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JEANNE LE BER.

One of Quebec's Early Heroines.

A Story of Stiering Times-A Religious Enthusias:-Her Work for the Church.

Above the deer of the Church of the Congregation, Notre Dame street, Montreal, is written in French the following inscription O., this spot was erected by Sieur Bourgeoys and Mdlle L. Bir, the ancient Church of the Congregation, 1693." We are all acquainted with the name of Marguerite Bourgeoys; that of Jeanne La Ber has an unfamiliar sound. Her family is closely connected with the early history of Montresl, and she herself is worthy of natice as a sort of typical figure, illustrating pscullarities of manner, though: and character. Her father, Jacques Le Ber, a native of Pitrini, Ronen, was one of the Company of One Hundred Associates formed for the express purpose of founding the new settlement of Villo Marie. Possessing two In Queboc, another in St. Psul street, Men treal, with various other property, tide French immigrant was considered one of the richest traders of New France. Of a sanguin and energetic temperament, he took a promleest part in the affatra of the new orlony. He was no important member of the Milda of the Holy Family, a hand of one hundred and forty, in which all the men capable of bor ing arms were enrolled for the defence of the

colony
"On all sides," says Dollier de Casson, in
his "Hestoire de Montrest," "we lived in
constant dread on account of the snares set for us by our enemies. If it was necessary to send despatches to Quebec or Three R veri we had to choose the best capaers and etart them off at night. At present it would be difficult to make you undarstand the extreme precau-Clone they were obliged to take in order to reach their destination quickly and to wold encountering their foes M Jacques Le Ber bas in this way rendered valuable services to the colony, exposing himself very often in came, on the ice or in the woods, carrying deep stches."

The l'quor tr-ffic with the Indians was oresting many disorders in the country. By his air nuons opposition to these abuses M. Le Ber incurred the comity of Perrot, then Governor of the islend of Montreal, and dur ing the progress of one of their quarrels was thrown into prison, where, according to the fashion of the day, he languished until, by preent appeals to France, his friends contrived to octain his release. According to an counts that have come down to us, M. Per rot was scarcely so careful to maintain his dignity as might have been expected from a man of his position. In open defiance of the ordinance forbidding the magistrates to engage in trade, he kept a shop in which he sold liquor to the Indians, and in which he did not consider it derogatory to his office to serve as bartinder to the savages. It is relited of him that on one occasion he sold an Indian his own hat, coat, sword, and even his ribbons, shoes and stockings, receiving in exchange the sum of thirty pistoles.

AFTERWARDS THE SAVAGE

was seen strutting majestically about the market place, att:red in the Governor'e costume, to the amusement and scandal of the whole community. The French sale was which she lived samulat in her father's far too stringent, too ackious to control every | house J. suno L. B. on Cocene, had been conjunction of human affairs, to promet public spi it on the part of the colonists. M Le B r presents a rare instance of one who was willing to devote some portion of his own substance to the public security. Ha built a Such accidents were of common occurrence in stone fort on his S-igneury of de Sammervill-, at the head of the I lind of Montreal. This was burnt by the Inquois in 1691, and when It was rebuilt in 1693 was provided with some small pieces of artillery as a defence against the R d-kins. In 1701 we find a garrison established there, commanded by the Sieur who, was haggared, tearless, stood gazing de Mindion, and a new years later M. de dewn it totally at the dead lad, and then disde M noice, and a inw years later M. de Vaudroutl, Governor-General of Cauada, in appeared in utter slience. The nuns were writing to the Minister of the Marine, tells awed by the tragic spectacle of a mortal soul, him that "the fort at Sanneville entirely protects the colony on that side from the interest, yet armly bound to its heritage of ravages of the Indians." Jacques La Ber human woe. The very next day, in memory was ennobled by Louis XIV. in 1696 on socount of his services, with the condition that the patent of nobility was to be secured to his descendants. Jacques Le Ber married tums, a savage taken prisoner was given to Jeanne Lemoyne, elster of Charles Lemoyne, afterwards Baron de Longueutl, and their he had lost. "This man was afterwards conenly daughter was dorn at Ville Marie, Jan. 4, 1662 Her godfather wis Paul Chorneday de Mateongeuve, Governor of the Island of Montre i; her godmether was Mademoisselle Manco, a woman nebly conspicuous among De Ber writes: "Our savage, who was given the devoted sisterhood who bad consecrated themselves to the service of God in Canada. It was an age of marvels ; the very existence el the settlement was a continual miracle; the routine of daily existence was an uncessing exercise of the most devoted beroken. Cut off for many months of every year from all idea captivated the imagination of the encommunication with the outside world, surrounded by pressing dangers and privations, religion was the inspiring principle of this litie band planted in the wilderness: the faith was the unrivalled sovereign of her which she could seclude herself for the rechildren's thought, and hearts. The atmosphere was esturated with harehrained enthusiner, with wild fancies concerning vigils Is so eminently characteristic of them, were and visions and persons. A grand and delighted to get the money, and also to con-steady sim, never lost light of, never aban-tribute to the edification of the colony. The doned, moulded the minds of men into a form cell, which was to extend the whole length any efforts of their own, but through the entirely congenial to priestly desires and sympathies. All this furnished mental intexicat or for an ardent and impre sienable stories. The ground firer was to be used nature. Every day the little one was taken as a to vielt her godmother; she was constantly at the Congress tional Convent, where In the panel of the deer a sert of movable Marguerite Bangeoys reigned over a band of grating was placed, through which the hereines of missionary enterprise. The con-

tagion of popular entimelasm offered a contiqued stimulus. The girl's whole scul burned with a glowing aspiration—she teo would

c fina triag a segoood

CHRISTIAN HEROINE. It would be amusing were it not so intensely pathetic to see the alacrity with which this subtyo saint was willing to saorifan God's guad gifts of happiness to this idolized ideal gift, of whose value she comprehended absolutily nothing. When she left the Ursuline Convent at Quebec, where see usd been uducated, Mademole 'te Le Bor was the richest helress in Canada, having a dower of 50,000 us. Her parents had formed ambinious hepes for their only daughter, but possessed by u passion which was partly vanity, partly enthusiasm, and part y genuine devet on, she was entirely occupied by other thoughts. She had been deeply interested in the construction of the Bonsecours Church by Sister Bourg-oys in 1678. About the same time several of her cousins entered the Congrega tion as nuns, and the death of a young com panion who had already assumed the habit of a "religious," confirmed her purp ise. So rich a pr.z. as the helress required skilful ed delicate treatment. Her spratual direccor, M. Siguer at, a priest of the Seminary of St Sulpico, did not encour go the young girl to take the vell. She may actter take a vow of chastity for five years, 200, hving entirely secladed from the world, halding no come a seigneuries, St. Paul and Senneville, a house nication even with her own parents, she ould emulate the Lame of St. Poll the H mlt, S. Anthony and Sto. Mary of Expt. The authorities of the Roman Outhorite Courch in Canada were deal conty. the opinion that eash exar ordinary virus practised by a persen of condition must prove most ed fying to the colony, and the stathat she should become a public vision of positione, in explatory iffing a God for the salvation of the compaction of property above all, for the superidenties of young girls—as a eigerly seized upon by the fair entrusiast. le besite of the parents were rur by e. fleing (methans; on the one han, to a could was entir ly last streem; on the other) what a gracification to spiritual pride that their daughter should be reviewed as a saint. Tory were emplemely soured that the parents of New France, and that they would be honoured as was Abraham for his sacrifice of Isaso. Mademoiselle La Ber entered upon her new vocation in no mil!, mediocre sore of way; she threw into it a vigorous force, an exuberance of youthful extravegauce. She provided herself with a hors their than the food left by the servants, and that only when it nad become unfit for human neurishment. The ambition of spiritual vanity, maring higher than is possible when personal pride lies at the heart of the affort, there were still Steeper heights of virtue to be accended.

When the ascetic had been secluded for two men left New York with the intention of

her daugnter a chamiler, the latter resolutely DENIED HERSELF THE PRIVILEGE

of attending her paren't death bed. When

the five years over which her yow had ex-

near, and, with the most complacent appro-

bation, the Caristian beroine's biographer

tended had expired, M. Le Ber, who had been 1 if with three young sons, endeavoured to induce his daughter to assume her natural position in his home, but the un-interesting duties of everyday life appeared tame and colourless in comparison with that glorious ideal, th edification of the colony, and the glamour of that paramount attraction inspired her to tike a vow of perpetual sectoron, poverty and chasity. In t e lift an years during dengeren ly wounded in a chirmian with the English as their I dan alites we ch took place bet wer Lipstiffe and Coumbly, August, 1891, and was carried home to dia. those days, but Juques L. Her was a man of mark among his own people, and Setters Bourgeeys and Barbler immediately repaired to the desolate home. The sixters were rendering the last cares to the corpse when they were stortled by the apparition of a woman cut off from all sources of natural hope and of his son, M. Le Bor denated a farm at Point St Charles as a foundation for a general hospital. According to the Indian cuthe pereaved father to replace the son whom verted, and followed has master in a campaign against the Irrquois in 1593, in hope of preaching Christianity to his conductry-people Death, and not success, was his destiny. M. me in place of my son Da Chesne, not being able to keep up with our people on account of his family, among them children and old people, whom he was bringing, the enemy fell upon and killed him I regret much the death of this brave man. In 1694 a new thusiastic Janne. She decided upon giving the sisters of the Congregation the money to build their new church if they would agree to provide her with a coll behind the altar in mainder of her days. The nuns, with that had sunk all egotistical considerations. One mingling of sherwdness and entirelasm which can fancy the partings in the agitated urof the building, was to be ten to twelve feet deep, and was to be devided into three

SPECIES OF SACRISTY.

grating was placed, through which the receive the com; forms. A quantity of spoil was thrown upon piled by the United States. He says that

her without being carried through the t bernacle containing the host In the upper tory were kert her work materials. The original dead, embedying these conditions, drawn by Basselt, a notary, signed by D.1-lier de Casson, Superior of the Seminary, and the principal nuns of the Congregation, may still be seen in the registrar's office, Montreal. With a keen eye to acenie effrot, or organism, as imposing as the resources of V ite Marie would permit, was erganized to conduct Mademoiselle Ly Ber to her new abode. The ceremonies were arranged with nomp and etata; there were lights blazing on the altar, there was chanting of litanies and intoning of Paulme, the curious and eager apectators all striving to obtain a glimpse of the frail, hellow-eyed creature who shivered in the open air and supshine, and shrank from the breath and awaying movement of the crowd. The broken-hearted father was our ried away fainting from the church door, but in the picture que possibilitles of saintable bis desolation was but a miner coneider. ton, and appears to have attracted very

little consideration. Fa te, vigila and mortifications were now rejounded. The solitary sieft upon a mat trass that was never shaken, and endured as much cold as it was possible to mar without setually allowing herself to freeza. She Herened to the mass with her arms extended in the form of a cross, and took all her meals on her kneer. During the atlence and selcole of night she crept down to the cold and empty church to hold vigithere During the day she scoopted herseif in working at vestments and ornaments for the chapel A garges us atrangem of of silver tissue, const-ting of an provitor the altar from the character and tune for the priest, all ribly embraidered, are still preserved in the Courch of Notre Dame, which are the work of Mademotrelle La Br. It is a strange circumstance that her concude was not blessed by the scat tic delusions that so often firm the soluce of visionaries of wivid imagination and atrong religious sudeptibilities, but we are tell that for the last twenty years of her life she suffered from duiness and barrennes of sout. At the desire of her confessor, she received her father twice a year, but during his last illness she never expressed the slightest desire to see him. Her cousin, Anne Barroy, who afterwards became a nun of the Congregation, waited pon her. If she required anything she left not upon her window, and if any commu nication was addressed to her she sent it to her confessor without reading it. In 1711 the English directed an

EXPEDITION AGAINST CANADA.

A fleet started to attack Quebec, and 3 000 years her mother was attacked by fatal il- taking Mostreal, Ville Marle was at this time cefen en by pallandes of atakes, and had no means of resisting the artillery with which chronicies the fact that though the sound of she lovaders were said to be liberally provid-Madame La Bar's dying groupe ponutrated to ed. The consternation of the little cettlement was general and intense. All eyes turned, with something of Gallic light heart ediess still mingling with the poignant disers of the moment, towards the cell which sholtered the victim who had deveted berself as an explatory offering for her country. Ante Barroy was told to acquaint her consin with the peril that threatened the coleny. "If the English should have a favourable wind, and arrive at Quebec at such a time,

all would be over for the colony. How strange y the clameur of dread and anx sty, the multitudinous ochoss of human lite, must have thrilled in the stlent oldister, causing strange memories to vibrate into vivid consectueness!
"N', si-t-r," responded the hermit, "the

Hally Virgin will take care of this country. See is the guardian of it; there is nothing to fear."

Jeanne gave her cousin a ploture of the Virgin, up in which she had written a prayer of her exp composition, to be fastened upon a barn in the country owned by the sisters, to protect it from harm. As soon as this fact was noised abroad, the whole col.ny was immediately animated by a vehenient desirato obtain exactly such charms against evil : and when Mademoiselle La Ber, from humil ity, refused to write any more prayers, some enterprising sinner, who particularly covet d a balleman, stole the original. After a hanty consultation, it was decided that the Baron de Lingueuil should start out to meet the enery, lying in ambuch at Chambiy, to atack the Eaglish as tray passed. On a piece of linen upon which her brother Pierre had painted a portrait of the Virgin, Mademoi selle Le Ber made a banner, and wrete up it the following inscription: "Our fo place their confidence in their arms; we put ours in the Queen of Angels, whom we invoke. She is terrible as an army ranged in batile. Through her pretection we hope to varquish our enemies." Is the parish church of Notre Dame M. de Beimont blessed this standard to the presence of all the people. It is easy to imagine the scene. The surging sea of eager faces, all turned towards the brilliant glow of the bigh altar, as though therein lay their hope. Priests and traders. bardy coursurs des bois and sun-gilt children of the forest, all united in the extremity of the common danger. The women, distraught by haunting fears or rapt in the berolem of some finer purpose, all husbed and awed as they regarded the little ba d of heroes who FOR FAITH AND COUNTRY

gency, the stress and hurry of the hour. The hopes of the Canadians, wild and vague pa agency of nature. During the night of September 23 a vielent tempest areas. Seven of the largest vessels of the English fleet went to please on the rocks, a great number of bodies were cast up by the waves among them two entire companies of the Queen's

musion. A second door epened into the the shore, which a Canadian is on lan quaint garden, so that her feed could be brought to ly congratulates himself "enriched the coun-When the English heard of this dischurch. Her cell was reached by a tiny aster, the land army immediately abandoned staircase, and her couch was placed beside the expedition, and the day they returned the part tion that separated it from the to Boston a fire broke out that consumed eighty four houses. The Canadians appear to have exul ed in these catastrophes with a anpreme conviction that Previdence, for their especial banefit, was smiting the undroum-cleed Pathetines, hip and thigh. "We give thanks to God for the visible protection he has accorded the colony," writes M. de Vaudreuil and M. de Belment alludes to their deliverance as "the greatest miraele that has happened since the time of Meses."

The Le Bar family proved most substantial benefactors to the community of the Congregation. Pierre La Ber furnished the steno required for the construction of their church. By will be left the community 10,000 livres and his heart was buried in the chapel which had so long been his sister's abode. Made moisello Le Bergave 3,000 livres as a fund te found a p rpetual adoration of the Host for a daily mass 8,000 livers, and 18,000 livres, the interest of which wat to educate seven prorgirls, orphans to be selected to preference. They were to be taught all the ordinary dut es of housework, also to sew, knit and read; the art of writing was not considered necessary.

As though her task were accomplished.

very to n after Jeanne La Bar had made over all her property to the sisters she was atticked by dangerous illness, and died Octiher 3, 1714. The hody was exposed in the Charch of Congregation, where she was afterwards interred with great pomp and ctremeny.

"Her phor rags were distributed, even to her straw shoer," says More Juchereau. "Everyone who could get anything belonging to ner opendered themelves fortinate, and r-verea ed them as relice. Many persons fill oted with differ ht mandices touched a r ir with faith and respect, and are now assured that that the has cured them."

Money the fat Bar's timb hears the fitlowing inscription in French : "Here seet the veneration Sater Joseph La Br, ben fat press of this house, who, have glaved little a years to assisting in per Father's house. who, hiving recently to retreat pers. She die-O tober 3 1714, age: 52 years,"-- [Bianut L. Macdonell.

OBRIEN AND DILLON.

Mr. Sowat Expresses an Opinion as to Their Position if they Visit Canada.

The following letter appeared in the last issue of United Canada.]

TORONTO, November 5, 1890.

My DEAR MR GRACE:

extremely unlikely that any warrant will be

ont from England for the arrest of Mesers Dillen and O'B. ien, as no one suspects that their absence is more than temporary or fer more than a very few months, perhaps weeks. The act regulating the matter appears to he is made to appear to a superior court, that by reason of the trival nature of the case cr by reason of the application for the return of a fegliive not belog made in good faith in the interests of justice, or otherwise, it would, having regard to the dat suce, to the facili ties for communication and to all the olroum stances of the care, be unjust or oppressive. er too severe a punishment to return the fugltive either at all or until the expiration of certain period, such court may discharge the fugitive absolutely or on ball, or order that he shall not be returned until after the expiration of the period named in the order, or may make such other order in the premise. as to the court seems just. By the 9th section, the act is made to apply to any if nce punishable by imprisonment with hard labor for a term of 12 mouths or mor or by any greater pulshment, and the second section provides that where a person accused of having comm t ed such an offence "tu oupart of Her Mujesty's Dominions has left that part, such person (in this set referred to fagitive from the part), if found to another part of Her Majosty's dominions. shall be itable to be apprehended and returned in manner provided by this sot to the part from which he is a fugitive. A fugitive may be so apprehended under an endorsed warrant or a provisional warrant." The third scotion provides that the warrant is to be entorsed by a judge of a Superior Court where the fugitive is found, or in the case of s Be lah possession, the Governor of that pos ger on, and the warrant so endorsed is suffilent authority to apprehend the fugitive in ine part of Her Mojesty's Dominions in which tie endersed, and bring him before a ma istrate. The magistrate thereupon issues a provisional warrant for the apprehension of the regitive, and in case be is apprehended the Governor may, If he think fit, discharge the person apprehended under such warrant, er may order the fug tive to be sent to that part of Her Majety's Dominions in which the offence was committed. In the case of Canada there would be a questian whether the Governor referred to is the Governor General of the Dominion or the Lieutenant-Governor, the Canadian Lieutenant-Governors being appointed by the Geverage General and not under the great seal of the United Kingsom, and the Deminion Parlis ment having exclusive jurisdiction in respec

of criminal law, including the precedure in oriminal matters. Yours troly, O. MOWAT.

A New Commercial Opening. OTTAWA, November 13 -A prominent commission merchant doing business in London, Eng., has written a letter to the Minster of Agriculture in which he calls attention to the enormeus market there is in Great Britain for canned vegetables and fruits, and to the

this sesson he slore could have handled 500,-000 cases containing one gallen tins of apples fruit It to the Intention of Hon. John Carling to enquire into this matter and see what recemmendations may be made to Canadian fruit and vegetable growers in relation to sending their goods to foreign markets.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

By the Paulist Fathers.

"Let the word of Christ dwell in you bundantly, in all wisdom : teaching and ad menishing one another injpealms, hymns, and spiritual canticles, singing in grace in your hearts to God."

There never was a religion without singing, because there never was a religion that did not have for encof itschief ends of worship the sounding of the praises of God. To sound one's praises naturally leads us to use a more exalted form of language than plain every day discourse, and also to express our sentiments in more melodious tones than we com monly use in conversation to one another So in religious worship we employ poetical forms of speech, such as pastine, hymne, and canticles. Indeed all the language of worship in our hely Catholic religion, at Mass or Vespers, is highly pictical in its sentiment, even when not rhymed and in the form of ordinary prose Then, how much singing there is, or ought to be of all tale poetry I need not tell you.

Singing adds to words of prayer and praise what good cookery does for meats and other food Is gives it a r lish, makes it more at p trainer, and a deal more nour isting. S yas p trains, and a deal more non-isoning. The first going firmers, some acting low Mass, reading pious prayers, or recting the heads in place of Vospers, may be fain, We would alterity hear offences, glad even to report lady what one of Our most all well enough when you cannot have better; thustrious producesors said of himself: "If way she has always practiced and that is to sing at Divine Worship.
"On, ves," you say, " we know what you

mean; the choir and the priest at the altar sing High Mass and Vespers.

To which I say again: All that is well

chough when you cannot have better. But better there is, and that is when all the peo-

ple sing, as well as the choir.

"You never heard of such a thing?"
More's the pity." But the Catholic Course has heard of it, and would like to hear more of it, and so would God; for then we would have High Mass and Vespers celebrated in perfection. And where is the good Catholic who would not like to see the worship of the Church done in the most perfect manuer? It is being done to some places yet, and the old

practice is reviving.

There is a good deal of thinking and a good deal of praying for that, and the Holy Spirit is answering those prayers by implring a movement towards encouraging the people to speak again to you, Venerable Brothers, to sing in church who never gregational services and singing are starting up everywhere, at home and abroad, to the delight of everybody. The bishop and priests | as by the D.vine grace We were constituted see what a good work it is, and are giving their blessing and their help to it. You see hew popular a service it is already here in the Engisted Offenders Act, 1881 Imp, 144 this church, how all the people like to sing, and '45 Vict., c. 69; and the spirit of the and how well they sing too. But all do not 10 h section would seem to apply. Where it come yet that might come. There is room for more men, and we want more of their strong voices in the prayers and in the hymns. "Y in would come, but you are so tired!" Come, I say, and you shall find it a season of refreshment and r. newed viger for both soul and body. Come a few times anyway, just to try. You won't need asking ast in that.

Though we would not see one less at the like to see me e at High Mass, and particularly at Vespers. Where there is singley. there is the better way. Don't be content with less than the bost you can get to off r to G.d. Singled is the best, and always hert when you can do it youiself. And y u are perfectly welcome to sing both at Mass and Vaspers with the obole. Nothing would please us better. Nothing weuld sound so Vergio, and of the engels and saints, as some notes out of your own lips. "You wouldn't use to slog at High Mass and Vespers?" That is because you have not studied those services well. Soudy them. Learn all about them, so as to fellow them int ligently, and you will then want to sing. You will break out to singing in spite of yourself. Then we should have more people at Vespers, that hely, edifying, beautiful service. It is not of obligation we know, and is only a servive of devott u, but there ought to be a number of Catholics in this and every parish devout enough to fill all the seats. Full seats at Vespers are a mark of the general intelligence as well as devetien in a parish. Come then to all the services where there is ain ing : Mass, Vespers and congregational service at night. Life up your volces in song to God, and your hearts shall be glad, for blessed are the people who praise the Lord.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in Hon uras. President Bogran is said to be day good-ly menaced by the revolutionists under Shanchez. Troops are nurrying an Central America will be involved.

The Limerick dock laborers have struck for an increase in wages. Placards have been posted about the city requesting workmen to boyout the Limerick S cometing Company. road employees are supplementing the strike and phey refuse to handle goods from or for the ateamship company.

The Journal de St. Peters bourg, commenting up in L rd Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banques, says that the Primier's triendly reference to the Cz rawinch's approaching visit to India with awaken a hearty response in Russia. The Novoe Vremya says that if the visit of the Cz-rewich to Ind a produces the results indicated by Lord Salisbury it will be one of the principal events of the closing decade of the Nineteenth Century.

Patrick Delsney, convicted of being an accessory to the Phoenix Park murders, and who was a witness in the Times Parnell case, has been

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

On the Dangers of the Time.

The Machinations of the Secret Orders-Attacks on the Church and Her Creed -The Duty of the Faithful,

In an Encyclical Litter to His Heliness Lee XIII. to the blebops, clery and people of Italy, the Pope sadly depicts the present state of that county.

BELOVED BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOS-TOLIC BENEDICTION :-

From the height of this Apostolio See, where Divine Providence has placed Us to watch over the salvation of all nations. Our survey citim rests upon Italy, in the besom of which, God, by a singular act of predilection, has placed the See of His Vicar, and from which, nevertheless, there come to Us at present multitudinous and deeply felt sorrows. It is not pursonal offences which saddon Us, nor the privations and the sacrifices which the actual condition of things imposes upon Us, a ris it the insults and the contempt which an ise out press has unbridled licene to launch sgainst Us every day, If it were only a question of Oacperson, and not of the universal rule towards which We my captivity upon this earth old not aggravite the weight of darly burdens, I would withingly be ellent regarding the coatempt and mack my of which I sm the diject." (St. Gregory the Great who stor to the Mauritius. R gist. 5) But warmout the speaking of the independence and digatey of the Hilly Sie, it is a question of religion itself and of the univation of a whole nation, and of such a notion, that from the first days opened its heart to the Catholic faith, and preserves it ever since with a jedous ours. That seems ineredible, and yet it is true; We have come to this point in Italy of having to har the loss of faith for this Italy of Ours. On several occasions We have given the alarm, in order that note should be taken of the danger, and yet We do not believe that We have done

In presence of the unceasing attacks, ever increasing in ferceity, We feel more power-fully the voice of duty, which urges Us to your clargy and to the Italian people. As the enemy makes no truce, so it is not fi tag that either We or you be silent and loactive, guardians and avengers of the religion of the people confided to Our charge, the pestors and vigilant sentinels of the flock of Christ. for which We should be ready, if need were,

SACRIFICE ALL, EVEN OUR LIFE.

We will not say new things, for the facts, such as they have occurred, do not change : and of these we have had to speak on other occasions, according as to the opportunity arose. But here we propose to recapitulate these fauts, to group them as in one single picture, and to draw from them for the 60mnon instruction the consignences derived congregational service, we certainly would from them. These are underputed facts, its to see mo e at High Mass, and particularly which have happened in the full light of day; not Isolated, but connected am nest themsolves in such a way that, in their totality, they reveal with evidence a whole system of which they are but the application and the development. The system is not now, but what is now is the audacity, the fury, the rapidity with which it is now applied. the plan of the sects which is now unfolded wortly in the ears of Gol and of the Bussed in Italy, especially in that which touches the Course and the Catholic religion; with the final and notorius aim of reducing it, if that were possible, to nothingness. Now it is superfluous to draw up the indiciment of the sects which declare themselves Masonie; juigment has been passed upon them already : their sime, mean, doctriere, actique, all is known with indisputable certainty.

Asimated by the spirit of Satan, whose instrument they are, they are consumed, like their inepirer, with a mortal and implacable hatred against Jesus Christ and His work, and they do their utmost to overthrow or enqualuit. This war at present is waged in I aly more than elsewhere-in Italy where the Catholic religion has laid the deepest roots, and especially in Rame, where is the centre of Ostholic unity and the See of the universal Paster and Master of the Church,

It is advantageous to trace the various phases of this war from its origin. It began with the destruction, under a political guise, of the civil principality of the Popen; but the fall of this, in the secret intentions of the real oblefs-ifterwards openly declaredshould serve to destroy, or at least to hold in servitude, the supreme spiritual power of the Roman Poutiffs. And in order that ne doubt should remain upon the real scope they simed at, immediately come the suppression of the religious orders, which greatly reduced the number of evangelical laborers for the sacred ministry and for the assistance of the fa taful, as likewise for the propagation of the faith amongst lufidels.

(Continued on fi'th page)

THANKS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sin .- At a meeting of our court held on the 10:n Nevember, it was reselved that a vote of tnanks be sent to the Editor of the TRUE Witness, for the kindness shown us by inserting gratis in his valuable paper the notice of the payment of \$1,000 by the Cathello Order of Foresters to the widow of our late. Bre. L O. Belanger.

E. BUET, Rac-Sec. of Ville Marie Court