

have their proper constitution and discipline; they hold their meetings on fixed days, and are provided with means the most calculated to cause piety to flourish and to be useful even to civil society. These are like so many fighting battalions who are waging the combats of Christ for virtue with His sacred mysteries, under the auspices and leadership of the Queen of Heaven; and Mary at all times, and still more on the day of Lepanto, has manifestly proved to them how acceptable to her were their prayers, feasts and suppliant processions. It is then, very fitting that not only the sons of the patriarch St. Dominic, who owe it to their state and vocation, but also all priests who have charge of souls, and who notably exercise their ministry in churches where these confraternities are already canonically erected, should strive zealously to multiply them and maintain them in all their fervor. We desire, moreover, and that most earnestly, that those who are devoted to missions and the preaching of the faith either in Christian countries or among infidels and barbarous nations should labor joyfully in this same good work. Their

## EXHORTATIONS,

we doubt not, will bear fruit, and multitudes of faithful will hasten to be enrolled in these confraternities and vie with one another in drawing from the Holy Rosary the valuable advantages which we have just enumerated as their essence and raison d'être. The example of these confraternities and their members will insensibly draw the rest of the faithful to imitate them in their esteem for that devotion to the Rosary of Mary, and in their turn the latter, as we earnestly desire, will display more solicitude in profiting by treasures so salutary. Such are the hopes we cherish; they are a support and a consolation to us in the midst of the evils and sadness of the present hour. May it please Mary, the Mother of God and men, the institutor and Queen of the Holy Rosary, to realize them in our prayers and supplications. We are confident, venerable brethren, that by the assistance of each of you these teachings and words will produce all kinds of good effect and notably contribute to the prosperity of families and to the general peace of peoples. Meanwhile as a pledge of Heavenly favors and of our individual good will we give to each of you, your clergy, and the faithful confided to your care, the Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's the 8th of September, of the year 1893, the sixteenth of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII., Pope.

## FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.

An Imposing Celebration at St. Eustache.

The village of St. Eustache, was *en fete* last Thursday on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. L. I. Guyon to the priesthood. Among those present were Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal; Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa; Mgr. Emard, of Valleyfield and Mgr. Clut, of the N-West Territories. There was an immense gathering, nearly three thousand strangers having come in the morning. The whole village was profusely decorated. At High Mass Rev. Canon Bruchesi preached the sermon. Mr. Globensky presented an address to Father Guyon. An address was also presented to the Bishops. In the afternoon there was a banquet at the college.

The Rev. Louis Ignace Guyon, the parish priest of St. Eustache, who has been honored in such a striking manner on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, was born at Vercheres, July 11, 1816. His father was Augustin Guyon and his mother Marguerite Dandereau. He went through his course of studies and course of theology at St. Hyacinthe. He was ordained to the priesthood October 22, 1843. He was first vicar at Sorel, the Rev. Abbe Kelly, V.G., being the parish priest. In 1844 he went to St. Gabriel de Brandon, in Berthier County. The following year he was appointed cure of Ste. Melanie and St. Ambrose de Kildare, in the County of Joliette, where he remained until 1850, when he was removed to Ste. Elizabeth. In 1858 he was made an arch-priest. On September 23, 1860, he was appointed parish priest of St. Eustache, and has been there ever since. In 1881 he was appointed Vicar Forain. For thirty-three years he has discharged

the duties of parish priest of St. Eustache, to the great satisfaction of all. He is still hale and hearty, and in spite of his seventy-seven years he is as active as he was twenty years ago. He has always been held in high respect and is one of the most esteemed priests in the diocese of Montreal.

The parish Church of St. Eustache where the imposing ceremonies took place is one of the most interesting sacred edifices, from an historical point of view, in this province. It was originally erected in 1783 and is therefore 110 years old. In 1831, the Rev. Abbe Paquin, the then parish priest, had it enlarged twenty-five feet, with a cut stone portico and two steeples. In 1837, Dr. Chenier, and the rebels of St. Eustache, entrenched themselves in the church, and kept up fire against the British troops which surrounded them. They were finally forced to evacuate the building when on fire, and it was partly destroyed. The front of the church still shows the traces of the cannonade. The Rev. Mr. Paquin, after the rebellion, had it repaired, and in 1841 it was again opened for public worship. Rev. Mr. Paquin, at the same time, gave the parish two fine bells. In latter years this priest gave nearly all the bulk of his fortune to the parish.

## THE WORLD AROUND.

Cholera is rapidly spreading in the government of Koli, Poland.

France is carrying out the pernicious law requiring of priests a month's service with the reserves.

Eleven mutinous Sepoys were blown from the mouth of a cannon at Lahore, in British India, Saturday.

The late Mrs. Wilhelmina Nelson bequeathed over \$13,000 to the Catholic churches and charities of New Orleans.

The Hon. Roger Gordon Molyneux, youngest son of the late Earl of Sefton, has been received into the Catholic Church.

A dispatch from Rome says that there are on an average 100 cases of cholera reported daily in Palermo, although the government denies that the outbreak is serious.

The Italian Government is in such poor financial condition that it has been obliged to borrow from German bankers the money required to pay interest on rents.

Alfred Lambert, of London, has bought the lands of Killeen with the demesne and castle thereon, and also the beautiful estate owned by Lord Fingal, situated in the barony of Skreen.

The Czar has expelled all the wealthy Jews—about 22,000 in number—from Siberia. Many of those affected are millionaires. The poorer classes are not affected. This is the story of a Siberian refugee in San Francisco.

A terrible catastrophe is reported to have befallen the Russian barracks at Roslavi. Fire breaking out, twenty-eight men were roasted to death. Eleven jumped and were killed and many were dangerously injured.

Captain Tourasseviev of the Russian artillery was court martialed at Warsaw, convicted of ill-treating a sentinel and forging certain documents and sentenced to exile to Siberia. When he heard the sentence he drew a revolver and shot himself dead.

## Mrs. O'Rourke's Funeral.

One of the largest funerals ever held in the east end of the city was that of Mrs. O'Rourke, late wife of Mr. T. O'Rourke, which took place last Friday morning from her late residence on Erie street to St. Mary's Church, where a grand Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Fathers O'Donnell, Shea and Gervais. The chief mourners were Messrs. James and John O'Rourke of Longue Pointe, J. Robertson and E. Smith. Among those present were Warden King, James King, A. Spence, W. Carson, T. Altimas, D. Murney, Jas. Mullaly, W. Hinton, A. Hinton, O. Hart, A. Bannerman, T. Bannerman, W. Egan, M. P. Malone, J. Trainer, J. St. Pierre, John McGarry, T. Gaynor, M. Murphy.

The more humble we are the more kindly we shall talk; the more kindly we talk the more humble we shall grow.

When we don't spend our money we are economical; when other people don't spend their money they are stingy.

## MIGHT KILL THE POPE.

F. Marion Crawford Says There Are Assassins In Rome.

The Appearance of His Holiness Would Certainly Precipitate an Attack by Free Thinking Conspirators.

The following interesting passage is from an article by F. Marion Crawford in the October Cosmopolitan Magazine. As a resident of Rome for many years, and a Catholic, Mr. Crawford knows whereof he speaks:—

Outside of Italy the position of Leo XIII., in Rome is not generally understood. Most people suppose that the expression "the prisoner in the Vatican" which he applies to himself, and which is very generally applied to him by the more ardent of Italian Catholics, is a mere empty phrase, and that his confinement within his small dominion is purely a matter of choice. This is not the case. So far as the political theory of the question is concerned, it is probable that the Pope would not in any case be inclined to appear openly on Italian territory, unless he showed himself as the official guest of King Humbert, who would naturally be expected to return the visit. To make such an official visit and such an appearance would be in fact to accept the Italian domination in Rome, a course which, as I have already noticed, would be contrary to the accepted Catholic idea of the social basis necessary for the papacy. It would not necessarily be an uncatholic act, however, but it would certainly be an unpapal one. No one would expect the ex-empress of the French, for instance, to live openly in Paris as though the Parisians had never been her subjects, and as though she accepted the Republic in a friendly and forgiving spirit. And the case is to all intents and purposes exactly identical.

## WHY THE POPE SECLUDES HIMSELF.

But this is not all. It is unfortunately true that there is another and much better reason why Leo XIII. cannot show himself in the streets of Rome. It is quite certain that his life would not be safe. The enthusiastic friends of Italy who read glowing accounts of the development of the new kingdom and write eloquent articles in the same strain will be utterly horrified at this statement, and will, moreover, laugh to scorn that the modern civilized Italian would conspire to take the life of a harmless and unoffending old man. They will be quite right. The modern civilized Italians would treat the Pope with the greatest respect and consideration if he appeared amongst them. Most of them would take off their hats and stand aside while he drove by, and a great many of them would probably go down upon their knees in the streets to receive his blessing. The king, who is a gentleman, and tolerant of religious practices, would treat the head of the Church with respect. The queen, who is not only religious but devout, would hail the re-appearance of the pontiff with enthusiasm. But unfortunately for the realization of any such thing, Rome is not peopled only by modern civilized Italians, nor Italy either. There is in

the city a very large body of social democrats, anarchists and the like, not to mention the small nondescript rabble which everywhere does its best to bring discredit upon socialistic principles—a mere handful, perhaps, but they are largely

COMPOSED OF FANATICS AND MADMEN, people half hysterical from failure, poverty, vice and an indigestion of so-called "free thought." There have not been many sovereigns nowadays whose lives have not been attempted by such men at one time or another. Within our own memory an emperor of Russia and two presidents of the United States have been actually murdered by just such men. The king of Italy and the emperor William I., Napoleon III., Queen Victoria and Alexander III. have all been assailed by such fanatics within our own recollection, and some of them have narrowly escaped death. Not one of them, with the exception of Alexander II., has been so hated by a small and desperate body of men as Leo XIII. is hated by that little band which undoubtedly exists in Rome to-day. I will venture to say that it is a matter of continual satisfaction to the royal family of Italy, and to the Italian government, that the Pope should really continue to consider himself a prisoner within the precincts of the Vatican, since it is quite certain that if he were to appear openly in Rome the Italian authorities would not in the long run be able to protect his life.

After all that has been said and preached upon the subject by the friends of Italy, it would be a serious matter indeed if the Pope, taking a practical advantage of his theoretic liberty, should be done to death in the streets of Rome by a self-styled Italian patriot. No one who thoroughly understands Rome at the present day is ignorant that such danger really exists, though it will no doubt be promptly denied by Italian ministers, newspaper correspondents and other intelligent but enthusiastic persons.

## THE ORDER OF ST. BENEDICT

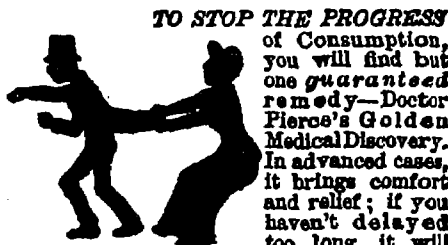
To Be Introduced into this Province.

Rev. Fathers Thomas and Hilary two Benedictines, are at the Seminary on their way up from the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre. They belong to Manchester, N.H., where the Order have a house. Their visit to this province is for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Order at Coaticook, where Rev. Father McAuley, the parish priest, has promised to secure them a farm. The Order does not exist in Canada, and if this foundation is made it will become the mother house of this Order in this country. The Benedictines, or followers of St. Benedict, are those submitted to the monastic rule which he instituted. The two main principles of the Order are labor and obedience. The Order, when established, was in contrast with the then existing orders which were merely confined to meditative seclusion, as against manual labor. The Order achieved great success and spread almost universally over the most of Europe. Not in rivalry to any other rule, but as the more full and complete development of the monastic system. In France and England especially it took rapid root and "in every rich valley, by the side of every clear and deep stream, arose a Benedictine abbey"—a centre of local good and Christian civilization. The law of obedience is absolute, but is tempered by the necessity on the part of the Superior of consulting all the monks assembled in a council or chapter upon all-important business. The abbot or superior is elected by all the monks, and their liberty of choice is unrestricted. No right of endowment of property exists within the monastery, and the vow of stability once undertaken after the expiry of novitiate could never be recalled. Food and clothing are of the simplest kind, and all duly regulated, and the intervals of labor are relieved by a continually recurring round of religious service from prime to evensong.—*The Star*.

## Testing His Honesty.

Your druggist is honest if when you ask him for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion he gives you just what you ask for. He knows this is the best form in which to take Cod Liver Oil.

Clara: What an absurd flatterer Mr. Softie is. Dora: Did he say you were pretty? Clara: He said you were.



certainly cure. It doesn't claim too much. It won't make new lungs—nothing can; but it will make diseased ones sound and healthy, when everything else has failed.

The scrofulous affection of the lungs that's caused Consumption, like every other form of Scrofula, and every blood-taint and disorder, yields to the "Discovery." It is the most effective blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. In all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

A perfect and permanent cure for your Catarrh—or \$500 in cash. This is promised by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

AGENTS who work for us make MONEY fast. Send your address on postal card for particulars. THE ROYAL SILVERWARE Co., Windsor, Ont. 11-G-98