetual poverty, chastity and obedience in the society of Jesus. And I promise to enter the same society, and spend my life therein, understanding fully all the constitutions of said society. I solemnly implore of Thee, therefore, O my God, by the blood of Jesus Christ, that as in thy immense goodness and gracious mercy, Thou hast been pleased to accept this, my holocaust, in the odour of sweetness, so Thou wilt grant me abundant grace to fulfil it. Amen.

(Signed, etc.)
This vow may be dispensed with by the proper ecclesiastical authority.
Yours truly,
F. RYAN, Rector.

St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, April 3th, 1901.

LIBERAL CATHOLICITY.

Letter from the Pope—The Recent Pastoral of the English Bishops.

The following important letter from his Holiness the Pope has been addressed to his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan and the other Bishops of England:—
To our Venerable Brethren, Herbert Vaughan, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Westminster, and to the other Bishops of the Province of Westminster.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction.
In the midst of grave occupations and many sorrows, the close union between the Episcopate and the Apostolic See has always brought to us the greatest consolation. We had already, Venerable Brethren, had abundant patience in you of this praiseworthy loyalty; and we have seen it again lately in your submitting to our consideration and judgment the joint letter, which, in the exercise of your pastoral office, you have addressed to your flocks.
Your letter has seemed to us indeed both wise and important. Inspired by the Holy Ghost as Bishops, to rule each one his own part of the Church of God, you have an intimate knowledge of the actual wants of your people; and you have given to them the timely and prudent exhortation which they need. Too well we know is the actual and threatening

mischievous of that body of fallacious opinions which is commonly designated as Liberal Catholicism. Without in any way exaggerating the danger which menaces the Catholics of England, you show wherein that danger lies; and your letter, based on the teaching and precepts of the Church, contains nothing but truth. For all that is contained in your teaching and admonitions has frequently been dealt with by our predecessors, has been clearly laid down by the Fathers of the Vatican Council, and has often been explained by ourselves both orally and by our Apostolic letters.

You have done our wisest in issuing a solemn warning against the subtle and insidious spread of Rationalism, than which no poison is more fatal to Divine faith. In like manner, nothing is more in accordance with right doctrine than what you have laid down as to the obedience due to Episcopal authority; for subjection and obedience due to that authority are in no sense optional, but plainly a duty and a main foundation on which the Church of God is built. We, therefore, most heartily give you our praise and approbation for these things.

The evils which you deplore, and which you warn right-minded Catholics to shun, have generally their origin in an excessive spirit of worldliness, in a reluctance to any kind of Christian self-sacrifice, and in an inclination to a soft and easy life. It is, however, impossible for any man to preserve inviolate the Catholic Faith, and to defend and advance the interests of Jesus Christ, unless by a great and unconquerable constancy. Catholics, therefore, must devote themselves more earnestly to the cultivation of the spiritual life; protect the great gift of faith by carefully guarding against the dangers that menace it; labour more zealously in training themselves to the practice of Christian virtues of charity, self-denial, humility, and contempt of the perishable things of this world.

Some time ago we exhorted Catholics to unite in fervent prayer to God to bring back the English people to the religion of their forefathers; and we insisted that they should endeavour to make their prayers prevail by leading themselves an exemplary and holy life. We again to-day admonish and beseech them to put our exhortation into practice. For this purpose we earnestly desire that the Sodality of Mary, the Mother of Sorrows (Confraternity of Our Lady of Compassion), instituted by our authority, may be widely spread and warmly taken up. For it is fitting that all Catholics should so strive for the salvation of others as at the same time to spare no pains to sanctify their own souls. "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven." (Matt. v. 16).

Lively Catholics should always pay a holy submission and obedience to the Roman See; and if its opponents seek either to disparage its authority or to sow in men's minds suspicion and distrust of its guidance, let them be boldly refuted in these words of Venerable Bede, a Doctor of the Church:—"And, therefore, did Blessed Peter, having confessed Christ with a true faith, and followed him with a true love, receive in a special manner the keys of the kingdom of heaven and the sovereignty of judicial power, that all the faithful throughout the world might understand that whosoever separates themselves from the unity of the faith, or from his fellowship, can neither be released from the chains of their sins nor enter the gate of the heavenly kingdom." (Hom. lib. 16).

As a pledge of Divine gifts, and in testimony of paternal goodwill, we most lovingly in the Lord bestow upon you, Venerable Brethren, and upon your people the Apostolic blessing.
Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 11th day of February, in the year 1901, the 23rd year of our Pontificate.
LEO XIII, POPE.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Letter from the Holy Father to the Council-General of the Society.

To Our dear Sons Antoine Pages, President, and the other Members of the Council-General of the Pious Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

LEO XIII, POPE.
Beloved Sons, Health and Apostolic benediction!

The customary offering of the volume containing the annual report of your society and the dutiful spirit of your letter have afforded us a two-fold satisfaction. We rejoice to see the ever-increasing growth and prosperity of an institution so well adapted to the needs of the times and so salutary; for all this, not only are heartfelt thanks to be returned to God, but also the ardour of your charity is to be commended exceedingly. Would to God that you were joined by a greater number of Catholics filled with your zeal and sharing your labours. Assuredly nothing could be more salutary in the present circumstances of the Church and State; since the ill-will of the wicked, always spreading more widely and with greater violence, is to be kept in check by the charity of the good, which should be everywhere brought into action. As to yourselves, continue to persevere in the same path, thus daily gaining greater graces before God, and greater commendation from Us. As a pledge of Our favour, we grant with heartfelt affection to you, beloved sons, and to your society throughout the whole world, the Apostolic benediction.
Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 12th day of February, of the year 1901, and the 23rd of Our Pontificate.
LEO XIII, POPE.