

ENCYCLICAL LETTER
OF
OUR HOLY FATHER,
By DIVINE PROVIDENCE
POPE PIUS X.

(Continued from Page Four.)

than solid usefulness; but not, perhaps, so numerous are those who, following the example of Christ, take to themselves the words of the Prophet, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, wherefore He hath anointed me, to preach the Gospel to the poor, He hath sent me to heal the contrite of heart, to preach deliverance to the captives, and sight to the blind" (Luke iv, 18, 19). Who does not see, venerable brethren, that as men are led chiefly by reason and liberty, religious education is the principal way of restoring the authority of God over human souls? How many are there who hate Christ and detest the Church and the Gospel more through ignorance than through wickedness of mind, of whom it can be justly said "they blaspheme whatever they do not understand." And this is met with not only amongst the people and the masses in the humblest conditions of life, who are on that account easily drawn in to error, but in the educated classes and even amongst those who are endowed with no slight erudition. Hence the loss of faith amongst a great number. For it is not true that the progress of science extinguishes faith; this is done rather by ignorance; whence it happens that where ignorance prevails want of faith does most mischief. And this is the reason that Christ gave the command to the Apostles: "Going, teach ye all nations" (Matt. xxviii, 19).

In order that his apostolate and zeal in teaching may produce the hoped-for fruit and that Christ may be formed in all, let everyone, venerable brethren, bear well in mind that nothing is more efficacious than charity; because "the Lord is not in the earthquake" (III. Kings, xix, 28). Vain is the hope of drawing souls to God by a zeal that is bitter; nay, even to attack errors with bitterness, to reprehend vices too vehemently, sometimes does more harm than good. The Apostle no doubt exhorted Timothy, "reprove, entreat, rebuke;" but he also added: "in all patience" (II. Tim., iv, 2). Certainly Jesus has left us examples of this kind. "Come to Me"—thus we read of His having spoken—"all you that labor and are burdened, and I will refresh you" (Matt. xi, 28). By these weak and burdened people He meant no other than those who are the slaves of sin and error. How great in truth was the mercy of this Divine Master! What tenderness, what compassion towards all of every sort who were in trouble. Isaiah truly described His Heart in these words: "I have given My Spirit upon Him; He shall not cry, neither shall His voice be heard abroad; the bruised reed He shall not break and smoking flax He shall not quench" (Isaiah xlii, 1, 2, 3). This "patient" and "kind" charity ought to be extended also to those who are opposed to us and persecute us. "We are reviled"—thus St. Paul protested for himself—"and we bless; we are persecuted and we suffer it; we are blasphemed and we entreat" (I. Co., iv, 12, 13). Perhaps they appear worse than they really are. Intercourse with others, prejudices, advice and example which they receive, and finally false shame, have drawn them into the ranks of the wicked; but their will is not so depraved as they themselves would have people believe. Who will deprive us of the hope that the flame of Christian charity can drive away the darkness from their souls and bring them God's light and peace? The fruit of our labors will perhaps sometimes be slow in coming; but charity does not grow weary of hoping remembering that God's rewards are not for the results of labors, but for good intentions.

It is true, venerable brethren, that in this difficult work of the restoration of the human race in Christ it is not our idea that you or your clergy should lose help of any kind. We know that God has recommended to each one the care of his neighbor (Eccl. xvii, 10). Not alone, then, the clergy, but all the Faithful without exception ought to take thought of the interests of God, and souls, not certainly on their own responsibility and following their individual views, but always under the direction and the authority of the Bishops; for to preside, to teach, to govern is granted in the Church to no one but to you "whom the Holy Ghost hath placed to rule the Church of God" (Acts xx, 28). Our predecessors for a long time past approved and blessed the action of those Catholics who for various purposes, but always with a religious design, combined together in societies. We also do not hesitate to award praise to such ex-

cellent institutions, and we earnestly desire that they be propagated and flourish in city and country. But we desire that these institutions should principally and above all tend to produce and maintain constantly a Christian life amongst those who become members of them. It is indeed of little avail to discuss many questions subtly and to speak with eloquence of rights and duties if all this be dissociated from practice. The present time demands action; but action which consists altogether in observing with fidelity and in their entirety the divine laws and the precepts of the Church, in the free and open profession of religion, in the exercise of works of charity of all kinds without any consideration of self and worldly advantages. Such bright examples of so many soldiers of Christ will surely be far more effective in moving and drawing souls than mere words and lofty discussions; and it will easily come about that, fear being laid aside and prejudices and doubts removed, a great many will be drawn to Christ, making themselves in turn promoters of the knowledge and love of Him, which is the way to true and solid happiness. Undoubtedly if in every town and village the Commandments of God are faithfully observed, if sacred things are respected, if the Sacraments are frequented, if care is given to everything appertaining to the Christian life, there will be no need to go further, venerable brethren, to restore all things in Christ. Nor is this of benefit for the attainment of Heavenly blessings merely; it will also ensure the greatest advantages to the age and to human society; for, this state of things being assured, the nobles and the wealthy will be just and charitable towards their poorer brethren, and these will bear with calmness and patience the trials resulting from straightened circumstances; the citizens will obey not their own passions but the laws; and the duty of reverence and love will be observed towards rulers and those holding the authority of state, "whose power comes from no other but from God" (Rom. xiii, 1). What more? Then at last it will be clear to everyone that the Church, as it was established by Christ, ought to enjoy full and entire liberty and ought not to be subject to an alien authority, and that we in demanding that liberty are not only guarding the sacred rights of religion, but also providing for the common welfare and security of the people. For "godliness is profitable to all things" (I. Tim., iv, 8); and this being safe and flourishing, "the people shall" truly "sit in the fulness of peace" (Is. xxxiii, 18).

May God, Who is "rich in mercy" (Ephes. ii, 4), benignly hasten this restoration of the human race; for "it is not of him that willeth nor of him that runneth, but of God that showeth mercy" (Rom. ix, 16). And let us, venerable brethren, "in a humble spirit" (Dan. iii, 39) beg it of Him through the merits of Jesus Christ by daily and earnest prayer. Let us have recourse, moreover, to the powerful intercession of the Mother of God, to obtain which, inasmuch as we address this Letter to you on the very day destined to commemorate the Holy Rosary, we ordain and confirm whatever Our predecessor decreed as to the dedication of this month of October to the Blessed Virgin by the public recital of the Rosary in all churches, recommending also that the spouse of the most pure Mother of God, the patron of the Catholic Church, and SS. Peter and Paul, the princes of the Apostles, be invoked as intercessors.

In order that all this may duly come to pass and that everything may happen according to your desires, we implore for you the most ample gifts of divine grace. As a testimony of the tender charity with which we embrace you and all the Faithful whom the providence of God has entrusted to Our charge, we impart the Apostolic Benediction most lovingly in the Lord to you, venerable brethren, and to your clergy and people.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the fourth day of October, 1903, the first year of Our Pontificate.

Translation of the "Catholic Times," Liverpool, Eng.

WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Enclosed please find one dollar for one year's subscription to the "True Witness."

It is a splendid paper for a Catholic family, and I cannot afford to do without it. May God bless your good work.

Very sincerely yours,

J. F.

Enclosed please find two dollars for two year's subscription. Excuse me for not attending to it before. I am not an Irishman, but I would not be without the "True Witness." I wish you success, and trust it soon will be a daily paper.

Yours truly,

J. D. B.

New
Catholic
Books.

(By An Occasional Reviewer.)

Christian Apologetics or A Rational Exposition of the Foundations of Faith, by Rev. Father Devivier, S. J.; preceded by an introduction on the Existence and Attributes of God, and a treatise on the Human Soul; its Liberty, Spirituality, Immortality and Destiny, by Rev. L. Peeters, S. J. Edited, augmented and adapted to English readers, by Rev. Jos. C. Sasia, S. J., II vols., \$2.50.—Father Pustet & Co., New York, B. Herder, St. Louis; Burns & Oates, London.

As Catholics we like the old,—it is solid and substantial, tested by the experience of ages. Our Faith is old, and that is the proof of its divinity. Our discipline is old, and on this very account we hold the more sacredly to it,—our liturgy is old, entwining itself about the affections, as the ivy does round the moss-covered oak, till it becomes almost one with them, and we cherish it wheresoever we chance to dwell, North or South, or East or West. Yet human nature also yearns after the attractions of the new—original, fresh, vigorous, active; this is what we are drawn to in the much-vaunted progress of the century just past, which, had it but hearkened to the dictates of Mother Church, appointed its guardian and guide, acknowledging her authority and energizing under her control, could have wrought wonders for the betterment of mankind.

But omitting these reflections and coming to the volumes that have suggested them, let us honestly affirm that we hail them with delight, since we find in them the old and the new amicably united. Indeed, Rev. Father Sasia has done an immense, a far-reaching service to the faithful on this side the Atlantic by opening to them the treasures Rev. Father Devivier and Rev. Father Peeters had stored up in the original French, and by superadding moreover the treasures derived from his own resources and gathered during twenty-five years of lecturing and teaching.

To afford an adequate idea of the results achieved would be hardly feasible within our allotted space. Suffice to say that the subjects treated are God, the Human Soul, Religion, Christianity, Catholicism. Step by step we are led first from the two postulates of natural reason that there exists a God, and that the Human Soul is spiritual and immortal,—which postulates are both cogently demonstrated against the Atheists, Pantheists, Determinists and the rest of their class,—to the acknowledgment of the necessity of Religion, rendering to God His due and securing the Human Soul, spiritual and immortal, from what might lead to disaster beyond the grave. The abstract necessity of Religion established, we discover its concrete realization only in Christianity, which outside Christianity even is a dark, dismal, intricate labyrinth, Catholicism being the sole true Christianity, "raised aloft like an ensign unto the nations inviting those who do not yet believe and displaying to the children of the household that the faith they profess rests on a firm foundation," as the Council of the Vatican proclaims.

Throughout the learned controversies calmly join issue with the various errors of the day. In this they are particularly up to date,—Higher Criticism, Agnosticism, Theosophy, Christian Science, the very latest "fads," negations of common sense and the offspring of intellectual pride or fashion or credulity, called to the bar of a vigorous, scrupulous logic confess themselves wanting.

The method is systematic with formal divisions and subdivisions, clearly brought out by the type, yet without the work contains nothing that, supposing a professor's conscientious care, would be above the comprehension of the more advanced pupils in our colleges and academies. Even if they should not be able to peruse the whole in their course it would be a valuable acquisition to the family library, and it might be taken up with pleasure and profit on any occasion. The alphabetical and analytical index, a masterpiece in its line and bearing tokens of painstaking, laborious, straightforward research is intended to facilitate consultation.

But the most striking feature are the references to the literature of the topics discussed, grouped together at the end of each section and subsection. We cite as a sample those given on pages 623 and 624. They are from Part II, Chap. IV, where un-

RAILROADS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
One Way Second Class Tickets on Sale until November 30th, 1903, from
\$48.90—Montreal to Nelson, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland Ore. Wash.
\$46.40—Montreal to Spokane, Wash.
\$43.90—Montreal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Helena, Butte and Anaconda.
Proportionately low rates to other points.
Ottawa Sleeper leaves Windsor Station every night at 10.10 P.M.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Through Coach from Windsor St., 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday
City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" daily at
at Toronto at 4.47 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 a.m.,
Niagara Falls, Ont., 7.05 p.m., Buffalo 8.20 p.m.,
London 7.40 p.m., Detroit 9.30 p.m., Chicago 7.20 a.m.
Elegant Cafe Service en route Train

REDUCED FARES
TO
WESTERN AND PACIFIC POINTS
Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from MONTREAL to
Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rosland, Nelson, Trail, Robson. \$48.90
Spokane, Butte, Helena. \$46.40
Anaconda, Denver, Pae. \$43.90
Bis. Salt Lake. \$43.90
San Francisco, Los Angeles. \$49.00

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 127 St. James Street Telephones Main 460 & 461, and Bonaventure Station.
der the caption: Accusations against the Catholic Church, the writer has dealt with, The Intolerance of the Church, I.; the Vicious Circle, II.; the Inquisition, III.; coming finally to the Process of Galileo, IV. Here he lays down his thesis: 1. The Error Contained in the Decree of 1616 Proves Nothing Against the Infallibility of the Church or Against the Infallibility of the Pope,—he proceeds then to put the question: 2. Is the Church opposed to Scientific Progress and was Galileo a Martyr to Science? which he satisfactorily solves, concluding:

The enemies of the Church must indeed be at a loss for arguments against her, since they constantly return, in spite of repeated refutations, to rehearse their account of an error committed centuries ago by an ecclesiastical tribunal, which never claimed the privilege of infallibility. Have our civil tribunals, and even the Supreme Court of the United States, never committed any blunders? This error, the only one of its kind, was, however, common, as we have noticed, to a great number of learned men of that time, and was quite natural at the epoch when it occurred. The obstinate persistency of the adversaries of the Church in having recourse to this affair, now more than two hundred years old, as a powerful weapon against Catholicity, is all the more strange in as much that Galileo himself was neither a rebel, nor a free-thinker. He was a staunch sincere Catholic, fully convinced of the truth of his Faith; the hardest trials did not in the least weaken his religious belief, and he died piously in the bosom of the Catholic Church.

REFERENCES.

1. Henri de l'Epinou—Les Pièces du Procès de Galilée, Paris, Palme, 1877. A standard work, containing a full reproduction of the famous process, taken from the archives of the Holy Office, thrown open to the public by His Holiness, Leo XIII.
2. N. P. Grisar, S. J.—Galilée Studien, Ratisbonne; Pustet, 1878.
3. Jauguey—Dictionnaire Apologetique de la Foi Catholique; Paris, De l'homme et Briquet, 1899. Two volumes. The Rev. writer of this Dictionary, in his article on Galileo, Vol. I, p. 1315-1366, presents to his readers one of the most exhaustive and ablest discussions on the subject, based on the original records of the Holy Office.
4. F. N. Wegg Prosser—Galileo and his judges; London, Chapman & Hall, 1889.
5. Le Menzogne Nella Storia (Historical Lies), p. 328-342.
6. H. J. Desmond—Mooted Questions of History; Boston, Marlier & Co., 1901; p. 285-296.
7. Lord Robert Montague—Popular Errors; p. 174-181; London, Burns & Oates, 1874.
8. Cardinal Gibbons—The Faith of our Fathers; p. 296-299.
9. Ryder, of the Oratory—Catholic Controversy, Answer to Dr. Little; p. 33 and 260; New York, Christian Press Publishing Co.
10. Rev. R. Parsons—Some Lies and Errors of History; p. 80-101; Notre Dame, Indiana, 1892.
11. Rev. R. Parsons—Studies in Church History; vol. 4, p. 81-108.
12. Fredet—Modern History; p. 522.
13. Right Rev. P. Kenrick—The Primacy of the Apostolic See Vindicated; p. 472-475.
14. Points of History; 185-225. Compiled from the Dublin Review for July, 1838, and the Rambler for January, 1852.
15. Civiltà Cattolica; vol. 3, p. 166. A review of the classical work of Mgr. Marino Marini on Galileo and the Inquisition, Rome, 1850.
16. Catholic Dictionary, by Adrien and Arnold; New York, Catholic Publication Society, 1884. Article "Galileo," p. 361-366.
17. Guggenberger—General History of the Christian Era; vol. 2, p. 456.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED.
Men's Furnishings—
Stocks Equal to All Demands

Increasing Sales would indicate that we are satisfying regular patrons and gaining new friends for the Department every day. These items will indicate the trend of values:—

- SWEATERS.**
MEN'S Heavy Wool Sweaters, white, cardinal or navy, with rolling collar. Small men's and out-sizes. Prices, depending upon size \$1.15, \$1.20 and \$1.25
- SHIRTS.**
MEN'S White Laundered Shirts, open both back and front, with wrist bands. A splendid quality, linen reinforced front. All sizes \$1.00
- HOSIERY.**
MEN'S Heather Mixture Half Hose, a good wearing grade, including card of mending wool. All wanted sizes. Per pair, only60
MEN'S Black Cashmere Half Hose, Seamless, fast dye, spliced heels and toes. Per pair 25c
- NECKWEAR.**
MEN'S Flowing End Ties, in plain black or white, also colored, with striped and fancy figured effects. Each 50c and 75c
- UNDERWEAR.**
MEN'S Extra Quality Fleece Lined Underwear. Sizes 34 to 46 Per garment 50c
MEN'S Heavy Scotch Knit Underwear, double breasted shirts. Sizes 34 to 46. Prices, which depend upon the size, from, per garment 50c to 75c
MEN'S Real Scotch Underwear, well made and furnished in every particular, shirt double breasted. Prices according to size. Sizes 34 to 46. Prices \$1.75 to \$2.25

Men's Rainproof Coats—
Every Wardrobe Should Include One
A very serviceable garment for the Fall. Made of Fawn and Dark Gray Venetian Cloth (Rainproof), in the Raglanette style. Various grades, to accommodate all incomes. \$12.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00

Seasonable Kinds Of Underwear For Ladies
LADIES' White Wool and Cotton Vests, high neck, long sleeves or short sleeves, shaped. 51c
LADIES' Natural Color Wool and Cotton Vests, high neck, long sleeves, shaped. 60c
LADIES' Natural Color Wool and Cotton Vests, high neck, long sleeves. 34c

Recently Received Fashions in Ladies' Neckwear
LADIES' Fancy Stock Collars, with new shape tab, in various colors, border in a contrasting color, trimmed with silk buttons. 26c
LADIES' Collars, Applique on Net, Cape effect, very newest effects, in Ecru color only. Each 72c
LADIES' Applique on Net Collars, border in foliage design. The newest features in style, in colors of Ecru only. 80c

Furnishing Additional Proof of Our Supremacy in Hosiery.
LADIES' New Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, spliced feet. Per pair 25c
LADIES' New Plain Black Cashmere Ho e, extra heavy weight. Per pair 27c
LADIES' New Lace Lisle Thread Hose, for evening wear. Per pair 35c

The Busiest Glove Department In the City
The undoubted values will tell you why:
LADIES' Heavy Dogskin Gloves, in serviceable shades of tan, pique sewn points, 2 stud fasteners. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. Per pair 90c
LADIES' "Alexandria" Kid Gloves in the very newest shades for Autumn wear, such as mode, tan, gray, brown, black, also black and white, heavy stitched points in black, white or self, 2 stud fasteners. Sizes 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. Per pair \$1.55

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street Montreal

CARPETS
In all Qualities, Makes and Designs, INLAID LINOLEUMS, CORK CARPETING, OILCLOTH, MATS, RUGS, etc., of every description. CURTAINS, PORTIERS, Fancy Cushions
For Novelties in BRASS and ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS—Don't fail to see our immense stock, complete with MATTRESSES, SPRINGS, etc., of all kinds.
Mail Orders receive careful and prompt attention.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET

ECHOES FROM ROME
It has been officially announced in Rome that on the 9th November a secret Consistory will be held, and on the 12th the public one will follow. So far it is mere speculation as to who may receive the "Red Hats." Some of the Parisian papers have published despatches from Rome which state that Mgr. Lorenzelli, Papal Nuncio in that city, is likely to be promoted to be a Cardinal, in spite of the French Government to recommend such promotion. But this as we said, is mere speculation. There is, however, one fact announced; no rumor and no guess-work in connection with it. Mgr. Merry Del Val has been appointed permanently Papal Secretary of State. This promotion is to be followed by the same distinguished prelate being made Cardinal next month. In our last issue we gave a full appreciation of Mgr. Merry del Val, of his diplomatic career, and a sketch of his parentage and surroundings. We then said that Catholics in Canada have a special reason for feeling a deep interest in the progress and achievements of this young prelate, for the good reason that he is personally known to us and that we have had him in our midst and have known and experienced the benefits of his great wisdom and administrative talents.

SATURDAY, O
In the
Homes o
Working

One of the import
the day is the hou
stantly increasing
women who are enga
mercial and manufact
various countries. It
worthy of the study
and prominent layme
ing article which we c
ing American daily r
of the sensational gr
vey to those inclined
subject—not only from
also from the standpo
a fairly good idea of
and the efforts which
in such cities as New
with it.

"How well," says th
aphorism about 'the o
plies to women of wea
hand and working
other, is illustrated b
tion between a woman
generosity in behalf o
and a woman whose
gives her unusual opp
observing the facts of
its phases. The rich v
regretfully of her ow
from individuals outsid
class.

"I know one woman,
"whose favorite divers
family of poor relations
thought poor relations
ances and congratulat
I hadn't any. But this
gives my friend more g
ure than anything else s
There are four girls, a
teacher, one in a kinder
ing school, another stud
the youngest a school gr
perfectly independent, bri
ing girls, and never exp
from their rich cousin.
almost beg them to accep
hats out of her abund
schemes in all sorts of v
them without seeming
They pay her over and
by the diversity they fur
ther faded point of vie
knew some girls of their
"Why don't you adopt
was suggested, but the
reply was: "Where shall I
Another benevolent wor
on the rector of her chur
him that she had a great
help self-supporting wom
woman of tact as well as
hesitated to begin until sh
actively what self-support
needed, or in what way
help them without injurin
respect.

"I would like to give t
ness rather than mere mat
she explained. "Tell me,
working girls do to am
selves, and how can I add
enjoyment?"

The clergyman had to ow
did not know how worki
used themselves and he r
question to the head of an
tion which concerns itself
logical matters in general.
man of the American Insti
Social Service detailed inv
to report on the matter, ar
port they finally made was
what dismal one. There a
clubs for girls, and these f
lectual enjoyment and a
ing in their tendency. Not
ing girls are intellectual
tastes, however, and their
diversion are very limited.
who live on the West Side
established custom of cong
groups on Eighth Avenue
ing part of the evening in
up and down, chatting and
in shop windows. There ar
well-furnished shop windo
Eighth Avenue, and one ma
some excitement from select
that would become one if s
acle would provide the mean
chasing it—like Lady Teazle
its youthful employment of
patterns for designs she had
materials to make up.

The girls live in crowded
where a social life of the nor
that is, men callers, small da
necent card parties, and the
quite possible. A large numb
girls are without even such
They live in cheap boardi
many of which have not even
tence of a parlor or reception
They must meet their friends
or not see them at all. Th
need for genuine homes for