# MISSIONS.

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ild care to speak hundreds expressed themer. I for one am hese results, and good time every nefits of this rea

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ucated in one of the universities. What in an atmosphere of re they openly pro-Church and everyith her. odds against me, and

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ull bea credit to us, ould be always preach-I visited the North id, amid heat, dust, elled around asking to put these two Greenville had for, with the for; for, with the few dollars, it was the ers contributed helped roperty. My mission a failure. I did not pay expenses. In one ad for more than one co expect something, I aving received promise diocese had to support more and could not help as refused collections

T. FRANCES.

FED BY HIM WHILE ON ATHBEAD. correspondent of the f Berlin wires his paper e incident of the Pontor a long time a pigeon the habit of flying to the Pope's bedchamber It grew to know its . It grew to know its or and would feed from and allow him to

reek, and priests from old country received hat Almighty God will

es to the attention of

can and will assist us ssion home in Green-

o it flew to the window o feed it and it tapped ntil the Pontiff ordered opened. Then it flew nd perched on the Pope's he valet, was dispat bs, and the Pope fed the sed it. He instructed that the bird was fed is illness and after his

is the first Pope the Proever knew, 'says the hman. "They climbed ley thought was the vulnd therein a dove."

Leo at Life's Closing.

Great in life, Leo XIII. is supremely great at life's close.

Fear not, O brave and devoted Pontiff! Thou shalt have a fitting successor who will take thy place at the holm of Poter's bark. The Hely Ghost cessor who will take thy place as the helm of Peter's bark. The Holy Ghost will choose him, even as He choose thee. And Christ, the Master, will continue to be with the Church forever, commanding the adverse winds and waves. Peace to thy rest, O glorious Leo! The whole world shall laurel-crown thy dust as it sleeps until the Resurrection

Day in the great Lateran Basilica.
—(editorial) Buffalo Union and Times. A Majestic and Beautiful Character. Among those who are the glory of their age a large space must be given to Leo XIII. The majesty and beauty of his character has won the reverence not only of his own children but of the non-Catholic world. Eminent of the non-Catholic world. Eminent in scholarship and in statesmanship he has met and pointed out the solution of problems which puzzle the world. Though he could emulate the lavish

expenditure of the Monte Cristos of the world, he has lived in three rooms so plainly furnished as to in-dicate poverty—and poverty in a palace is as unique as it is unusual.—(editorial) Catholic Universe.

# Leo's Struggle for Right.

"On the occasion of his ninetieth birthday, I shall never forget his appearance and words as he spoke, sur-rounded by the College of Cardinals, almost like a spirit from the other world, almost like a spirit from the observable telling of the struggle he was making against injustice and iniquity. We were all overpowered at the sight of this feeble man, bent with age and bowed as if with the weight of a great bowed as it with the bounder, speaking of the relentlessness of the Church's enemies and the bitter war they waged against her, and then, with tears in his eyes and a voice trembling with emotion, he stretched out his ds toward heaven and said :

'And I am but a poor old man on the verge of the grave, one left, as it alone, to raise my voice against tyrants and persecutors. But God, Who omnipotent, can make even of feeble old age by His Almighty power an instrument of strength to combat for His

It was a sight to recall always. This was the keynote of the whole life of Leo XIII. His whole soul, in age as in youth, was devoted to Him to Whom had dedicated his great soul." Bishop O'Connell, of Portland.

### God's Most Valiant Soldier. God's Will be done. Living or dead

Leo's influence is bound to be felt for some time to come.

For when has the world looked upon

For when has the world looked upon such another marvellous man? His youth and multiplied years rest upon either end of a century. His life rainbows both. Kings and queens have ascended their thrones and long ago rest in an uncertain eternity. Wars and in an uncertain eternity. Wars and world-changes he has watched for years. Governments he has seen rise to mighty strength among the nations and then scrength among the nations and then fall to their decay. Change crowding change through his many years. Yet steadlast, fixed and forever the same he sees the Church whose voice is his own by the commission of Christ Himself.

Such was the great Lee, He pre-

Such was the great Leo. He possessed a mentality that is matchless, a physique that is marvellous, both unservedly consecrated to the service of God. Stronger than the most powerful; armoured always with the shield of right and justice; God's most ldier mightiest among nations and men of his time, will be considered Leo XIII., "The Great White Shepherd," "The Father of Christendom."
—(editorial) Church Progress.

### Always in Touch With the Great Heart of Humanity.

"Pope Leo was a very dear friend and a father to me. He was distin-guished by a singular nobility of mind, and his influence was felt within the Church and without. I have ever had an increasing admiration of his character during the twenty years I have known him.

"The most appealing of his traits to me has been his humanness. Despite his ascetic rule of life and his absorption in things spiritual, he has always been in touch with the great heart of humanity. No phase of human develop-ment escaped his keen intellect. He was ever alert to further any plan that would tend toward the amelioration of the race. He was not only the spirital head of the Church, but to the wide world he was a leader of economic thought, a guide to whom princes and oked for guidance in their plans for social betterment.

'To know him intimately was to know that he was a big, kind hearted human being, bereft of the many littlenesses of ordinary men. His nature

was on the grand plan.
"Of his intellectual capacity it is useless to speak. With one phase not all the world is familiar. That is his prodigious memory. In the vast store-house of his mind every incident of his life seemed to have its ordered place. Men whom he had met twenty years ago recognized as though they had seen him but yesterday. Then he would reincidents of their last meeting. If they were European he would ask for their families, their neighbors, showing familiarity that one would expect from an intimate. If they were clerics he would ask for the dioceses and institutions in which they were in-

### terested."-Cardinal Gibbons. His Reign one Unbroken Chain of Signal Victories.

As in life, so in death the august head of the Catholic Church presents to the world a noble figure. It looks on and with bowed head does reverence to the world a noble figure. It looks on and with bowed head does reverence to one whose great career has earned for him the highest place in the esteem of him the highest place in the esteem of him the highest place in the esteem of him the highest place is unique in our age. None of all nationalities and of all creeds. Loo's place is unique in our age of his contemporaries even approached him in greatness, taking that word in lay some you like. He met Bismarck, any sense you like he deed he world on the Church that can so colse the smiling heart and nerve the fairling frame.

A Stainless Character and Saintly Life

A Stainless Character and most efficient from the bed, His Holiness had passed the selected artists, J A. Mohle, who he does death in a armchair, as perfect the containt efficient and most of the could thus summarize his identification. And the sublime bed, with his head somewhat raised to spiration was difficult in a tyring posting the two containts and of all creeds.

A Stainless Character and mountent of the Christian countries by the spread of civilization, the role when Church and State the deads of the driving of religion and the promotion demonstration and the promotion of the death in the staching of religion and the promotion of the chought of the day in an armchair, as post the spiration was difficult in a lying post time the state of the could thus summarize his ide.—(edit.) Boston Pilot.

A Stainless Character and south the chought of the death is of concord between Church and State the death of the their pome from the bed. His Holiness heads of the deathing of religion and the promotion of the deathing of religion and the promotion of the deathing of religion and the promotion of the chought of the day in an armchair, as repeated the subtraction and deathing of religion and the promotion of the chought of the day in an armchair, as repeated to

THE LATE SUPREME PONTIFF. by the side of the man of blood and iron. Leo lived to see this would-be persecutor reduced to a political non entity in the land where once he ruled

> This is only one of many instances of what Leo's commanding genius, accom-plished. The quarter of a century during which he has sat in the Chair of Peter has been one unbroken record of signal victories for the Church. These victories were really great in so far a

they were moral victories.

With no armies nor navies at his command, Leo accomplished more in the closing years of the nineteenth century than any crowned head of Europe. He addressed the world in his Europe. He addressed the world in his memorable Encyclical on Labor, and the world heeded him. The gathering forces of anarchy which threatened the very existence of society were held in check. The words of the Vicar of Christ acted as oil upon the troubled waters of discontent, and men recognized in the octogenarian of the Vatican the stanchest defender of society.—
(edit.) N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

### A Most Tender and Loving Father.

"Although expecting and fearing to hear of our Holy Father's death at any moment during the past two weeks the news just received from Rome causes me great sorrow both personally and as apostolic delegate. Personally, beapostolic delegate. Personally, be-cause I have known him well and it was he who gave me, on many occasions, proof of his great kindness and condescension, and also on account of the close relations between him and my late esteemed uncle, Cardinal Sbarretti as apostolic delegate, because I represent his person and authority in this country. A great loss it is for both the Church and the entire world.

"His whole life was devoted to the service of God, his Church and his fellow beings. Under his direction the Church has acquired prestige all over the world. With his master mind he wisely guided the bark of Peter over wisely guided the bark of Feter over trombled seas and drew upon it the re-spect of all fair-minded men, irrespec-tive of creed and nationality. By the loftiness of his intellect he perceived all the wants of mankind at the present time, and in splended literary style and with a profundity of thought and largeness of view, he applied the great principles of Jesus Christ and His Church to the solution of all the grayest questions that now agitate peoples and na-tions. In this we cannot but admire the divine wisdom and the fire of his ardent charity which prompted him to desire and work for the salvation and salvation and welfare of humanity. If his wise teachings be followed, peace, order and progress both civil and moral will reign

throughout the world.
Therefore the Catholic Church mourns our most tender and loving father, the world a wise counsellor and guide. But whilst we mourn him he has gone to receive and enjoy the reward due to his great virtues and labors.— —Donatus, Archbishop of Ephisus, Apostolic Delegate to Canada.

### His Sweet Serenity Under Pain is an Example.

"A blessed illness," such was the comment of the noble sufferer, Pope Leo, when he was told by Monsigner Angeli, his Secretary, that his illness had created a revival favorable to the Church. This is the history of Chris tianity epitomized. That system has had its foundation in suffering—suffering for the sake of fallen mankind, and its true professors have always bailed pain of mind or body, and cheerfully gone even to martyrdom, as a blessed privilege. To be allowed to suffer, privilege. To be allowed to suffer, even a little, that good may come to Christ's Church, is indeed esteemed a What could be more consolatory to the mind of the suffering Pope than to know that his physical sufferings and the way he had borne them had been instrumental. favor from heaven. What could be more consolatory to the mind of the

honor. Out of a list of thirty-two Popes, from Peter to Milliades, there is but one who does not show the ominous letter M after his name; all the rest died, even as their Master died, that Church might be reared and God's Church might be reared and vindicated. In these later days Popes are not called upon to undergo the ordeal of physical martyrdom; their sufferings are those of ordinary mortals, as far as the body is concerned. But even these they may turn to good ac-count, as we may see for ourselves in the case of the illustrious Leo. His sweet serenity under pain is an example to all men. He has shown mankind not only how to live, but also instructs them how they should meet sickness and death, as trials sent for our souls'

edification and benefit. Leo's eyes rested on no object but the crucifix and the pictured Madonna the crucinx and the pictured Matchina
—the Lady of Mount Carmel whom he
so tenderly loved all his long life, from
the time he first learned to lisp her
name beside his pious mother's knee.
These were his models in endurance of suffering—they whose hearts had been pierced with the sword of sorrow, and whose pain was exquisite beyond the

power of words. There could be no example more impressive than this death-bed scene. It took place under the eyes of all the world. To the vast majority of the human race death is the most terrible human race death is the most terrible ordeal that mortals are called on to face. There is but one thing which robs it of its terrors and blunts its sting. It is the sustaining power of

only Catholicism which fortifies one to die, and die gladly, since death is God's decree and God has given us the example how we should die, forgiving all and praying for all we leave behind us.—(edit.) Catholic Standard and Times.—

The life of Lee Yill, here been designed in the priest-hood celebrated in that year. The following estimate of the late Pope from a Catholic point of view is taken from the author's preface. Great in Lafe, Laurel-Crowned in

# Death.

As the liberating Angel of Death finally quenched the light of Leo's luminous eyes on earth forevermore, the realization that one of the greatest pontiffs that ever sat in the chair of Peter—the pride of the Church and the glory of his age-was mute in dust fore them, filled with profound sorrow the assembled Cardinals and weeping household as they prayed for the de

We may aver, without fear of contra diction, that no mortal man could pass from this mundane sphere whose demise could evoke such widespread comment and sorrow as has the death of Leo XIII. The tolling bells of St. Peter's that rolled their melancholy dirges across the Tiber have found sobbing echoes in every part of the globe; for the dead Pontiff had over 250,000,000 of spiritual children over all the mountains and beyond every sea, to whom the sad tidings have been borne. And they mourn for him in every tongue

known to men. The great natural qualities and sublime supernatural virtues that enriched and adorned the career of Leo XIII. could not be hidden in life; and now that he is gone they are jeweled by the majesty of death in tenfold splendor.

There is not a great newspaper, or a great pulpit of any sect between the twp oceans, or from the gulf to our northern lakes, that has not paid elo-quent tribute to the beneficent life and labors of Leo XIII. Some have dwelt upon his vast learning and literary accomplishments which manifested themselves to the last. Others have been selves to the last. Others have been captivated by his sublime courage and masterful activity in the face of defiant wrong. Others still have hailed him as a ruler who incessantly prayed and labored for reign of peace throughout the d. One has admired the Pontiff world. for his lucid and forceful encyclicals regarding the moral and social needs of their own days. Another is charmed by the wondrous versatility of his talents, combining often the most opposite extremes of qualities all fused in the alembic of great leadership—and managed with infinite tact.

But all have combined in recogniz ing especially in Leo HIII. a man of great holiness of life. One who depite the nobility of his birth and the luxury in which he was reared, loved the poor, was generous to their wants and labored for the betterment of their Even the unbelieving world condition. regarded him as a great humanitarianas the French revolutionists regarded St. Vincent de Paul—who earnestly prayed and labored for the weal of humanity and who, by his singleness of purpose and saintly life, deserved well of his fellow-men.

Few can read with unmoistened eye his leave-taking of the Cardinals— nearly all of whom he himself had created—or of his final words to the Camerlengo to guard the Church when he was gone. His almost lifeless hand was raised in blessing to the last. But the most touching incident of the dying ene was his farewell to his weeping valet—Pio Centra—and the final blessing he gave to that faithful person.

Thus passed from the shadows of earth to the "Well done!" of the rewarding Master after an illustrious life through the portals of a happy death, Leo XIII. who saw more than the years of Peter. When all was over, the solemn stillness of the scene was broken by the moans and prayer of those around.—(edit.) Catholic Union and

The First Pope of a New Epoch.

It is hard to find adequate comparisons for his life and work in Peter's long line, for he had problems to meet without precedent in the history of the Papacy. But the Pontificate of Innocent III. is the fairest parallel.

Leo XIII. is the first Pope of a new epoch for the Church and the world; and worthy of the prophecy which made him Lumen in Coelo, he has left his record to flame like a beacon light adown the ages.

work of his twenty-five The whole years' Pontificate has been to show the Church as she truly is to all mankind, so all might see that she alone is broad enough for all humanity, adaptable to the Democratic age as to past ages, and vitalized with life which makes her enduring to the

end of time.
"The Church is triumphing," murmured Leo XIII. a few hours before he passed away. In the strange light that visits dying eyes was he privileged to see the fruits of his labors in fresh victories won on his own line of

onquest by his successors? He had seen the whole world united in prayer and grief about his dying bed. Not only the children of the Church; not only the heads of Catholic States, but Protestant, Jew and Pagan, American President and German Emperor, English King and Russian Czar, forgetting old time political and religious ntagonisms, deplored him as a man of God and a benefactor of the human

from the author's preface.

The life of Leo XIII. has been desouls, to the culture and advancement effected by his generous patronnge and bright example in Perugia, and where-

ever, he could exercise influence, the following chapters will fully relate. What he has effected in Rome and throughout the Catholic world during his Pontificate we shall also record Leo XIII. stands forth even n

one of the most cultivated scholars of the present or any past century. His Encyclical Letters, apart from their opportuneness, their doctrina authority, and their wonderful grass of the moral needs and dangers o Christian society, are acknowledged to be masterpieces of literary composi-tion, models of the purest and most exquisite Latinity.

But superior to all these qualities of

intellectual culture is the man's own stainless character, a saintly life lend-ing tenfold authority to his exalted station, and to the recognized abilities
of the ruler and the statement.

The work which is here laid before

the public is one that ought to be com-mend itself to every man and woman in

both hemispheres.
Even those who most differ from Leo
XIII. and the Church of which he is
the head, are fain to acknowledge that no other teacher in modern centuries has given utterance to such pregnant, needful and far-reaching words of in

If Christian society, and with it Christian civilization, are to subsist, and endure it, it must be—all acknowledge it—on the basis laid down by the Pontiff in his wonderful Encyclical Immortale Dei.

But all Christian men and women, to whom, in an age running so fast into the reckless extravagance and furious appetite for luxury and sensual enjoy-ment of the Imperial World, the return to the Gospel ideals and practices is a cherished dream, must hail the law of Christian living laid down by Leo XIII. as a raising anew on high of the banner

of Christ.
To scholars of every land, no matter what department of learning they cultivate, the name of Leo XIII. must ever be an honored, if not a cherished name. It is not so much that he has himself been all his life an unwearied student and an admired publicist, but that, both before and after his elevation to the Pontificate, he has been the consistent advocate and generous promoter of edu cation in its truest and noblest sense of a thorough education for the people as well as for the leading classes.

This is clearly shown by what he at-tempted and achieved in Perugia; by what he has strenuously endeavored to accomplish in Rome in the face of the most adverse circumstances; and by the encouragement given and the sacri fices made by him, throughout Italy and the entire Christian world, to found great educational centres worthy of the age and its requirements.

Nor has the world-wide fame of Leo

XIII. as a scholar failed to help him less wonderfully than his diplomatic skill toward winning the confidence of covernments and peoples. It is his reputation for superhuman prudence, or moderation, and for the most varied learning that has enabled him to restore friendly relations between the Holy See and the most hostile non-Catholic Powers; that has helped him to prevent an open rupture with than one cabinet: that has caused him to be chosen as Arbitrator between Germany and Spain; and that has gained him the happiness of concluding with Portugal's Concordat healing the inveterate and complicated griev-

patny with him and with the system which is able to cheer the bed of sickness and give fortitude even to the frailest of human beings?

In the early ages of the Church to be elected Pope meant to be elected to a cruel death, yet none so chosen ever thought of shringing from the terrible honor. Out of a list of thirty-two There are mighty questions threaten ing the internal peace of the Three singdoms, which the far-seeing wisdom f the Head of Christendom and the inviolable sense of justice of the common Parent of Christians can alone solve satisfactorily and once for all.

In th s connection we cannot regard s without a providential purpose the act that Leo XIII. has set foot on the shores of England, and studied the great social, political, and religious problems, on the solution of which defuture of civilization.—Bernard O'Reilly.

### Took Cognizance of all the Needs of Humanity.

In speaking of the career of Pope Leo, Monsignor (now Cardinal) Satolli, while in the United States, referred as follows to the motive and rule of action

of the Pontiff: "It would seem as if from the time when Leo XIII. succeeded Pius IX. he had formed a grand plan in which he took cognizance of all the needs of humanity, and determined on the provisions he would make for their needs. during the whole course of his pontificate. We can best distinguish this cate. design of the Pope in three particular

'Firstly, in the Holy Father's ardent eal for the development of studies.
"Secondly, in the continued interest

he has shown in social science. And thirdly, in his untiring efforts to bring peace into the Christian countries by the spread of civilization, the

history, and of judicial sciences, especially of Roman law and of comparative

civil law. "To accomplish his aim he founded new chairs and new institutions in Rome for these various departments of literary and encyclopædic knowledge, and called to his assistance some of the most eminent and learned professors.

"With regard to sociology, it nother of the Holy Father's glorie that at the latter end of the nineteent century his encyclicals are regarded as so many admirable parts of a grand doctrinal system, comprehensive an universal, embracing all the social sciences, beginning with the funda-mental theorems of natural law, and embracing all the social beginning with the fundagoing on to the consideration of the political constitutions of States, and of

every economic question.
"The whole world knows how well the Pope's encyclicals have carried out his plan, and how for this reason they have their own peculiar character, by which they are distinguished from the

Pontifical utterances of other Popes, even those of his immediate predecessor, Pius IX.

"Turning again to his policy of pacification, the ecclesiastical history of his Pontificate, the civil history of the property of his Pontificate. Europe, the universal history of human race, will in the future have to give up pages of the highest praise to

Leo XIII.
Germany, Belgium, France and Spain professed their boundless gratitude for the peace-giving interventions of Leo XIII. and for acts which have been of the greatest moment to thes

Nor will America, throughout its length and breadth, withhold its tribute of loyal and generous esteem, venera-tion and gratitude to Pope Leo for these acts of his Pontificate which have at various times been promulgated, and by which he has shown his confidence and hope in the grand future of this mighty nation."—Cardinal Satolli.

## RINGS POPE'S REQUIEM.

ALL THE BELLS OF ROME TOLLED FOR AN HOUR-MGR. MERRY DEL VAL MADE SECRETARY OF CONCLAVE.

Rome, July 21 .- All the bells in Rome were tolled at sunset to-night in memory of Pope Leo. It is a simple thing to record, but it was a wonderful thing to have heard. There are five hundred churches in Rome, and in addition to these there are many convents and chapels. Each contributed a voice in the vibrant chorus. The bells were rung, not in the American fashion, but with triple strokes, at intervals of half a minute. The city hushed its turmoil when the

bells began to speak, and for a memorable hour Rome listened. The effect was enhanced by the fading glories of a gorgeous sunset. A few persons sought the lofty terrace in front of the Trinita del Monti, where the eye sweeps over ancient and modern Rome. It is difficult to set down in workaday terms the appeal which came to the imagination of even the most practical man of the world. There was no signal voice in the strange chorus. was a deep diapson from St. Peter's, a great middle cadence and a silver treble, until the air thrilled and

with something more than mere sound. It did not seem a song of grief. They were the same bells that ring festal peals, but this was no acclaim of joy. Their note was more of peace than sorrow, more of triumph than mourn-

Presently darkness fell, and Rome faded from sight, but the great sound still filled all the senses. It was as if another, an unseen Rome, or Christendom itself, had spoken. Then came silence. Thus the bells of Rome sang the requiem of the dead Pope.

# LAST COMMUNION

TOUCHING SCENE WITNESSED AT BED-SIDE OF DYING PONTIFF-CARDINALS WERE MOVED TO TEARS.

The Rome correspondent of the London Tablet, writing under date of July 5, tells of Pope Leo's last recep-tion of the Holy Eucharist as follows: Sunday midnight. I have waited The situation has become more grave, andthe end is approaching. Lapponi and Mazzoni have consulted twice-Leo XIII. at the outside, may live some days, but he may die to-night. He has received the Viaticum, and the correspondent has had the following account of the impressive scene from the lips of Cardinal Tripepi, who was present. I found him in the palace of the Marquis Saccheti, pontifical standard-bearer. He had sunk on an armchair on the first landing, overcome with emotion and fatigue, traces of tears were still on his face. This is his account of the day as near

as possible in his own words. as possible in his own words.

"This morning the Holy Father received Holy Communiou from Mgr. Pifferi with intense devotion, and shortly after announced that he wished to receive the Holy Viaticum in the evening. Dr. Lapponi suggested that it might be deferred until to-morrow, but Leo XIII. repeated his wish as a command. Just as night was falling this evening, the members of the Sacred College at present in Rome, to the number of fifteen or sixteen, proceeded to the Pauline chapel, with many officials of the Papal Court. T lighted torches were given to each of us. Mgr. Pifferi took the Blessed Sacrament from the Tabernacle, Mgr. Cagiano accompanied him on on with the ombrellino, and Mgr. Bisleti

walked on the other side.
"We proceeded processionally to the Papal apartments. Reaching the bed-

throughout the day, and now his mind was clearly as active as ever. When Mgr. Cagiano had finished, the Pontiff, in a few brief words, signified his solemn belief in the truths of our holy religion—a few words, but so fall of faith, hope and humility that an indescribable emotion saized on us.

scribable emotion seized on us. "Mgr. Pifferi recited the Confiteor and the Pontiff repeated the words clearly after him, but in a low voice. Cardinal Scrafino Vannutelli then took the Sacred Host, and, turning to the Poutiff, said the 'Ecce Agnus Dei,' and then the triple 'Domine non sum dignus,' The Holy Father repeated after him the Domine non sum dignus, uttering the words in a strong voice, and in such a depth of humility and fervor in his tones, that all of us were moved

"After a few moments we rose to our feet, and one by one passed by the bedside, kissing the ring and begging the apostolic blessing. As each of us advanced his Holiness called us by advanced his Holiness called us by name, sometimes adding a word of farewell. When Cardinal Ferrata bent over the Pontiff's hand, our Holy Father said, 'Good-bye, Ferrata, we are leaving for eternity' ('Addio, Ferrata, partiamo per 1' Eternita') I approached in my turn, and kissen. I approached in my turn, and kissed the ring, but when I tried to speak I could not. Our Holy Father said to me: 'Pray for me. 'I have come here to pray and rest, but I cannot recover from my emotion.

# LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART.

THE WELFARE OF RELIGIOUS IS THE

AUGUST INTENTION.
For August the general intention is
Religious "—the welfare of the religfor them, the sanctification of their members, the means to accomplish their works of mercy, and the cessation of the persecutions to which they are

subjected.
"Quite apart from the consideration of the advantage we derive by our as-sociation with them," says the Mes-senger, "is another consideration of the opportunity offered us to further their immense work for religion by our prayers, sufferings and good works this month. In this country alone there are over 8,000 men in religious communities, about 3,250 priests and 5,000 brothers or scholastics, and 50,000 religious women. There is no work of mercy, spiritual or corporal, in which There is no work of they are not engaged. For the most part they labor under hardships, crippled for want of means, and overtaxed with occupations which far exceed their numbers and strength.

We must not, however, limit our prayers to religious in our own country. The friars in our new possessions, and the religious in France have been in need of prayers the past few years. The religious who are still excluded from Germany, and those who are so discriminated against in Italy also need

ious who are only or specially to be leared at present. A man's worst ene-mies are those of his own household and such enemies for religious are Catholics ics who lose confidence in them, who accept their suppression as an accomplished fact, not entirely regrettable, perhaps to some extent desirable, and who have listened more intently to the charges of the persecutors than to the defense of the persecuted. How un-Catholic it is for many to say flipmantly:

s for such persons to say flippantly: Why not obey the Associations Law? "Un Catholic it is, also, to speak of religious as unfit to deal with the world because they have abdicted inatienable rights, as degraded by the submission of their will to the will of another, as enslaved by the perpetuity of their obligations. They surely never abdicate the right of free will, as do members of secret societies. Nor do they submit to the will of another except in

what is resonable."

The very fact that the Church approves them is a condemnation for those Catholics who reject them. The church wants them, God wants them. Let the may fulfill perfectly their high voca-

# Converted Clergymen.

The Rev. Ernest Rich Grimes, of the "Cowley Fathers," and for some ten years precentor of their church at Oxford, England, has been received into the Catholic Church at Erdington Abbey by Dom Bede Camm, O. S. B.
The Rev. H. C. F. Hunter, la

Anglican curate of Burwell, Cambridge, and for several years a chaplain in the Royal navy, was received into the Catholic Church at St. Joseph's, Bishop Stortford, England Monday, July 6, by the Rev. O. R. Vassall-Phillips, C. SS. R.

# BEAUTIFUL PICTURE OF POPE LEO XIII.

