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Lord George Gordon. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that Catholics should be great admirers of the revivalist efforts of this persecutor; but the prominence given to his name, and the innuendo that he did good work in the mischief he wrought to the Church of England, must make the reference to him on the examination papers peculiarly distasteful to the Anglicans whose children were up for examination. The matter was evidently prepared with a strong Methodist bias.

THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill has passed through a crucial stage in which for some days the position was so critical that it was feared the Bill would be abandoned by the Government, in which case we may well believe that it would be long before another such Bill would be brought up, or before another such would be likely to be so favorably received.

An amendment was demanded by the Irish Nationalist party whereby instead of fixing the terms of sale of any estate, so that the price thereof should be determined by the Courts, the parties concerned, namely, tenant and landlord, might agree between themselves on the terms of sale.

Mr. Wyndham declared that the amendment asked for was inadmissible, and there was so great a dissatisfaction in the ranks of the Nationalists that the fear was entertained that all the negotiations which have hitherto been going with so much apparent satisfaction to all parties might come to naught. Many Nationalists declared that without the provision asked for the Bill would not be worth having, and the withdrawal of their support was threatened. On the other hand, Mr. Wyndham declared that if the Nationalists were disposed to oppose the Bill if the amendment were not incorporated in it, the Government would drop it entirely, and thus the expected reconciliation between Ireland and England would be indefinitely postponed.

On June 24 the House of Commons learned from an announcement made by Mr. Wyndham that on consultation of the Government with representative landlords, and the leaders of the Nationalist party, an agreement had been reached, and that bargains might be made outside judicial zones. Besides this, an extension was agreed to in regard to the limit of the advances to be made to purchasers of farms or agricultural holdings.

Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, welcomed these amendments in a very conciliatory speech, and declared that they had saved the Bill, as they are regarded by the Irish party as a very great concession. Mr. Wyndham's announcement was received amid cheers and general congratulations, all parties feeling greatly relieved when it was learned that the trouble which threatened to wreck the Bill had been averted. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Liberal leader, joined in the general congratulations, and expressed his great pleasure that the spirit of conciliation had been victorious. The clause (No. 1) of the Bill which was the point of danger was then unanimously adopted, and thus it has become almost a certainty that the olive branch of peace has taken firm root, and that the Bill whereby the prosperity of Ireland has been assured will pass into law without encountering any further serious opposition.

The debate on the bill is described as having "resembled a love feast" at which all is brotherly love and affection.

The Irish Land question has undoubtedly been one of the most difficult questions which a legislative body has ever been called upon to decide, and it required statesmanship of the highest order to bring about a settlement, but that settlement has been reached through the patriotism of all parties.

The Nationalist leaders deserve very great credit for having found a solution which satisfies the Government and the landlords as well as the tenants; and the landlords deserve credit also for not allowing a sentimental desire to keep their grip over the people of Ireland, to prevail to the injury of a measure which is destined to transfer the ruling power from the plutocracy to the peasantry. The Government deserves also the thanks of the people of Ireland for having set about the solution of this difficult problem in a manner which maintains the unity of the British Empire, while it repairs a grievance which had its origin in the principle of *no victis* ("woe to the vanquished").

Another feature which had been adopted is Wm. O'Brien's amendment aiming at putting evicted tenants on an equality with existing tenants. Mr. Wyndham promised in regard to this that he would double the amount of advance to evicted tenants. This clause, though not quite so advantageous as that proposed by Mr. O'Brien,

will, at least, very much improve the condition of the evicted. Other amendments which were proposed were afterwards withdrawn.

MR. COSTIGAN AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

It is a saying as true as it is old—"many a true word is said in jest."

Whether the writer of "Passing Hour" in the Montreal Star, meant it seriously, in badinage or as a sneer, there is no reason why, in the event of the Irish Land Bill becoming Law, Mr. Costigan should not be complimented.

During the Administration of the present Duke of Argyll, (then the Marquis of Lorne), as Governor-General, he requested Mr. Costigan's views on the Irish Question. In an exhaustive letter, Mr. Costigan dwelt especially on the absolute necessity of the question being settled by the Imperial Parliament—and such is being done, and satisfactorily it is hoped. Following is the paragraph referred to:

"The passage of the Irish Land Bill in the British House, will, it is said, be the occasion of another banquet to Honorable John Costigan."

THE KING AND THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

A despatch from Dublin dated June 24, 1903, states that the release of P. A. McHugh, M. P., from Sligo jail, after his committal for contempt of court, appears to have been due to the initiative of King Edward VII., who intervened on his behalf after Lord Dudley, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had interceded in vain with Judge Ross. The King's private Secretary Lord Knollys, wrote later to the Judge expressing his Majesty's wish that clemency should be shown in the case, which was really of the nature of a political offence arising out of the grievances under which Ireland is suffering.

The King has shown by this action, as well as by other gracious acts since his accession to the throne, that he sympathizes deeply with the people of Ireland, and that he is disposed to conciliate them to a degree unprecedented since the union of Great Britain and Ireland. We should be pleased to see a like spirit of conciliation manifested by the people of Ireland and their representatives toward the King and the people of England, who have shown already their willingness to unite in following the King's conciliatory lead.

Under such circumstances it is to be regretted that the City Council of Dublin has refused to make an address of welcome to the King on the occasion of his Majesty's visit to Ireland.

The Land Purchase Bill also, which passed in the House of Commons by an unprecedented majority, and which will remove the worst of the grievances under which the people of Ireland labor, is also due largely to the influence exercised by the King in the direction of pacifying Ireland, and making the country prosperous. It would surely have been a gracious act on the part of the Dublin Council to have shown their appreciation of the King's graciousness, by welcoming him to Ireland with all their heart, and we are sorry they have not done so.

While writing thus we are fully aware that there are centuries of oppression of Ireland to be atoned for, but the spirit of conciliation now manifested by the people of England should be met in a like spirit by representatives of the people of Ireland, whether in Parliament or in the Municipal Councils. We feel convinced that the Dublin Council in their action do not reflect the spirit which animates the people of Ireland generally in their surly attitude on the present occasion.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETIES.

The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, although late in coming into the harvest field, seems to have already taken a leading position therein. The despatch from Dublin given below speaks for itself: it should prove an effective fling to Catholic zeal for the Truth throughout Canada. Catholic Truth Societies were brought into existence in several Canadian cities and towns a few years ago, but of late, with one or two exceptions, nothing has been heard as to their doings. The following is the despatch referred to:

Dublin, June 29.—"It developed at to-day's meeting of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Tuam, that the work of the quarter just closed has brought the number of the society branches in the country up to one thousand. This showing is regarded as a matter of natural congratulation, both from a Catholic and from an Irish point of view. The society distributed 100,000 booklets by means of the various branches during the last three months. All this literature was devoted to consolidating the religious and political sentiments of the Irish people. Additional branches will be rapidly established in 1100 parishes throughout Ireland."

unable to state for a certainty whether medical treatment would have saved the sick child. At the coroner's investigation held on this case on June 29th, Coroner Young explained to the jury the importance of the judgment in the Lewis appeal case in the present instance to the effect that medical attendance is to be regarded as a necessity of life.

THE INDULGENCE OF THE PORTUQUCLA.

From the New World.

The end of August annually reminds the faithful and zealous soul of the great St. Francis, who was not only similar to our Lord and Redeemer for being born in a stable, practicing extreme poverty, and being favored with the sacred five wounds, but also by feeling deep compassion for the poor sinners. Our Saviour was accused of conversing and eating with the sinners, and He wept over the impenitent sinners of Jerusalem. St. Francis endeavored to bring his fellow-men to repentance by speaking to their hearts, and he prayed to God for their conversion. Yes, even wept often and protractedly when he considered how so many were heedlessly continuing in sin and thus hastening to their temporal and eternal destruction. He wept so much over the suffering of our Lord, and the indifference and carelessness of the world, that he nearly lost his sight. Our Lord, seeing the glowing heart of His servant lamenting the offenses of men to his God and his all, was much pleased, hearing the suppliant prayers of his ardent intercession. At one time when St. Francis was again fervently praying for the conversion of sinners, an angel urged him to go quickly into his beloved chapel, called Portuqucla. He hastened there and saw the most wonderful spectacle. Our dear Lord appeared over the tabernacle, his face beaming with infinite kindness and his most glorious Mother Mary at his side, and both surrounded by a host of bright angels. St. Francis prostrated himself in deep adoration and sweet ecstasy. But Jesus bade him rise and ask a favor for his poor sinners. And St. Francis said: "Merciful Lord, grant to all the sinners coming into this chapel and praying with a contrite heart, a full forgiveness of all their sins, and the punishment thereof." When Jesus seemed to hesitate, saying: "This is something very great, what dost thou ask?" St. Francis turned with touching simplicity to the refuge of sinners, to plead with Him for the poor sinners.

Thereupon Jesus granted the extraordinary Indulgence of Portuqucla. For two hundred years this Indulgence was confined to that little chapel of the Portuqucla, which was each second of August, the scene of a wondrous gathering of penitents. After this the Pope was moved to extend it to all the Franciscan churches of the world.

Succeeding Popes have still further extended it to Churches where members of the Third Order meet, and even to other churches where no Franciscan church is available. The obligation of receiving Holy Communion, either on that day, Aug. 2nd, or the day before is required for all the Churches outside of Assisi, however.

Confession and Communion are all that is necessary to the gaining of the Indulgence of the Portuqucla.

One may not gain it oftener than once for himself, but he can gain it as many as a hundred time for the souls in Purgatory if he can go in and pray and come out so often. There is no set form or duration of prayer. Five Our Fathers, and Hall Marys, and Glorias in union with the Sovereign Pontiff's prayers are recommended, but any form of prayer may be followed.

These decisions have now the force of law, unless they be reversed by a Superior Court, which is not likely to be done, and it is thus settled that the Canadian Courts will not tolerate neglect on the part of parents to provide proper medical treatment for their children under the pretext of giving them Christian Science treatment.

We have always been of the opinion that the so-called Christian Science treatment is a dangerous delusion, and we are accordingly gratified at this decision of the Court of Appeal, which we hope will have the effect of greatly lessening the danger, lest, through the Eddyite superstition, parents should continue to neglect the employment of proper remedies, and medical advice for their sick children. Through this neglect many deaths have occurred during the last few years both in Canada and the United States, and it is full time that it should be made sure that children in danger of death from serious maladies shall be protected in their natural right to be properly cared for by their parents, and not left to die through the culpable neglect of superstitious parents.

The so-called Christian Science treatment is grossly misnamed. It is not upheld either by Christian or Scientific teaching, and should be called by its proper name, Eddyism, or any other designation which will not allow it to do mischief by means of an attractive and deceptive name.

There is another case of alleged maltreatment of a child in Toronto named Hilda Frazee, who died of scarlet fever. It is alleged, apparently on good grounds, that there was the same neglect on the part of parents in this case, though the postmortem examination was delayed so long after death in this instance, that medical men were

received private information of Pope's illness, and soon after allowed to enter the Vatican, but Laponi having given orders that all conveyances should be sent to Practical, Pope Leo by Dr. Laponi and his assistants. Even his mother and his brother were allowed to infringe upon their accuracy in the progress of the Pontiff's illness. The Pontiff was sent to Ludovico Pecci, the Pope, who lives at birthplace of his Holiness the Pontiff's illness.

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THE POPE DYING.

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On the eve of our going to press the sad intelligence was received that the death at any moment was expected of the most remarkable man in modern history, the great Pope Leo XIII.

There has not been in the world for many generations a man whose life and whose life-work will occupy so large a place in the history of mankind. He governed the Church with a prudence and a love that will serve to make his name honored and revered for generations to come. And Catholics will not be alone in this regard, for it may with perfect truth be said that the people of all nations and all creeds revered the noble soul now passing to its reward.

The solemn and beautifully impressive ceremony of administering the Last Sacraments took place at the bedside of His Holiness Pope Leo on July 5. The venerable Pontiff's pale and emaciated face, almost as white as the pillow on which it rested, showed little sign of life, except the keen, glittering eyes, always one of his most striking features. Around the bed were grouped the Noble Guards, in their glittering uniform, the Knights of the Cloak and Sword in the picturesque medieval costume of black with white ruffs, twenty-five Cardinals, all the members of the Sacred College were present in the room, seated at the bedside of the great Pontiff. Their sweeping crimson robes, the whole forming a scene of rich yet subdued coloring. The whole of the Pontifical family, headed by Cardinal Rampollo, and including all the private chamberlains, was there. Nearest to the bed stood the imposing figure of the Cardinal Grand Penitentiary, Serafino Vannutelli, with the confession of the departing Pontiff. Then the Holy Viaticum was administered, also Extreme Unction. Pope Leo recited his Confession of Faith, as formulated by the Council of Trent, and the words of absolution and the formula of indulgence in *articulo mortis* were solemnly pronounced by the Grand Penitentiary. The heads of the great religious orders who were present granted the Pope the special indulgences which they have the privilege of conferring. Then came the touching and concluding prayers for a passing soul, and part of the Gospel, the Lord's Passion. As the last words died away all fell on their knees, the Pontiff, raising his almost transparent fingers, and pronouncing his benediction on the Sacred College and on all present, and then sank back on the pillows. There was scarcely a tearful eye in the whole assemblage, and the sobs of the Pope's relatives were plainly heard. Deep silence followed, only broken by murmured prayers or pious ejaculations. In the portion of the Loggia of Raphael, adjoining the Papal apartments, were the families of the great-grandson of Count Morigi, the Pope's nephews, Rome, Monday, July 6, 3 a. m.—"God's will be done. Who would have believed it when only ten days ago I was presiding over a public consistory?" murmured feebly Pope Leo as he felt himself late last evening sinking into a sleep which lasted but three hours, until expiring on his deathbed. Though hovering on the brink of death the life of the Pontiff is still prolonged by means of strong stimulants and concentrated nourishment, and while he is still alive his wonderful vitality may again resist and conquer the attack of his illness. Late last evening after the administration of the last sacraments the Pope seemed less restless. The Pontiff is lying on a small bed drawn up to a window overlooking the piazza of St. Peter's. The chamber is very large and draped with green curtains. The only picture in the room is an antique Madonna, and the sole ornament of a great ivory crucifix. The interior of the Vatican during the early hours of this morning testified to the conviction that the passing of Pope Leo is near. The courtyard damazo is filled with the carriages of the Cardinals. Cardinal Satolli drove to Rome from Frascati last evening. In the courtyard drawn up the carriages of the Cardinals and of many notables. The ante-chamber of the palace were thronged all through the night with members of the Church, high nobles and princes of the diplomatic corps. Telegrams of inquiry have been received from several of the monarchs of Europe. Emperor William expressed deepest regret at the illness of the Pope, and the hope that he would speedily recover.

An official communication of the true condition of the Pope has been made to Cardinal Rampollo as Papal Secretary of State, and Cardinal Gregorio Di Santo Stefano, as dean of the Sacred College, and Camerlengo. The other Cardinals

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On the eve of our going to press the sad intelligence was received that the death at any moment was expected of the most remarkable man in modern history, the great Pope Leo XIII.

There has not been in the world for many generations a man whose life and whose life-work will occupy so large a place in the history of mankind. He governed the Church with a prudence and a love that will serve to make his name honored and revered for generations to come. And Catholics will not be alone in this regard, for it may with perfect truth be said that the people of all nations and all creeds revered the noble soul now passing to its reward.

The solemn and beautifully impressive ceremony of administering the Last Sacraments took place at the bedside of His Holiness Pope Leo on July 5. The venerable Pontiff's pale and emaciated face, almost as white as the pillow on which it rested, showed little sign of life, except the keen, glittering eyes, always one of his most striking features. Around the bed were grouped the Noble Guards, in their glittering uniform, the Knights of the Cloak and Sword in the picturesque medieval costume of black with white ruffs, twenty-five Cardinals, all the members of the Sacred College were present in the room, seated at the bedside of the great Pontiff. Their sweeping crimson robes, the whole forming a scene of rich yet subdued coloring. The whole of the Pontifical family, headed by Cardinal Rampollo, and including all the private chamberlains, was there. Nearest to the bed stood the imposing figure of the Cardinal Grand Penitentiary, Serafino Vannutelli, with the confession of the departing Pontiff. Then the Holy Viaticum was administered, also Extreme Unction. Pope Leo recited his Confession of Faith, as formulated by the Council of Trent, and the words of absolution and the formula of indulgence in *articulo mortis* were solemnly pronounced by the Grand Penitentiary. The heads of the great religious orders who were present granted the Pope the special indulgences which they have the privilege of conferring. Then came the touching and concluding prayers for a passing soul, and part of the Gospel, the Lord's Passion. As the last words died away all fell on their knees, the Pontiff, raising his almost transparent fingers, and pronouncing his benediction on the Sacred College and on all present, and then sank back on the pillows. There was scarcely a tearful eye in the whole assemblage, and the sobs of the Pope's relatives were plainly heard. Deep silence followed, only broken by murmured prayers or pious ejaculations. In the portion of the Loggia of Raphael, adjoining the Papal apartments, were the families of the great-grandson of Count Morigi, the Pope's nephews, Rome, Monday, July 6, 3 a. m.—"God's will be done. Who would have believed it when only ten days ago I was presiding over a public consistory?" murmured feebly Pope Leo as he felt himself late last evening sinking into a sleep which lasted but three hours, until expiring on his deathbed. Though hovering on the brink of death the life of the Pontiff is still prolonged by means of strong stimulants and concentrated nourishment, and while he is still alive his wonderful vitality may again resist and conquer the attack of his illness. Late last evening after the administration of the last sacraments the Pope seemed less restless. The Pontiff is lying on a small bed drawn up to a window overlooking the piazza of St. Peter's. The chamber is very large and draped with green curtains. The only picture in the room is an antique Madonna, and the sole ornament of a great ivory crucifix. The interior of the Vatican during the early hours of this morning testified to the conviction that the passing of Pope Leo is near. The courtyard damazo is filled with the carriages of the Cardinals. Cardinal Satolli drove to Rome from Frascati last evening. In the courtyard drawn up the carriages of the Cardinals and of many notables. The ante-chamber of the palace were thronged all through the night