



VOL. XXXA.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

Sketch of the Illustrious Head of the Newly Created Archdiocese of Kingston.

In another column we print the announcement from Rome to the effect that Kingdon has been raised to the metropolitan rank, with the diocese of Peterboro, and a new diocese likely to be formed out of the counties of Grenville, Stormont and Glengarry, with Cornwall as the Episcopal See, as suffragans. There is no diocese in all Canada more worthy of metropolitan honor nor any Bishop in the Dominion better qualified for the Archiepiscopal dignity than Bishop Cleary.

DR. CLEARY'S CAREER.

James Vincent Cleary is sprung from a tribe which flourished originally in the county of Kerry. A branch of the family occupied a territory in Donegal, their chiefs having been made historians to the O'Donnell's of Tyrconnell. Another branch of the O'Clearies lived as a tribe in a district known now as the county of Caravan; but the most distinguished of their imperishable memories which they have won in the history of Ireland by their patriotic and pious services, are the Annals of the Four Masters. James Vincent Cleary was devoted to the service of the sanctuary from his boyhood. When quite a youth he was sent as a student of divinity to Rome. Having distinguished himself there by his superior talents, he was recommended to his superiors by his grace of cardinals, and he was invited at the close of a few years study in the Holy City to return to Ireland; and through the influence of his patron, the Most Rev. Dr. Foran, was appointed to a vacancy in the classes at Maynooth. He carried off in the contests at that school the highest honors in philosophy, theology and critical studies of Holy Writ.

STUDIES OF HOLY WRIT.

Elevated to the priesthood, his thirst for learning led him soon after his ordination to enter on a still further and higher course of study at the famous school which has done so much in the contribution of lights to the Hierarchy of the Church, in Spain, Mexico and South America—the College of Salamanca. Having obtained high honors in that institution the Rev. Father Cleary was invited by his diocesan, the Bishop of Waterford, to return to Ireland, and to take charge of the Catholic Theology and Biblical Exposition in that nursery of Catholic learning in the city of Waterford—St. John's College. A charter from Pope Pius IX., having been obtained by the Hierarchy of Ireland for the granting of degrees by the Catholic university, the very delicate and important duty of holding the first public examination for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, was conferred on the learned of the Protestant university and of even the Queen's colleges, was assigned to the young but distinguished

PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY

at St. John's, Rev. Father Cleary, the first who discharged the duties of that office since the time of Henry VIII. Such an acuteness of logic and such a breadth of learning were shown by the reverend examiner that he received from the Senate of the university the merita-degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the further tribute to his fine gifts and great acquirements of the appointment as permanent examiner of students in the theology and sacred literature. Promoted subsequently to the Presidency of St. John's College, in the city of Waterford, he found an opportunity to add to his reputation for learning a high reputation as a disciplinarian and administrator. His noble service in that school is testified in fruitful work of religion throughout the world by the zeal and learning of many missionary priests. At the National Synod of the Catholic Church in Ireland, held in the College of Maynooth during 1875, the Most Rev. Dr. Power, the Bishop of Waterford, brought with him to that high Council, Father Cleary as his Lordship's theological adviser, with the result that the Synod appointed his reverence to the secretaryship of one of the most important committees then charged with duties.

RETURN FROM THE STRUD

In 1875, the Rev. James Vincent Cleary was appointed Vicar of the Diocese of Waterford, and assigned to the offices of the altar as parish priest of Dungarvan. Resigning his Presidency of St. John's College, to the great regret of the professors and students, he entered on his new functions with zeal and ability which have shown the variety of his powers in the accomplishment of many good works in a few years. His grace of manner, his varied acquirements, and his distinguished but unpretending piety, drew the Catholics of the town of Dungarvan around him as children around a beloved father, and soon gave him such an influence over them as bore fruit in fine results. In the ancient spirit of the church Father Cleary is a lover of the arts; and having determined to commemorate his pastorship at Dungarvan, while doing at the same time a noble work of his Master, he appointed the congregation to sustain him in replacing the fourteen windows of their church by fourteen others of beautiful design in stained glass. Each of these works of art cost \$250; and was paid for by each of fourteen families of the congregation, which were obtained into that pious liberality by the pastor.

ZEAL OF THEIR PASTOR.

The windows thus provided for, his reverence undertook, in the next place, to enrich the interior of his church with stained Stations of the Cross, at a cost of \$1,750. Appealing once again to the generosity of his flock he was once again perfectly successful; for distributing the burden, as in the case of the stained windows, he found eleven able and willing to unite in paying towards the cost of the eleven Stations a contribution of \$125 each. In four years of his charge of the parish of Dungarvan he has given proof of his ardent taste and religious zeal in the addition to the church of art at an aggregate cost of over \$5,000. When the hand of God sent famine on the land of his labor Father Cleary's heart went out in loving sorrow to the poor. On the more prosperous of his own flock he labored in the past in private, giving out, as was said by the Guardian of Kivran, from the lamp of life to feed.

A Terrible Crime.

A BRANTVILLE, TEXAS, August 4.—Mamie Allison, aged 15, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning by her sister, aged 5, who failed to notify the neighbors of the fact, although friends were living not a thousand feet away. The girl's parents had left home Sunday not to return until Wednesday. Wednesday a neighbor called to hire Allison to do some work, and the young girl told him her father would return that day but could not do any work as her sister

was dead, adding "But don't tell any one until pa comes home." Physicians who examined the body found that the most terrible crime had been committed and the found had looked his victim to death. Great clots of blood were found under the skin, which was blackened and disfigured terribly from the throat down and over the breast and shoulders. The younger sister, it is said, was threatened with death by the fiend if she gave the alarm and was terror-stricken. Officers are working on a clue with little chance of success.

WILL THE POPE LEAVE ROME?

In Case of an Italian War, What Could be Done?

ROME, July 13.—The probability of the Pope's departure from Rome is still the chief subject of discussion here. It is remembered that two months ago the Bishop of Barcelona wrote to the Pope suggesting that if necessary for departure across Spain would undoubtedly furnish a refuge for His Holiness. The chief attraction of that country for such a residence is that it is determined not to take any part in the European conflagration that is threatening to break out every day. The efforts of the Pope are, it is said by persons in authority, strongly directed to prevail upon the powers not to engage in warfare. There is no court in Europe so well supplied with information concerning the tendencies of politics and the probabilities of war as the Vatican is. Hence His Holiness is aware of the danger that there is in the European conflagration of the question is presented when it is remembered that when the Church property throughout the country was sold, the proceeds were placed in the Italian Funds and a small percentage paid to the clergy for their support and for the maintenance of public worship. Much of the property was indeed willfully sequestered and the proceeds absorbed by the Government. But the general rule is that which I have first mentioned. The property of the Propaganda has, as is well known, been submitted to this conversion and a percentage of the proceeds, after the reduction of most burdensome taxes, is paid to that institution.

In case of a war in which Italy may be engaged—and it is scarcely possible that there should be a war in which she can avoid what becomes of the Italian Funds? The Church and clergy will be reduced to a most pitiable state. Even Mr. Gladstone, who has always been friendly towards Italy, sees great danger ahead. Writing in the Nineteenth Century for May, "Italy in 1888-9," he says: "And indeed the taxation of the country has reached a point so burdensome to the population as to excite wonder at the patience with which it is borne, and also to suggest the question, if such be the strain of peace, where is the margin for the doubled or trebled impositions which war might bring about; and are these vast outlays the way to power, or to impotence?" Next Monday the Holy Father will begin his daily residence in the Vatican Gardens. It was constructed for Pope Pius IV., by the architect, Pirro Ligorio, over three centuries ago, and is decorated with paintings by Barocci, Fedrici Zucari and Santi di Titi, and a series of bas-reliefs in terra-cotta collected by Canova. It was here that Pius VII. received ladies of distinction who were admitted to an audience. He is asserted to have used for the use of Leo XIII., and his papers and books have, to a certain extent, been transferred to that spot. He will work here in the very hot day of the present summer with more comfort than in the Vatican. Such a change is required by the Pontiff at this time, when the thermometer reaches regularly 95 in the shade. It is asserted that the Catholic journals of Rome that telegrams from ecclesiastics sent to the Vatican have never been delivered. The subject of these telegrams was the expression of sympathy with the Pope at the outrage to religion and decency committed by the inauguration of the Giordano monument. The withholding of the telegrams has been discovered by the senders mailing the same words to the Pope. If for a question so insignificant as that of Giordano Bruno the Italian Government suppresses telegrams, what is it likely to do when great interests are at stake? Day by day the feeling gathers strength that the Pope must be free.—The Pilot.

CANADA—"FOREWARNED, FORE-ARMED."

[From the Catholic Standard.] A few days ago we casually noticed, on a news-stand, a cartoon representing "Miss Canada with her arm in that of Uncle Sam's," on the same side of a turn-stile, and with only one bar of the stiles between them. Canada is represented as gazing with anxiety and perplexity at two school-houses. Over the one which is nearest to Canada there is a cross, and also a flag, on the other of which is the inscription, "Public (French) School." In front of this school is the figure of a Catholic clergyman closing up the rear of a procession of children entering the school-house. On the front end of the other school-house which is nearest to "Uncle Sam" is an inscription in letters, "U. S. Public School," and the United States flag flies over it. Below the cartoon are the words, "Annexation the only remedy," followed by a legend representing "Uncle Sam" as saying (pointing to the Catholic French Public School), "That's not English, you know, but you can make it quite American." The underlying thoughts is unmistakable. It is that the abolition of French Public Schools and Catholic Public Schools in Canada will be a real and serious consequence of Canada's union with the United States; and that those Canadians who are striving to abolish these schools will most easily secure the accomplishment of their wishes by annexation to this country. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, runs the old proverb; and doubtless the majority of our Canadian friends who see this cartoon will accept the warning it contains. In fact, many of them have anticipated it. There is one barrier in the way of a Union between the United States and Canada which, under existing circumstances, makes it impossible for the Canadians to consent to incorporation into the American Union. It is the idolatrous worship accorded by the majority of the people of the United States, and the anti-Catholic bigotry of a large number of them. It was this latter element that rendered it impossible, as the outset of our war with Great Britain for Independence, for the Canadians to accede to the proffers made to them by the Commissioners of the Thirteen Colonies. The Canadians at that time would not have been willing to break with Great Britain and cast in

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned From all Quarters of the Globe.

A new church is to be erected at Gloverville, N.Y. The Catholic population of Australasia is 800,000. Cardinal Lavigne is recovering at Lucerne, Switzerland. Very Rev. Anton Thoma of Munich, Bavaria, has been appointed Bishop of Passau, Germany. The cornerstone of the chapel of the Little Sisters, Springfield, Kan., was laid recently. Twenty Sisters of the Irish Order of Mercy conduct a school for poor children in Mayence, Germany. Rev. Father Lacasse, of the Oblate Order, has received 600 Indians into the Church in British North America. Bishop Corbet of Kilda is about to bring a number of volunteer missionaries to Victoria, South Australia. Since the advent of Bishop Wadhams to Ogdensburg, N. Y., he has confirmed in the city 3,523 persons. Rev. Abbe Marcoux, ex-vice-rector of Laval, has left for a trip to Murray Bay. The Abbe has received a year's leave of absence. Senor Flores, the President of the Republic of Ecuador, telegraphed to the Vatican his protest against the Bruno celebration. His Grace Archbishop Fabre, visited officially thirty-six parishes this year, out of two hundred which are in the Arch-diocese of Montreal. Rev. M. O'Carroll, pastor of St. Mary's, Oskaloosa, Ia., has been selected to represent the state of Iowa at the Paris Exposition. Rev. Frederick Rooker, of Albany diocese, has just been appointed Vice Rector of the American College, Rome, as a convert. A young Japanese lady, a daughter of one of the most distinguished families in Yokohama, is about to become a sister of charity. About 95,000 pilgrims from Canada and the United States are said to have visited the Canadian shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre so far this year.

In the Philippine Islands there are 517 Spanish Dominican priests; they have 69 parishes and 22 missions, and minister to 650,000 souls. Students of the Paulist Order in New York will proceed to Washington in the fall to prosecute their studies in the new Catholic University there. There are 700,000 pupils attending the Catholic primary schools in the United States, not to speak of the great number of academies and colleges. There are 800,000 Catholic Poles in the United States. Detroit, Mich., has a Polish seminary for the education of ecclesiastical students. The Bishop of Piacenza has arranged for the appointment of chaplains to the Italian emigrant ships sailing from Genoa to South America.

In connection with Cardinal Lavigne's crusade there are now one hundred and fifty Catholic anti-slavery societies in Germany, with 300,000 members. Sister Mary Phillips, in the world Sarah Lily, is dead. The sad event took place at the convent of the Sisters of Charity, Stephens Green, Dublin. The Pope, at a recent audience, gave permission to Mrs. Margaret O'Kavanagh, who went to Rome from Australia, to establish a religious order for the promotion of temperance. The Sisters of Charity have decided to make Colfax their headquarters for the eastern part of Washington Territory and will erect there a mother house, a college, day school and hospital.

A meeting was held recently at Brussels (representatives of all the Belgian universities, in order to arrange for the formation of a general association of Belgian Catholic students. Brooklyn seems to have a special attraction for Catholic literary men. The editors of seven of the Catholic papers and the heads of two of the largest Catholic publication houses are Brooklyn residents. George Bechtel, the brewer, who died on the 15th inst., built a hospital on Staten Island, recently, and was awaiting the convenience of Archbishop Corrigan to deed it to him for the society of St. Francis.

The "Independence Belge," of Brussels, has a Roman correspondent who asserts that the successor to Pope Leo XIII will be Cardinal Lavigne, the preacher of the new crusade against the African slave traffic. The Congregation of Rites held a meeting on the 25th of June in presence of the Holy Father, to discuss the miracles of the venerable Pimpie Marie Perotti, who was one of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Catholicity is making headway in Holland. Although the Protestant religion has been for a long time the established religion of Holland, there are 370 vacancies for the Protestant ministry, and only seven candidates therefor. The Sultan has sent the Order of the Medjidie to Prince Julius Toulmin-Borghese in recognition of his generous support of various Catholic establishments engaged in educational and charitable works in the Ottoman Empire. The Institute of the Irish Presentation Brothers has just received its final confirmation by the Holy See. Two of the Superiors from Cork have been in Rome for several months concerning the matter, and have just left for Ireland. Senor Goyensche, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to the Holy See, has published a protest against the insults to the Sagrada Pontific and the Church, perpetrated on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument to Giordano Bruno.

The new Church of Our Lady of Victory, the only Catholic Church between New Brunswick and South Albany, N. J., was dedicated at Sayreville by Bishop O'Farrell of Trenton, in the presence of a large number of people. There were many prominent priests of the diocese present and the ceremonies were very impressive. We learn from the last number of *Les Missionnaires* to hand, of the death of Mr. Ragny, Vice Apostolic of Manchuria. This illustrious confessor of the faith was born in Pottiers in 1848, set out for China immediately after his ordination in 1871, and was appointed Bishop of Tsingtau and Vice Apostolic

of Manchuria on 28th March, 1888. He was consecrated at Peking on the 9th September following, and found on his return to his mission that the country was ravaged by a terrible inundation. The Archbishop of Montreal has authorized the cure and rector of churches in his diocese to make a procession to ask for fair weather. The prayers used are indicated in the ritual under the head *Processio ad postulandum rituatatem*. Judge O'Brien, of the New York supreme court, has just rendered an important decision in regard to hospitals. St. Vincent's hospital brought suit for exemption from taxation, its counsel showing that it was maintained for relieving the indigent sick and that the money received from pay patients was used to help those who could not pay. The city lost. Cardinal Simeoni, the Prefect of Propaganda, has forwarded to Father Nugent, through Mr. Jacobini, a beautiful portable altar, with vestments, chalice, ciborium, and all the appliances requisite for the celebration of Mass. The altar is fitted up in a rich oak case. It was presented to the Holy Father on the occasion of his Jubilee by Messames Reggi, Masselino. The Church is making very rapid progress in the State of New Hampshire. It is steadily increasing the number of Catholic members in the State Legislature in one satisfactory index of this progress. In 1881 there were six Catholics in the House of Representatives; in 1883, nine; in 1885, ten; in 1887, nineteen; and this year there are twenty-four, most of them bearing well-known Irish names. In the early part of this century the Church may be said to have had no newspapers to add to its means in the English language. Now Catholics who read our language can find papers published in England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, Ceylon, Malacca and some minor places. The Catholic papers in English bid fair to outnumber all others. The School Sisters of Notre Dame who are to teach in the parochial school of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, (Mission Church), Newbury, will arrive in Boston some time this month. These Sisters are of the same community as those who conduct so acceptably the parochial schools at St. John's Church, Canton, and the Church of the Immaculate conception, Malden. Their American Mother House is at Milwaukee, Wis.

Under the law for the preservation of historical monuments, the Federal Council of Switzerland has made a grant of 30,000 francs towards the restoration of the Convent of Koenigsfeld in Argau. This famous convent was founded by the Empress Elizabeth and Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where the Emperor Albert was assassinated. In 1826 the convent was suppressed; it is now to be restored with the sanction and help of the Swiss Government. The first provincial council of the Bishops of Japan is to be held next year on the feast of St. Joseph, at the tomb of Mr. Fetsjoen, the founder of the mission of Japan. The synod will coincide in date with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the rediCOVERY of the Japanese Christians, the descendants of those converted by St. Francis Xavier and his successors. This event took place on March 19th, 1854, at which period the old persecuting edicts against Christianity were still in force. Father Anacleto, O. S. F., rector of St. Anthony's Church, New York City, was last week chosen by the Chapter of the Holy Trinity, New York, Provincial of the New York and New England Province of the Order of St. Francis Xavier and his successors. This event took place on March 19th, 1854, at which period the old persecuting edicts against Christianity were still in force. The Diocese of Detroit, Mich., has been one of the very few in the United States in which the Sisterhood of St. Joseph was unrepresented. Bishop Foley has, however, invited a colony from the Motherhouse of the Diocese of Brooklyn, St. Joseph's Convent, Flatbush, L. I., and they have accepted. Their maternal home will be the Borgess Hospital at Kalamazoo. They will also have charge of the Diocesan Male Orphan Asylum, which will be located in the building recently occupied as St. Francis Seminary at Monroe. The community at present numbers eleven Sisters. The novitiate will soon be opened, and already six applications for entrance have been received from young ladies who desire to devote their lives to the service of God and their neighbor. Mrs. Eugene Blanchet, a French Canadian lady, gives in the journal of Trois Riviere the following account of a miraculous cure effected in her case at the shrine of our Lady of the Holy Rosary at Cape Magdalen: "For several months I suffered from an ailment in the foot which seemed incurable. All the aid of men of skill had been employed with no effect. Then, feeling the impotence of human means, I addressed myself to Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, no longer expecting help but from her, and I promised nine daily visits to her venerated sanctuary at Cape Magdalen with a promise that if I were healed I would publish my cure for the glory of Our Lady of the Rosary. I carried out my plan and made my novitiate. The Virgin of the Rosary deigned to hear me and I was healed. That was several months ago, and the ailment, which disappeared has not returned in any other form. I therefore come to fulfill the last part of my promise, and testify as publicly as possible to the mercy and the power of our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary.

There is to be a universal consensus of opinion the Rev. Father Denis O'Donnell, D. D., President of Assumption College, Sandwich, will be the successor of Bishop Walsh in the See of London. If the Holy See decide on making this appointment it will give occasion for feelings and expressions of deepest gratitude amongst the Catholics of the whole Province of Ontario. Father O'Donnell may be called the founder of the flourishing college of which he is today the president. He began this work under circumstances which would have discouraged most and unnumbered men. But Father O'Donnell is not of the sort to be discouraged. He felt God's call, and resolved that come what might he would be to that call faithful. And faithful he has been, and successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. Father O'Donnell has also, besides his work in the college and parish of Sandwich, rendered the diocese of London and the Province generally the services which an exemplary life, genuine good counsel, extraordinary foresight, amiability of manner and unshaken devotion to duty can confer.—United Canada.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., August 2.—The spiritual retreats of the Sisters of St. Mary from the other ten convents in this country and Canada to the home or mother house here, ended yesterday. This year the members from the Western and Southern houses found it difficult to reach here, the expense being great. However, there have been a large number who have been coming and going. The order is building a new convent at Fort Worth, Texas, which will be a beauty of architectural design. This summer three candidates made their profession of faith. The new members were then named Sister Boyala, Sister Henrietta and Sister Justina. Two others, Sister Thelma and Sister Leo, received the habit, while Miss Anna McNally, of Kansas and Miss Alphonsine Canchon, of Montreal, and aspirants for membership. Whatever mitigates the woe or increases the happiness of one is a just criterion of righteousness. One should not quarrel without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Nearly all of Spokane Falls, W. T., Laid Waste by Fire.

LOSS NEARLY \$14,000,000.

SPokane Falls, W. T., August 5.—The entire business portion of this city was burned last night. Twenty-five blocks were burned to ashes. The estimated loss is \$14,000,000. The fire started at 7 o'clock in a lodging house on Railroad avenue. The fire department came on the scene quickly, but owing to the lack of water, the flames quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings and was soon beyond control. The flames jumped across the street to the Ross house and the Pacific hotel. By this time a strong wind sprang up and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The firemen were powerless. Attempts made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in its path were useless. From the Pacific hotel the fire swept across First street to the frame building in the next block and soon it reached the heart of the city. The block of two storey brick buildings on Riverside avenue was easily carried away. The fire communicated to the magnificent Hyde block, a four storey building, taking in the whole square between Mill and Howard streets on Riverside avenue. Post and Mill streets were quickly licked up, including the Grand hotel. From here the waves of flame poured into the adjoining square on the right, containing the Frankfort block, the largest building in the city. The Frankfort cost a quarter of a million. It withstood the fire for some time but finally disappeared. The Arlington hotel was now in flames. Suddenly a man was seen to jump from the second story. He arose and started to run down Howard street, but was overcome by the heat and fell. Several people rushed to his assistance and carried him to a place of safety. He was a pitiable sight having been roasted alive, the skin peeling off all over his body. The unfortunate was Charles Davis. He died at once to-day. The fire next leaped across Howard street, and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens streets was a mass of red hot ashes. The next structure to succumb was the large Tuttle block, and from there the conflagration went whirling through the solid block of four storey brick buildings, including the post office between Stevens and Washington streets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of material. From the place of origin the fire had meanwhile taken another direction, leaping across Sprague street to the Opera house, and thence over Riverside avenue, the solid block of four storey brick buildings, including the post office between Stevens and Washington streets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of material. The river prevented the fire doing further damage, and was the means of saving all the big flouring and lumber mills. Three hours sufficed to complete the awful destruction. The only business block left standing is the Crescent block. Riverside avenue was saved by tearing down intervening buildings. Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread scarcely anything was saved. Provisions are scarce and will only last a short time. The city council met to-day and appointed a committee on relief. It was decided that provisions should be sent for and the needy supplied free. The institution in conduct of the city water works was denounced by the council for neglecting his duty, he being away at the time of the fire. The big pumps were not connected and as a result there was scarcely any pressure. Had the contrary been the case the fire would have been easily got under control. The militia is out in force and all persons without passes are forbidden to enter the burnt districts. Fire on the seven banks destroyed were again doing business to-day, all being located in the Crescent block. The people wear a cheerful air and bear their losses bravely. Many business men have already signified their intention to rebuild.

The Very Rev. Father Tabaret. The statue of the late Very Rev. Father Tabaret, published by the Alumni of the College of Ottawa, through the offices of the Grace Archbishop Dubanel, during the latter's visit to Rome, last winter, has arrived in this city, and is an excellent likeness of the venerable founder of Ottawa's Catholic University. The statue will be erected on the Colleve grounds, in front of the massive buildings of the institution, facing Wilbur street. With the pedestal now being prepared by the Granite Company, it will stand fifteen or sixteen feet from the base, and prove a veritable monument of the Alumni's esteem for one they all venerated as a father. It will besides be an ornament to the whole city, of which Father Tabaret was so long a foremost figure. Not one of Ottawa's citizens loved this city more than he, not one who expended his money more liberally in watching with deeper pride and hearing interest its growth, not one contributed more of his means and his energy to assist in its development. Father Tabaret had faith in Ottawa and in Canada. He was, in fact, more Canadian than the Canadians themselves. Hence do we all revere his memory; hence may we justly expect that the ceremony of his statue's unveiling will be one of the most interesting events ever witnessed in the capital city of Canada.—United Canada.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., August 2.—The spiritual retreats of the Sisters of St. Mary from the other ten convents in this country and Canada to the home or mother house here, ended yesterday. This year the members from the Western and Southern houses found it difficult to reach here, the expense being great. However, there have been a large number who have been coming and going. The order is building a new convent at Fort Worth, Texas, which will be a beauty of architectural design. This summer three candidates made their profession of faith. The new members were then named Sister Boyala, Sister Henrietta and Sister Justina. Two others, Sister Thelma and Sister Leo, received the habit, while Miss Anna McNally, of Kansas and Miss Alphonsine Canchon, of Montreal, and aspirants for membership. Whatever mitigates the woe or increases the happiness of one is a just criterion of righteousness. One should not quarrel without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.

Important to Know. The following rubrical information concerning low, high and solemn high Mass is of great importance to Catholics generally, very crude ideas being entertained by some people regarding the matter. Non Catholic papers make ludicrous mistakes regarding the ceremonial of the Church, and even our Catholic exchanges sometimes get terms mixed as regards Mass being "said," "celebrated" or "sung." In the first place it is to be observed that as regards Masses of requiem, a low Mass is said; a high Mass, anniversary or month's mind, is celebrated; a solemn high Mass is sung. A low Mass of requiem cannot be said on Sundays, or within the octave of Epiphany, Easter, Pentecost, Corpus Christi, Nativity, St. Wednesday, Holy Week, Vigil of Epiphany, Pentecost, Saturday and on Doubles or days in which the office of the feast follows, or is combined with the feria (rites), said for a saint of the highest rite. As these Doubles occur frequently, a low Mass of requiem may not be said for weeks at a time. A high Mass of requiem, anniversary or month's mind, is celebrated, not being celebrated on the Nativity, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, Corpus Christi, Feasts of the Assumption, Immaculate Conception, St. John, St. Joseph, SS Peter and Paul, three last days of Holy Week, feast of the patron of the particular church, and on all days on which by Apostolic Indult a feast, the Forty Hours' Devotion for example, is transferred. The ordinary Mass of the day can be offered for the repose of soul and a funeral Mass can be said or celebrated on Sunday, provided it does not take the place of an ordinary Mass. Pastors and their clerical assistants are sometimes, in cases of necessity and by special permission, obliged to say an ordinary Mass, but general custom forbids a funeral Mass on Sunday as seldom said or celebrated, unless a guest priest is present. As regards the terms ordinary, simple, semi-doubles and doubles, the ordinary is not commemorative of a saint; the simple is commemorative of a saint of the lowest rite, and semi-doubles, like the doubles, of saints of the highest rite.

Quebec, August 1.—The Triduum commemorating the 26th anniversary of the foundation of the resulting order in Canada began this morning by a solemn Mass, celebrated with unusual splendour. The church of the Ursuline convent (where Montalamp expired) was resplendent with decorations and tapers. The band of B. battery was in attendance. When Cardinal Taschereau entered, attended by several Bishops of his palace, the band played a pompous march. Lieutenant-Governor Angers also assisted the service in state. Several Protestant gentlemen and ministers, who had been invited, attended the service.