

Vol. XLIX. No. 46.

MONTREAL SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1900.

An Interesting Sketch of the Life of St. Jean Baptiste De La Salle. Canonized May 24, 1900.

¥**********

BY REV. JOSEPH SIMARD, C.SS R.

To France, ever fruitful in heroes noticing anything, was greatly sur-To France, over much the honor of prised at hearing them speak of poi-and in saints, is due the honor big hum loop. The total and in saints, is due the house son. The food was examined, and having given to the Church this hum-son. The food was examined, and having given to the works and glory found to be only wormwood. The having given to the only and glory found to be only wormwood. ble priest whole world. Jean-Bap mistake caused great amusement in now fill the whole world. The now fill the whole was born at Rheims the little community, but the good tiste de la Salle was born at Rheims the little community, but the good tiste de la Salle was oonn at shound for neede community, but the good on the 30th April, 1651, of parents Father, in order to teach his chil-no less distinguished for their piety dren to mortify themselves, caused no less aisting indicated their blood, the rejected portion to be again than for the housing of their broom one rejected portion to be again This child of benediction manifested served to them, and they had to eat marvelous dispositions for virtue it all. from his earliest childhood. His piety was that of an angel. So great were was that of an angent ice that his seal of the cross. Now crosses were

proach him once. From his earliest youth the altar possessed an irresistible charm for him. We read in the Brief of his beatification that Jean-Baptiste, feeling by a divine instinct, asked and obonly eleven years old. He was only fifteen when admitted among the canous of the Church of Rheims.

Fully alive, even then, to the obliwhich, in the eyes of all, foreshadestined afterwards to attain.

After a brilliant course of humannoble school of science and virtue." was raised to the priesthood in the lic confidence. Cathedral of Rheims, on the 9th

ed up the divine victim in his conseupon his face. Free nently after com- thers' schools established by

for the gifts of heaven. ecially in-

It is characteristic of great, of divine works to be marked with the ais meetiness and obtained to re- not to fail the work of Jean-Baptiste de la Salle. Persecutions, jests,

law-suits, treachery, calumny, a whole calvary of disgraces and trials assailed the holy initiative of this benefactor of childhood. But La atincation that other priesthood as Salle's was a valiant soul. Secure in the thought that he was doing by a divine method, and the second second the was doing tained from the Archbishop of Rheims God's work, nothing stopped or dispermission to be admitted among the couraged him. In spite of contradicpermission to be addinated was then tions and trials, he continued his task meekly and stoically.

He held his first chapter; he drew up his first rules; he exhibited the uniform of his Institute to the eyes gations inherent to this vocation to of the world. The community grew; the Lord's heritage, the young and the noviciate was founded at first in pious (anon embraced a kind of life, Rheims, then in Paris, then in St. Yan, near Rouen. Many young men dowed the singular perfection he was came to learn from the holy priest the art of teaching the children of

the people. The Blessed La Salle After a philosophy in his native spared no effort to promote their city, the young levite went to Paris vocation; he welcomed them ; he to study theology and train himself trained them to piety and discipline; to saterdotal perfection in the Sem- he encouraged them; he animated inary of St. Sulpitius, "that most them with his spirit, and he was soon in a position to give to par-He was 27 years of age when he ishes teachers truly deserving of pub-

Nevertheless the storm raised April, 1678. The air of sanctity ob- against the nascent institute gradu-April 1078. The first time he offer- ally calmed down; persecution cens-cerved in him the first time he offer- ally calmed down; persecution censca up the unvine victim in this conset ou, people begun to understand the crated hands, never afterwards left usefulness of these Brother's schools him. One had but to see him at the and several cities hastened to apply altar to believe oneself in our Lord's for new teachers. Paris, Rouen, presence. The ardor of his love shone Guise, Laon, soon had their Brothe upon his face. Fromently after com-munion he remained in extasy; his soul, ravished in God, found in Him contempt for the world and love city to city opening schools and reviving the fervor of his disciples. Once a priest, the Blessed de la He who, in his devotedness for the Salle aspired but to win souls to Holy Church and the Sovereign Pon-God. His tenderness for sinners was tiff, always signed himself "Roman expressing, through the columns of the joy of seeing his had pries clined to children. The ignorance children established in Rome itself. Thus was the Institute of the Brochildren made his apostle's heart there of the Christian Schools foundbleed and suffer cruelly. Thus did ed. St. Jean-Baptiste de la Salle be-Providence prepare him for the exe- came the head of an immense famcution of the designs it had in store ily; the father of many children who were to carry to all the countries in the world, with the fire of divine

trine of the Gospel. When God sum- down by His Holiness Leo XIII. in moned this good and faithful ser- his masterly Encyclical "Affari vos" vant to glory, he left behind him an addressed to the archbishops and immortal work which was to make bishops of the Canadian Confedera-Jesus Christ known to children of all tion.

languages, of all nations. At present the sons of St. Jean-Baptiste de la Salle, to the number of 16,000, scattered all over the dred schools, and teach over 420,-

000 pupils. Their hidden and disinterested devotedness deserves reward from God, the gratitude of the people and the the Catholic, there is but one true admiration of all.

IV. The canonization of St. Jean-Baptiste de la Salle is the triumph of Christian education. This signal from the very sources of Catholic benefactor of childhood and youth teaching. Hence the necessity of havhad felt that, after the priest, nothing is more necessary in a parish than a Catholic teacher, and he did not consider that he was doing too much in devoting his whole life to the foundation of a work whose object would be to secure for the children of the people the inestimable blessing of Christian education.

derstand what the founder of the to it; from schools wherein its doc-Christian Schools had so well under- trine and fundamental principles are stood! May they be convinced of the repudiated Every school of necessity of a "teaching which will that kind is condemned by the thurch be thoroughly in accord with the because nothing can be more perni-Catholic faith as well as with all the duties connected with it." As for us, Catholics of Canada, our

duties in this respect are clearly laid of truth."

"Without religion, says the Sovereign Pontiff, there can be no moral education deserving of the name nor truly efficacious. Wherefore to wish world, have more than fifteen hun- for souls endowed with good morals and to leave them at the same time

deprived of religion, is as senseless as to urge people to virtue after destroying the basis thereof. Now, for religion, the Catholic religion; therefore as regards doctrines, morality or religion, he cannot accept or acknowledge any which is not derived ing Catholic masters and of having liberty to organize schools in such manner that their teaching shall be fully in accord with the Catholic Faith as well as with the duties

connected therewith. "Your children cannot be allowed to seek the benefits of education from schools which ignore the Catholic re-May the Catholics of our day un- ligion, or are positively antagonistic because nothing can be more pernicious, more calculated to destroy the integrity of the faith and to turn

away youthful minds from the paths

JUSTIN MCCARTHY ON IRELAND TO-DAY

announced that the cause of Home possibility of its revival. He condemned Gladstone for having ever taken up that cause, but he said nothing of the dealings of his own colleague, the late Lord Carnarvon, with Parnell on that very question of Home Rule. I could tell some interesting things about that chapter of history, too, but my only concern at present is to call attention to Lord Salisbury's prediction about Home Rule, in order that it may not be forgotten when the day comes

when it shall be proven false. The line which I have taken as the title for this article belongs to the refrain of a poem which was very popular in Ireland during the movement of '48 and since, and is itself a translation from an old Irish song. I am glad to have an opportunity of he "New York Journal," my opinion as to the future of Ireland whether Ireland will ever be free. My own firm convaction is that Ireland is destined to be free, that is, to have all which is necessary to constitute the freedom of a people. One of the great developments of modern political life is the recognibefore long. charity, the ardor of an admirable tion of the doctrine of nationalities, freedom to develop its own highest gifts and capacities, material, intellectual and moral, in its own way. On this principle the United States of America are held together, and "De la Salle's piety was all ardor form part of one great republic, each islate for the great interests which are common to all. On this principle Canada has been governed since her rebellion at the opening of Queen Victoria's reign compelled the attention of the English public and Parliament to her miserable condition, and a sudden light of inspiration enabled the government to intrust the ordering of her future arrangements to a man of genius, Lord Durham, who set up the liome Rule system there, and thus founded the prosperous, contented and loyal Dominion

The Prime Minister of England has out all that is wisest, most just and most progressive in the intellects of Rule is dead, and that there is no peoples, and we find this fact illustrated all through the history of the civilized world.

> This, then, is the freedom which I believe Ireland is destined to enjoy, and without which I maintain that she ought not to be satisfied. Her attainment of it is only, according which they did with enthusiasm. to my strong belief, a question of time, and, possibly, even of accident. I am the more anxious to express my opinions on this subject, because everybody who knows any-thing about me, and I hope I am known to a good many people in the United States, must know that I am not a fanatical and irreconcilable extramist, who admits no possible chance of a genuine union between England and Ireland. I have lived too long in England not to have a Father. strong faith in the ultimate success

which makes it: appeal

***** *++++

The Roman correspondent of "The remained exposed on the altar till Universe," London, Eng., says that the 3rd inst., Monsignor Diomede following the fatigue of the large Pomici received episcopal consecra-pilgrimage audience in St. Peter's, His Holiness Leo XIII, first received cea at the hands of His Faninence Princess Maria Teresa d'Harrach, Cardinal Satolli, Arch-priest of the formerly Mistress of the Household of the late Empress Elizabeth of Stonor and the Most Rev. Arch-Austria, then the Princess de Liech- bishop Tonietti, both Canons of the tenstein, and the pilgrimage of the Lateran Chapter, were the consecrat-Austrian and Hungarian nobility, ing Bishops, the Cardinal Archpriest presented by the Austrian Ambassa- being also assisted by a Pontifical dor to the Holy See. Finally, a ne- master of ceremonies. After the conputation of gentlemen of the pil- secration a banquet was served in grimage of the Marche Italy, whose the ancient Chapter House, at which special privilege it was to be pre- a great number of distinguished sented to the Holy Father by his guests were present. physician. Dr. Lapponi, who is a

native of that part of Italy. Private and separate audiences were given to nine Austro-Bungarian bishops, who came with the pilgrims, so some idea can be had of no doubt that the canonization of the fatigue entailed on His Holiness by the Jubilee Year, and it is nothing short of miraculous how the mal City. I learn that the aged Pontiff is able to endure it. His Holiness, according to the organizing in France and that he same report, did, indeed, appear will lead to Rome a delegation resomewhat overdone in the beginning presentative of the working classes. of the last week, but after a com- Prelates, priests, and laymen are plete day's rest his wonderful vital- coming from many other countries, ity re-ass-ried itself, and in two and the British Isles are sending days the Holy Father was once good contingents. The interest which again in St. Peter's blossing a great the canonization of the famous edupilgrim crowd from Tuscany, Lom-]cationist excites is not surprising bardy, Gaeta, Terracina, Limoges, and last, but not least, from "bonnie Scotland." It was, as ever, a beautiful sight to see His Holiness give the Apostolic benediction from the Papal altar, and afterwards, carried high above the closely serried ranks, incessantly blessing them on right and left. His Holiness looked well, and more than gratified at the sight of all these faithful thou- 2,149; North and South America, sands assembled in Rome for the Jubilee Year. At the Papal audience in of Brothers was 12,551. The founder St. Peter's the Scots pilgrims sang with great solemnity the soul-stirring hynm. "Faith of Our Fathers."

The Holy Father listened with much attention and pleasure, and asked the pilgrins to repeat the hymn.

All the Bishops present at the audience were seated near the Papal altar, and were presented to His Holiness, Among the Bishons were: Mgr. Chishold (Bishop of Aberdeen). Mgr. Edward listey (Bishop of Birmingham), and Mgr. Anthony Dotenville, (Bishop of New Westminster, Canada). Many of the pilgrims from Scotland, as also many from Limoges, were presented to the Holy

basilica. The Most Rev. Archbishop secration a banquet was served in

Another correspondent writing of the ceremony in connection with the canonization of the Blessed John Baptist de la Salle, says : There is the Blessed La Salle will bring a vast number of visitors to the Eter-·· Bou Pere," M. Harmel, is already busy when the present flourishing condition of the Brothers of the Christian Schools is taken into account. It appears that at the end of 1890 the Brothers had under their charge 1.-713 schools, which were attended by 315,332 scholars. Out of this general total. France and her colonies contributed 221,793 scholars: gium, 19,588; England and Ireland, 48,953; India, 2,137. The number was declared "Venerable in 1840, and was beatified on February 19. 1888.

On last Thursday, May 3rd. the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross, High Mass was celebrated in the Chapel of St. Cecilia in the Catacombs of St. Calixtus on the Via-Appia for the conversion of England. The celebrant was the Rev. E. A. Theed, of the diocese of Plymouth. formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, the deacon was the Rev. Mr. Mather, also a convert clergyman, having been curate of a church in Brighton; the subdeacon, also a convert, was the Rev. Mr. Calvert. All these rev. gentlemen are students in the Beda College. The

singing of the beautiful Gregorian

immense, but he was csp and abandoned condition of poor for him.

H.A virtuous canon of Rheims, Mongation of teaching Sisters, called Sising orphans and poor girls. When blessed his work. about to die, he commended his work to his colleague and friend La Salle, and confided its direction to him. panegyrists says of his virtues and Not a year had elapsed when, through the zeal and efforts of the devoted king, which assured its existence. About the same time a religious of be shut up once a week during the the Order of the Minims had also es- night, from Friday to Saturday, in tablished free schools for poor boys the Church of St. Remi, and there he at Rheims. Canon de la Salle soon poured out his soul near the tomb associated himself with this noble undertaking, which so thoroughly der devotion united him to St. Josmet his wishes and imperceptibly became engaged in the work. He began childhood. The love of Christ burned by assisting the institutions of these schools with his money and his ad- him at the altar, and when the holy vice, and then gave them rules. Through a spirit of devotedness he lodged them in his own house which he soon left to go and occupy with down the sacred ornaments. them a larger house in the "faubourg St-Remi," which was destined to become the cradle of his Insti- all the humiliations, all the immolatute.

It was not without difficulty that rium and of Calvary. he kept them to the task they had began. These men, still attached to earth, were anxious about the future. When the devoted director encouraged them to have confidence in Providence, they would reply that to all these trials. Amidst the cruelit was easy for him to be confident est sufferings his soul remained valiwith his benefice and rich patrimony. ant and free, and he added volun-The virtuous canon humbly admitted tary mortifications to his infirmithat they were right, and then he took the heroic resolution of getting cruelly scourged his body, and more rid of his patrimony so as to give his disciples an example of voluntary poverty and spirit of sacrifice. He began by resigning his canonicate; then he sold all his property, giving the proceeds to the poor, and he was reduced to live on alms with his disciples. The latter reproached him for having reserved nothing for them. Any other support but Providence, replied the pious founder, is unsuitable for Christian schools; as that support is immovable, they them-selves shall remain immovable so long as they have no other foundation

Nevertheless this scion of a noble race felt an exceeding repugnance to: eating the bread of charity. In order Salle. to conquer himself once for all, he condemned himself to total abstinence until he felt a ravenous hunger. This method was successful. One day the cook served by mistake a portion of wormwood.

The Brothers thought they were poisoned, and put aside the portion they had begun to eat. The founder, who had eaten all his share without

(1) Mgr. Turinaz. and the second second

sieur Roland, had founded a congre- devotedness to childhood and to the doctrine which teaches that every youth. The holy founder could fall nationality is happiest and best orters of the Infant Jesus, for teach- asleep in the Lord, for the nations dered according as it is allowed the

> III. Let us hear what one of his happy death :

director, this benevolent institution and flame; his soul ascended to God State managing its own local affairs obtained letters patent from the in outbursts of perpetual prayer. for itself, and all combining to leg-When at Rheims he caused himself to of the great bishop. The most teneph, the protector of Jesus in his in his heart. That love transfigured sacrifice was ended, he was so absorbed, so ravished in God that he was unable for some time to lay

"His mania was for the Cross, the naked and bloody cross, and with it tions of Gethsemane, of the preto-

'His family were ashamed of him and of his poverty; his colleagues accused him of being a madman ; many of his disciples betrayed and abandoned him. Sickness was added ties. During his sleepless nights he than once the floor of his poor cell showed the marks of his bloody discipline.

a bed of pain, Jean-Baptiste de la nection with any other State system. "Overcome by illness, stretched on Salle wished to die crect. Vested with the stole and surplice, kneeling before God who came to visit him, he pronounced these words, the summary of his life, the secret of his holiness :

'Yes, I adore in all things God's will as regards me.' Such virtues are entitled to the glory of heaven and the honors of the altars." (1) Such were the life and the precious death of the founder of the Christian Schools, Jean-Baptiste de la.

Among the founders of religious orders not one has so truly as he, upplied to himself these words of the Divine Master : "Linite parvulus venire ad me. Suffer little children to come unto me." The whole of his life was devoted to evangelizing the poor, to teaching little ones the doc-

of Canada.

The same principle has made the Australasian Colonies what they are, the strong, prospering, self-ruling her on all questions that concern States of a great Empire. It has al- the common interests of the Empire. ways been to me a matter of won- The time cannot be far off when all der how intelligent English public men on either side of the political see that only thus, and not otherfield can still shut their eyes to the wise, can any true solution be obfact that this is the principle that tained for the troublous problem must be applied to Ireland, if Ireland which has so long perplexed the is ever to be a skrength and not a statesmanship of the two countries. weakness, a companion and not an Why any reasonable Englishman enemy, to England. I do not be should object to such a solution, or lieve that there is in the heart of be afraid of it, or even see anything Ireland any passionate yearning for doubtful about it, passes my underan absolute and lonely independence, standing, and I am sure the time is the independence of a small Atlantic not far distant when all rational island, severed from political con- Englishmen will wonder how the ob-Half an ordinary lifetime has passed could have found existence in the away since John Bright declared minds of men who were thought that Ireland would be happy, con-tented and prosperous if she could of a great Empire. only be loosed from her moorings in the Atlantic and become a State of I used as the title of this article by the great American Republic.

self-governing member of the British Empire. Nothing less will ever content her, and I am ready to say that, according to my deliberate

conviction, nothing less ought to content her. She an never become a mere English province, ruled from Westminster. The history, the traditions, the ways of the two peoples, the English and the Irish, are too ciple of self-government which brings new man. - and the second states and the second states and the second states and the second states and the second states

and the manhood of the great majority of the English people. J feel satisfied that, in the case of Irement, such an appeal will triumph

Educated Englishmen who are not deeply concerned in politics are already beginning to understand how much there is that is valuable to literature and art in the purely national traditions and feelings of the Irish people. Just at present our political cause is suffering from the kind of reaction under which other great principles are suffering as well ---the reaction that followed almost inevitably in English public life when the influence of Mr. Gladstone was suddenly withdrawn from its guidance. That period of reaction is itself destined to pass away and to be reacted upon, and then the claims of Ireland to be allowed to manage her domestic affairs for herself will once again find thorough recognition from the whole Liberal party, and will begin to get recognition from the Conservatipe party as well.

If I had any authority to state the case of Ireland, my statement of it would be that freland demands the right of administering her domestic affairs for herself, and is ready, on that condition, to s?nd her repre-sentatives into the Imperial Parliament at Westminster to speak for reasonable Englishmen will begin to

jections and the fears and the doubts 1 answer, then, the question which

quoting one of the closing lines of I am convinced that Ireland, now, the same poem : "Yes, Ireland shall would become prosperous and happy be free"-the free and willing partif only she were allowed to be a ner on fair and equal terms in a great imperial system. -- New York Journal.

> Feel that you can do what you know you ought to do, call upon the beneficent powers of the air, look steadily into the face of the living

ا بر (مارو د) رو

A report says that the Secretary of ${}^{\dagger}Mass$ was by the students of the to the intelligence, the good sense. State of His Holiness, His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, has written to

the Prussian Minister to the Holy See, Baron de Rotenhaw, begging land's claim to national self-govern- him to express to the Emperor the most sincere good wishes of the Sovereign Pontiff for the happiness of the Prince Imperial of Germany of the occasion of his coming of age.

same college. On Sunday morning, May 6th, Monsignor Merry Del Val, son of the Spanish Ambassador to the Holy Sec.

and Bector of the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, was consecrated Archbishop to the titular see of Nicea, in the National Church of Spain, St. Maria di Monserrato, Ilis Eminence

A must interesting event took place Cardinal Rampolla, Cardinal-Secreon the Feast of SS. Philip and tary of State, was the conservating James in the Basilica of St. John prelate, assisted by the Most Rev. Archbishop Pifferi, O.P., and the Lateran, where, before the miraculous picture of Our Saviour, which Most Rev. Archbishop Stonor,

SOLDIERS LOOT CHURCHES.

ports of the vandalism and sacrilege Philippines. Recently some direct

evidence of the truth of these serious accusations has been forthcoming. In order to fully grasp the reason for the presence in Manila of the reverend gentleman, whose letters are quoted, we reproduce this statement from the "Institute Journal." of Oakland, Cal. Referring to last

September, it says :----"Rev. Joseph M. Gleason, of St. Rose's parish, San Francisco, went on a year's well-carned vacation. Father McQuade having been compelled through sickness to leave his work in Manilla, Father Gleason volunteered to spend the time given him for rest to the great work that Father McQuade was forced to leave. Father Gleason went to Manila with the Thirtieth Regiment, and has devoted most of his time to its members. The following are excerpts from letters written by him to a friend here"

We skip, for the sake of brevity, the interesting and graphic account of Father Gleason's trip, with the soldiers, from San Francisco to Manila. It is to the following extracts that we would call special atten-tion. The reverend gentleman writes: "Since I came here it has been go, go, all the time with mc. I am often surprised at the amount of work 1 find myself doing. My knowledge of Spanish has served me well, and has placed me on very friendly terms with the natives, with whom I have spent a good deal of time, especially with those around San Pedro Macati

I found them without a parish priest. I heard their confessions, gave them the sacraments, buried them, and, with my box altar, said Mass Lord, Who frowns at sin but speaks for them, as also preached sermons words of comfort to the sinner, and for them in Spanish. I found numbers unlike to admit of their fusion into then, issuing your declaration of in- of natives who speak only their own one system of administration. More dependence, put aside the old things dialect. Scores of them were dying of certain companies such as Cap-over, there is a magic in the prin- and put on the new garments of the beri-heri and dangue fever. I report- tain Howards, full A. P. A. You ed to the Archbishop the fact that

Some time ago no small degree of there was no priest with these peocommotion was created by the re- ple, and immediately one was sent with about twenty miles radius. The perpetrated by American soldiers in the priest is a Filipino, and a very one character.

Poor as these natives were they took up a collection for him of about \$40 (Mexican) to repair the floor damaged by volunteer soldiers, and to put in a wooden tabernacle door in place of the silver and gold on? worth \$800 (Mexican), also stolen by U. S. volunteers.

Speaking of the ravages of these volunteers, the natives have terrible memories of them. Speaking Spanish they talk very freely with me. I have heard very few complaints against the regulars, but the discipline among the volunteers must have been very lax. One could scarcely expect better things. Too much politics enter into the commissions. Most of the officers were mere politicians, and a poly's chief aim in action is to curry favor.

"A few fearless and conscientious officers did their duty-and the outcome was murmuring on the part of disgruntled privates, to whom obedience to any one was a new thing. It is a pleasure to hear our Californian, General Jim Smith, spoken of by regular army officers as the really only successful commanding officer in the whole volunteer force. To his strict discipline is chiefly due the health of the First California. His regiment is not remembered as a robber band, and, in fact, is the only one that did not leave that impression behind.

"The others left a nasty memory behind. They stole and looted and burnt and murdered as if they never know law, order or conscience. The Colorado's left a very dirty record for themselves on the north line. They looted everywhere .and everything-nothing being too sacred for their greed, but this is not surprising when one considers the character

1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1