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HEROIC JESUITS ARE HONORED.

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL.

Site of Former Labors Marked by Handsome Cross.

The missionary efforts of the Jesuits and their sufferings among the Iroquois who once reigned over what is now New York State were commemorated, last Monday afternoon, by the unveiling of a memorial cross at Boughton Hill, just south of the village of Victor, N.Y. It is one of the first memorials of the kind to be erected in that part of the state and there were present delegates from the Canandaigua, Victor and Rochester historical societies.

NOTED JESUIT SPEAKS.

Rev. J. F. Dougherty, of Canandaigua, was in charge of the arrangements, and there were present Bishop Thomas F. Hickey, of Rochester, Rev. John H. O'Rourke, of New York, a noted speaker of the Jesuit order. Mr. N. S. Olds, of Rochester Historical Society, spoke on "The Expedition of De Demoyville." Bishop Hickey unveiled the monument, loosening the folds of an American flag draped over the cross. The exercises took place on the porch of Herman Green's residence. Father Dougherty took occasion to thank Mr. Simons, who purchased the ground on which the monument stands.

The principal theme of Father O'Rourke's address was the simple heroism of the men who lost their lives as missionaries to the savages. He spoke with enthusiasm of Dr. Cook's dash for the North Pole, but drew a comparison between the world's outspoken commendation of that and the unassuming labors of the missionaries. He said, in part: "A man may fight because it is a duty which he owes to his country, to his flag. He may have a love for the whizz of bullet, or the smell of powder, but if he bears a mission because he owes his life to his country, that man will fight and win victories. Such were our forefathers."

THE NOBLEST SOLDIER.

"But there is another class of soldier—the soldier who fights, not for pay, not from a sense of duty, but from love and loyalty. He loves his country, her flag, the nation. He wants to be close up to his leader, under his standard.

"This is the stamp of man these missionaries were. They were on fire with love for the Saviour of the world who had died to save the savages that sailed the lakes and wandered the plains and trod the forest trails. These men felt and knew that the blessed Saviour was thirsting for the soul of the Indian as well as the white. He died for all and with Him there was no distinction.

"Their souls on fire with the love of the Master, they were no cowards; they cared not for gold or silver, their motive was nobler even than a sense of duty; they were filled with enthusiasm, with love.

"They were not men who wanted to do as little as they could for the Master, but all they could do; men who felt they could never do enough. They were men who preached the gospel in the threefold language of word, of deed, and noblest of all, in the language of blood. This is the lesson they teach. Are we learning? This is the lesson of those brave Catholic missionaries."

TELLS HEROIC TALE.

Bishop Hickey was the concluding speaker. He observed that the remarks of Mr. Olds and Father O'Rourke were so apt and complete as to leave him little to say. He congratulated the historical societies and the Society of Jesus on their choice of representatives at the unveiling. The bishop compared the monument to those he had observed with pride at Lexington and Concord, marking the spots where the Minute Men made history. It was fitting, he said, that the making of history in Western New York should be similarly marked, especially the great work done by the Jesuits 250 years ago.

"The Boughton Hill monument tells of sacrifice and marvellous heroism," said Bishop Hickey. "It stands for charity to all. The Catholic Church knows no distinction of race or color. The Church speaks with authority, but it teaches love to all men. The American republic will stand as long as its citizens labor together in love and brotherhood."—Buffalo Union and Times.

Good, If True.

The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, London, says: "The Vatican is following with keen interest the reports coming from England with regard to a possible appointment of an Irish re-

PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION.

POSITION WARMLY DISCUSSED.

Progress Cannot Be Made Until Teachers are Unhindered.

A great public meeting was held on Saturday at St. Eunan's College, Letterkenny, to discuss the position of public primary education in Ireland, says the London Tablet. The conference was organized by the Donegal Teachers' County Association, and the Bishop of Raphoe presided over a large attendance. Among the resolutions passed were the following: That, pending a full revision of the entire pension scheme we request Mr. Birrell to take effective steps to secure that ten years be added to the credit of those teachers who are forced to retire after 25 years' service. That the maximum pension should in each case be two-thirds of the total income to which the teacher is entitled by class or grade. That after 35 years' service for men and 30 years' service for women, teachers should have the option of retiring on a fraction of the full pension of their grade, proportionate to the number of years' service. That with all due allowance for demands on the time of children out of school, the attendance of children in this country during school-going years is much less regular than it ought to be, to the great loss of the children themselves, and that we respectfully recommend the close co-operation of managers, teachers, and parents in the endeavor to make the attendance of Donegal children a credit to all concerned.

SALARIES INSUFFICIENT.

That, considering the importance of their services to the State, the incomes of Irish National teachers are altogether insufficient, and we hold that in the educational interests of this country it is absolutely necessary that the scale of salaries be largely increased, and that in the absence of a favorable school record the increments should be annual and automatic. That, as even taking into account the small instalment of justice known as the Birrell Grant, the salaries of English and Scotch teachers for similar work are still 45 to 50 per cent. greater than those of Irish teachers, we offer our strongest protest against the continuance of this disparity, and we hold that it is the obvious duty of the Irish Government to take practical steps for the removal of what is not merely a grave injustice to Irish teachers, but a serious obstacle to National progress. That the progress of Irish in the schools of this country is a gratifying instance of what can be done for the advancement of education through the united efforts of parents, teachers, managers and board.

PARLIAMENT SHOULD PROVIDE EXPENSES.

That the expenses of the staff, accommodation, and appliances, necessary for the practical side of primary education suited to the wants of the people, should be provided in the parliamentary vote for primary education; and we rejoice that there is now a prospect of suitable provision being made for the proper heating, cleansing and sanitation of schools. That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived when the National teachers of Ireland should be no longer deprived of the ordinary rights of citizens. We therefore request the Commissioners of National Education to withdraw the rules whereby teachers are prohibited from taking any part, further than voting in the election of members of Parliament, District and County Councils, under penalty of withdrawal of salary. We further are of the opinion that until the Commissioners remove all restrictions on teachers exercising the privileges of citizenship, and until full civil rights are granted to them, they cannot maintain the dignity which their profession requires, and primary education cannot, therefore, make the progress that it would if teachers were more free and influential as members of the community.

representative to the Holy See, intended to act in reality as a diplomatic agent for the whole British Empire."

The Venerable Pope Pius IX.

A memorial urging the canonization of Pius IX. has been presented to Rome for examination. It sets forth a summary of the life of the great Pontiff. The memory of this gentle but much afflicted servant of God still clings to the Eternal City like fragrance from the fields of Heaven. Should he be raised to the company of the blessed the process whereby saints are made, will not seem mysterious to those who are still in via.

News From Catholic England.

Bishop of Liverpool Urges His Diocesans to Calmness--Catholic Federation Deserves Better of the People.

London, Sept. 2.—On Sunday last in every Catholic church in Liverpool, a pastoral from Bishop Whitehead was read, which was at once a protest and an appeal, in connection with the recent events which His Lordship describes as "a disgrace to the city." The patience with which Catholics have endured the campaign of abuse, misrepresentation, and even violence, carried on against them, is praised by the Bishop, who points out that the only excuse given for these Orange demonstrations was such a procession as may be seen any Sunday of the summer, passing unmolested through any of the other towns of England. But the Bishop realizes that his flock are but human, and their passive attitude is beginning to weaken as they perceive it is misinterpreted to mean fear by the bullies of Liverpool's slums. He therefore exhorts the clergy to use all their influence to calm angry religious passions, and stay all attempts at reprisals, and concludes by informing both priests and people that he has approved the appointment of an emergency Catholic Association, including representatives of the forty parishes of the city, to protect Catholic interests at this crisis, and help on the cause of good order.

ATTACK ON CHURCH URGED.

We may, however, look for these revolutionary methods of attack, so well exemplified by Liverpool, in other parts of the country shortly, if any serious attention is to be paid to a circular sent round during the week to the leading ministers of Nonconformity in the country. This precious document urges a combined and strenuous attack on the Catholic Church very much on the lines of Orange ferocity, and several well known Nonconformists propose preaching the non-persecution on public platform and in chapels immediately the autumn settles people in their native places once more. "A forward movement" is urged, and of course one of the principal objects to be achieved is the downfall of the Catholic Church. So between Orangeism, Modernism, Nonconformist, and political feud—of which more anon—it looks as though we may expect an arduous winter.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES.

In striking contrast to the scenes of bloodshed and violence which have characterized the last few Sundays in Liverpool, was the scene presented by the streets of Willeston—a northern suburb of London—on Sunday last. In the good old days when England rejoiced in the title of Our Lady's Dowry, Willeston, held one of her famous shrines. Though the glorious pile which once enclosed it has long ago been levelled with the dust, the ebony image of the Madonna, venerated far back into the Middle Ages, has now found a new home in the humble Church of St. Mary, having been preserved by pious hands throughout the penal times; and thanks to the Guild of Ransom pilgrims once more vended their steps to our Lady's new home. In brilliant weather there passed along the cool green boulevards of this semi-rural retreat a procession of priests, acolytes, League of the Cross Guards, Guilds of the Sacred Heart, Holy Family, St. Agnes and Children of Mary, all escorting a beautiful replica of the ancient statue to its destination in the ground of the convent of Jesus and Mary. The school children in white with soft floating veils and llover crowned heads, the bright green of Erin's men, the rich vestments of the clergy, and the handsome banners of the various confraternities, made a gracious and imposing picture which was viewed by a large number of residents, who lined the route. The charming window shrines in Catholic houses were brilliantly illuminated as the London pilgrims retraced their steps to the railway station in the dusk of evening, and the soft breeze which floated in from the open country was laden with the breath of those many blossoms, whose very names are reminiscent of the Mother of God.

GREAT JESUIT DEAD.

Some of the old Catholic residents of Canterbury still remember well the great French Jesuit who has just passed away in Paris. In 1880, Pere du Lac, as he was best known, sought the hospitality of our shores when his Order was expelled from France. He lived however to see it re-established in his own land and to become the head of the great college for young men who were preparing for naval, military, or diplomatic careers, which stands in the Rue de la Poste. His influence at St. Cyr and with the young scions of France whom he prepared

for their career in the world, was so immense that it aroused the jealousy and fear of the Semitic and Masonic government, who, finding the pupils of this famous Jesuit father so well grounded in their faith as Catholics, and their honor as gentlemen, that they were imprudent, attempted to break Pere du Lac's influence once and for all by trying to implicate him in the famous Dreyfus trial, as an enemy of the unhappy Captain. Indeed the Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The so-called purification of the War Office by successive Governments during the last decade has consisted in the slow and steady ejection or transfer of old pupils of Pere du Lac." And we see the unhappy result in France to-day.

PROVINCIAL KNOWN IN MONTREAL.

While we are in the North it will be interesting to Canadians to go a step further and cross the border, for they will find an old acquaintance in the newly appointed Rector of St. Joseph's College, Dumfries. This fine institution is well known throughout the country for its success in the training of boys for commercial and professional careers, and the sound Catholic principles which govern the lives of its students. It is under the care of the Marist Brothers, and on the ap-

proceeding of the Canadian Plenary Council in Quebec on Sunday next, the 19th inst., has called forth an article in the "Rosaire" of St. Hyacinthe, from the pen of Rev. P. Rouleau, O.P., of Ottawa.

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"The convocation at Quebec, therefore, will be composed of all the archbishops and bishops of Canada and their representatives; provincial superiors of religious orders, depositories of Cathedral chapters, superiors of grand seminaries, finally, theologians, canonists, advisers, named by the members of the episcopate.

"Ecclesiastical law has prescribed the form of their assemblies. Quite distinct are the solemn sessions whereat decrees are proclaimed, and the particular meetings at which they are worked out. During the council meeting this matter of elaboration is comprised of three parts; the text of the projected decree is prepared by a commission of theologians and canonists; it is then submitted for the discussion of the synod, or members of Council in plenary union; then lastly it is adopted by the bishops or fathers of the Council."

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AUTHORITY DISREGARDED.

The important letter of Canon Henley to his Bishop published yesterday in the press, shows that the last shred of reverence for authority has long ago departed from that portion of the Anglican communion which the Canon represents. The Bishop having magnanimously informed him that he has decided to take no further action against the recent flagrant act of disobedience perpetrated by the Canon—who lectured at a Nonconformist place of worship after an inhibition from the bishop of the diocese—his ecclesiastical subject requests him to communicate his decision to the press and goes on to say in a patronizing way: "Deeply as I differ from your ecclesiastical policy, I have never at any time felt for you personally any other than feelings of affection, and in the future—wherein I see a vista of widening conflict between us in the arena of public discussion—I can't imagine myself having any other feelings towards you. It is the pathos, or the tragedy, of the world that one's public duty so rarely coincides with one's personal inclinations. Yours ever." Imagine a Catholic Bishop receiving such a letter from one of his priests! But one must first imagine a Catholic Bishop slurring over a flagrant defiance by one of his clergy who insists on mounting the platform of another religious body in defiance of his orders, and the one is as impossible, even to imagine, as the other. Poor little Anglican Bishop! Very sad, but, you know, he must be taught the proper place for Bishops in his establishment, which is, apparently, in the corner!

TO HONOR WOLFE.

The Wolfe banquet at the White City on the 33rd inst. is to be a big affair. Sir George White, who holds from the Green Isle, will take the chair, and amongst other military men present will be officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers and of the Hampshire Regiment, once the old 20th and 67th, in which the conqueror of Quebec served his country. Sir F. Border, and Sir Gilbert Parker are to speak for Quebec, and will be backed by a number of distinguished Canadians, many of whom are in London just now. Mr. G. Wolfe, of Acomb Priory, Yorks, will represent the family, and many prominent speakers will do justice to the toasts.

Tuesday, the feast of St. Aidan, Apostle of the North, appropriately witnessed the enthronement of Dr. Collins, the newly appointed Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle. As he had already served as coadjutor of the diocese, there was no consecration, but the Cathedral Chapter and the clergy of the district offered their homage. After the great assemblage of priests, secular and regular, had kissed the ring, his Lordship celebrated High Mass, the Cathedral being filled to its utmost capacity by Catholics who had come from far and near, and the majority of the people in the Durham mining country are sturdy Catholics. An eloquent sermon was preached by Monsignor Corbishley of Ushaw College, and later in the day, Dr. Collins entertained the Mayor and Corporation of the city and a distinguished company to luncheon at the County Hotel.

KNOWLEDGE WELL FOUNDED.

"Formerly universities turned out men of solid learning, with minds solidly based upon sound principles, with a real knowledge of the best literature of the age, and with what is ever of more value, a profound and habitual love of study. What they knew they knew well, and their knowledge, if not embracing every ephemeral theory, was thoroughly broad and comprehensive. Their minds were fitted for whatever specialty they afterwards chose to pursue. Their culture was—as it were, pyramidal, with the foundation broad and secure of both mind and character, and upon this foundation they laid a superstructure of refinement and cultivation, which pointed ever upwards as it rose. The classes were household friends. They thought as well as read, and they could write something well worth reading. There was a dignity accompanying their learning which gave them nobility of thought as well as refinement of manner.

"What have we now in place of this? The foundations are abbreviated and curtailed until indeed so little is left of them that whatever is afterwards built upon them, no matter how high it may reach, is in perpetual danger of tottering. Modern educators are in perpetual labor in their endeavors to invert the pyramid, with the manifest result that each successive stratum added only makes the structure more feeble, and what is still worse, the pyramid is pointing downward. It is time to invert the process and return to the normal methods. There is such an attempt at futile general culture that solid training is being overlooked, with the result that instead of a compact, well-constituted organism of knowledge, moral as well as mental, there is a spreading

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

COLICITOUS FOR THE YOUNG.

Home and School Should Harmonize for the Child's Upbringing.

The reopening of many of our schools this week is a reminder of the ever increasing need of Christian education. The church has always been solicitous in regard to the raising of the young. Pious men have spoken strongly on the need of schools that are distinctly Catholic. Our present Holy Father has announced his purpose of issuing soon an encyclical letter dealing with this important subject.

The plenary councils of Baltimore, especially the third, forcibly declared the obligation of parents sending their children to parochial schools, which they characterized as an essential part of the parish.

The need of a Catholic education was recognized centuries ago by the church, says the Boston Pilot. From the beginning she had her own schools, where side by side with secular learning, religion was instilled into the hearts of the young. She realized that the education of the intellect alone did not make men better; it frequently made them worse. An educated man, who is lacking in principle, is much more dangerous than the man of no learning. The perfection of the intellect does not always lessen crime.

FIRST PLENARY COUNCIL.

WILL CONVOKE SUNDAY NEXT.

Dominican Explains Meaning in Interesting Article.

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