

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)—St. Pacien, 4th Century

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### CHRISTMAS

Once more we approach the season of good will with trembling hearts, for we know that who profess and call ourselves Christians are caught in a network of incongruity, if not of palpable inconsistency. The ideal represented by the great festival is so terribly opposed to the actual as we envisage it through the pictured horrors in the blood-stained fields of Europe that it almost seems as though silence were best. Yet while cynics are sure to scoff and the songs of Zion sound out of tune when the air is rent with reverberations of recent destructive warfare, woe must fall back upon the golden vision which so long ago set the joy-bells ringing with the magical message, Gloria in Excelsis Deo, in terra pax. How discordant are the echoes of violence and racial hatred that fill our ears today! Milton's famous Ode to the Nativity reflected the pious tradition of his age. When the Babe of Bethlehem was born—so ran the legend—"Meek-eyed Peace" waved her mystic wand over land and sea. "The idle spear and shield were high up-hung. The hooked chariot stood, unstained with human blood." Alas, the Miltonic cartoon left many sad contrasts in the background; the Roman armed peace became the pattern for Emperors and the great captains to copy, and we are reaping the whirlwind then and thereafter sown in the desolated lands, East and West, today!

### THE POOR

The poor we have with us always. Indeed as later generations develop wider needs and more acute sensibilities social duty becomes more complex. Cain's question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" was an impertinence in simpler times, when people's wants and misfortunes were closely observed and could be easily ministered to by neighbourly care; today it is a crime of the first magnitude to affect indifference to evils which lower the common standard of health and efficiency—to be blind to the sufferings of the unprivileged members of the community or callous to appeals for aid in the inevitable crises of their fate. Today, as in the past, it is still our pleasant privilege to press upon our readers the claims of children to participate in the joyousness which is appropriate to the season. Occurring in mid-winter, when the privations of the struggling masses who live more or less on the poverty line the year through, are intensified by weather conditions, Christmas is apt to wear an ironical look. The signs of an abundant prosperity meet them on every hand. The shops are full of tempting wares. Everything that money can buy is flaunted before the wistful gaze of people by whom the barest necessities of life alone are obtainable. Only at their peril can they indulge in little luxuries when some family event breaks the monotony of their daily tasks—happily a wedding, a christening, a funeral, or the unexpected visit of a distant relative compels them to draw upon their slender resources to do justice to the occasion. It is easy for those of us who have rarely, if ever, felt the pinch of circumstances to preach self-denial to men and women whose pleasures are on a lower level than our own. Just now how much righteous indignation is being poured forth concerning the lavish expenditure of our soldiers' wives and relatives and other phenomenally-paid folk upon dress and recreation! But is it really wonderful that long spells of compulsory economy should be followed by outbursts of extravagance? Most of us are just as susceptible to these cross-currents, these alternations of carefulness and lavishness; and we can all recall instances when a small windfall has provoked a wild passion for indulgence in some costly fad—an old edition of some favourite author, a framed engraving long coveted, perhaps an ornamental article to mark a household anniversary. What matters the particular form of personal indulgence? In any case that will express the need for a display of unusual interest in a gratifying ex-

perience. When regular employment and something like a regular income become the common heritage in a well-ordered society these ups and downs of circumstance will be confined within reasonable limits; in war-time even the poor safeguards of public criticism prove unavailing. War is waste, alike in the reckless demolition of glorious monuments in ancient cities, the flinging of millions into the dustbins of civilisation, and talk about economy that marks the uneasy conscience of disillusioned administrators. Over and above the duties to which the approaching season gives emphasis we should give special heed to the needs of the little ones.

### THE CHILDREN

The children stand for all that is hopeful in the future. To feed and clothe and give pleasure to them is much; to shed rays of light and sweetness upon paths that are too often shadowed and grief-stricken is more. Let us not withhold the joy which is the bread and wine of life from those who, apart from our laying on of hands, may lack the consecration which alone can give them access to a higher world of trust and hope—the heaven that lies about us—wherein youth becomes wise and age puts on the child-likeness which is the quintessence of saintly growth this side of Paradise regained. So, after all, we can close on a rising note, though the sadness of this day of battle and loss lay heavily upon our spirits at the start. The Angela's Song is still valid, and even those who bewail the cruel sacrifices entailed by the struggle against evil powers may lift up their heads and bemoan their redemption draws nigh. Life ever more triumphs over death. Our loved ones are but lost to sight; it is we who suffer the extreme penalty, not they. What better pledge can we have than the never-failing succession that takes up the duties they laid down when their call to go up higher came? We will meet the children—those unconscious inheritors of lapsed opportunities here below—with bright faces and words of cheer. In them we shall see the promise of the Good Time Coming. They will be learning the great lesson of this awful loss and waste. Be assured that they will not swell the war-cry in the future; rather will they seek peace and ensue it, knowing that the heroisms of life saving far exceed the merits of brute courage in victory or defeat. Truly the Child in the midst shall yet lead the passing generation to the border of the promised land, where the anthem of the celestial host shall at last be heard in its full significance, when brothers shall no longer maim and slay, but in the Parliament of Man shall feel after and find that middle term which reason and goodwill prescribe. To all—those who sorrow, not hopelessly, and those who have not yet had to mourn over lives cut short and cherished hopes blighted—we pass on the old, old wish—a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

### ALL-AMERICAN MOVEMENT

#### FOR IRELAND'S CAUSE

During the past week President Wilson received petitions from almost every diocese of the country asking his support for the claims of Ireland to be a free and independent nation. The first of these petitions, that from the Archbishop, Bishops and priests of the Province of San Francisco, was presented to the President on Wednesday by Senator Phelan of California. The signatories included the Rt. Rev. Edward J. Hanna, Archbishop of San Francisco; the Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, Bishop of Sacramento; the Rt. Rev. John J. Cantwell, Bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles, and the Rev. J. Mc Mahon, Provincial of the Dominican order. Before President Wilson's departure for Europe petitions reached him from every part of the country. One of the strongest was that from the Archdiocese of New York, which was signed by more than one thousand priests. Buffalo's petition was forwarded on Saturday. It bears the signatures of Mgr. Nelson A. Baker, Administrator of the Diocese, Bishop Walsh of Trenton, and more than two hundred priests of the Diocese. The movement for the independence of Ireland has become nationwide. Mass meetings are being arranged everywhere by Friends of

Irish Freedom to promote the cause of the oppressed Irish people. Preliminary meetings have already been held in various parts of the country, and others will follow in the course of the coming week, which will be known as "Ireland's Self-Determination Week."

One of the most successful meetings of the past week was held in Boston on Sunday afternoon, when four thousand members of Irish societies stood for three hours on Boston Common in the bitterest cold weather of the season and applauded each reference by speakers to self-determination for Ireland. A resolution was adopted appealing to President Wilson and congress to have the American delegates to the Peace Conference demand complete freedom for Ireland.

A letter from Cardinal O'Connell was read in which he declared he would do everything that was legitimate and just, within his power, for the cause of Irish freedom. At Columbus five hundred prominent members of Irish descent adopted resolutions requesting President Wilson at the Peace Conference to stand out for a strong, free, united Ireland. The resolutions asserted that the principles of self-determination must be applied to Ireland and that the question could be put off no longer. Buffalo's "Self-Determination" meeting will be held on Sunday evening, December 15th.—Buffalo Echo.

### JUNKERS AT HOME

The wisest spirits in the United States and in the Allied nations are agreed on the principle that no peace can be lasting, unless it is founded on justice. To our own people, who have made supreme sacrifices, must we first of all be just, for there is an order of precedence in justice, but we must also be just to the vanquished enemy. He must be required to make full reparation for his misdeeds, and he must be placed under such restraints as will forever make impossible a repetition of the tragedy which for four weary years drenched the world with blood. Yet that reparation should not be exacted, nor restraints be imposed, in a spirit of revenge or hatred. This has been the position of the President from the beginning, and it has recently been stated with clearness and vigor by Mr. Lloyd George. "No settlement that contravenes the principles of eternal justice," writes the Premier, "can be a permanent one."

"We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous attempts will be made to hector and bully the Government in an endeavor to make them depart from the strict principles of right, and to satisfy some base, sordid, and avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces against that."

The war is now over, but in the words of a naval authority, much rough sailing is before us. The Junkers of the press, clamoring for the adoption of a policy towards Germany which differs from the justice which must be meted out to Belgium only in degree, pour oil upon the troubled waters. In the first bitterness of resentment, as well as in the initial exultation of victory, some Americans have made use of phrases which in their calmer moments they will wish unsaid. To demand, as our Junker press is demanding, in "an attempt to bully and hector the Government," a "crushed and forever broken Germany" and to insist that the Germans must now be made hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the world, is to ask for a course of action that is not only unworthy of a civilized people, but is also utterly absurd from the political and economic standpoint. Germany cannot be wiped out, like the writing on a slate by the hands of a child. The people of that now distraught and unhappy country yet remain, human beings, with aspirations and possibilities for good, as well as for evil. We must destroy German militarism, the doctrine that might makes right, down to its last poisonous roots, but not the German people. Many among them regard that philosophy with an abhorrence equal to our own, and as for the others, it is our privileged mission to lead them to the truth. Hatred only breeds hatred, and injustice must look to a sure day of punishment. Not only justice and charity, but self-interest, must prompt and demand an Allied policy which will align the German people as willing and valuable factors in a world rebuilt on the principles of righteousness.

It was a supremely great American who fifty years ago conceived that it was his task to enter upon the reconstruction of this Government with charity towards all and malice towards none. May the Almighty Who has vouchsafed us victory, keep far from the hearts of our people that hateful un-American spirit of revenge which the Junkers of the press, happily few, are now endeavoring to fan into a consuming flame. We have poured out the wealth of our country and have not spared the best blood

of our people, in the great effort to make the world truly safe for democracy. We have won. Now, in the words of Grant, spoken in the hour of his triumph, "Let us have peace"; peace with God, peace with the nations of the earth, peace in our own hearts. We wish to win the friendship, not the rankling hatred, of the new German people. We are great enough to be generous. The world will not be the gainer, but all of us will be immeasurably poorer in the things that make life worth living, if the pagan philosophy which we have learned to abhor as "Prussianism," simply transfer its home from the once militaristic Germany to the counsels of the Allied nations.—America.

### PATRIARCH IS SAFE

FINAL DETAILS ABOUT PATRIARCH OF JERUSALEM

Some anxiety has been expressed as to the safety of the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, and it was reported that the Vatican had made representations to the British government to make inquiries as to his place of abode and to secure his release. The Patriarch is safe, and a Catholic officer in the British forces in Palestine writes as follows: "We were able to rescue the Patriarch from the clutches of the Turks and Huns. When these gentry had to leave Jerusalem last winter the Patriarch, who is over seventy years of age, was taken to Nazareth. During the summer months he was given leave to go to Haifa. As soon as our advance took place he was ordered by the German commander in chief to leave Haifa and join him in his rapid retreat. The Patriarch replied by a medical certificate, and before further action could be taken we were in Haifa, and he was rescued. He is, however, not at all well, and is staying at Haifa until he is somewhat recovered, and means of communication have been improved.—St. Paul Bulletin.

### IRISH CARMELITES

NOW ESTABLISHED IN ROME WITH CHURCH AND HOUSE

There is now another Irish church in Rome. The Provincial of the Irish Carmelites has been there and brought a small batch of students, whom he established at St. Celso. This is a small church and house just this side of the Ponte St. Angelo, a very populous part of the city.

Of Irish establishments in Rome there are the Irish College itself; the Irish Dominicans at San Clemente, which recently saw the consecration of Rt. Rev. Dr. MacNicholas, Bishop of Dalmatia; the Irish Franciscans at St. Isidore's; the Irish Augustinians at St. Patrick's, and now the Irish Carmelites at San Celso. Then there are, in a different category but occupying a very important position and doing a magnificent work, the Irish Christian Brothers, with their school, "Marcantonio Colonna," and there is always the Church of San Silvestro for all English speaking Catholics in Rome. Father Cogan, the Carmelite Provincial, has been received in private audience by His Holiness.

### CHILDREN OF YPRES

Abbe Delaere, the cure of Ypres, was the last civilian to leave the city. After months of hardships in this shell ridden hold, during which time he climbed up into the steeple of his church to extinguish fire-brands, Abbe Delaere gathered up more than one hundred children, some of them maimed by the enemy's bombs and shells, and took them to a chateau near Ypres. Here, with the help of the American Red Cross, he and some faithful Sisters are teaching and caring for the children. Abbe Delaere's charges are called "The Children of Ypres." Their fame is widespread throughout what is left of Belgium.

### AN ITALIAN PRIEST'S HEROISM

Mr. Thomas Curtin in his recent war-book, "The Edge of the Quick-sands," thus describes the heroic death a priest bravely met while Padua was being bombarded from the sky: "I moved on to where a building just opposite the church had been hit so that the back had crumbled in completely, while the front seemed ready to fall if a good-sized splinter were not cut out from one of the prop beams. Beneath the wreckage a man was pinned, face downward, the weight on his legs and spine. The agony which he suffered almost drove him mad and his shrieks cut me like saws and knives. A fireman was about to attempt to crawl through to him with a glass of water, when a priest came across from the church, took the glass of water, exclaimed that he was going to crawl through to give the last rites to the doomed man, and turned majestically with a motion for the

few onlookers to step back, which he did, until the sparks from the cracking dome fell upon us. We watched the priest crawl amid the wreckage until he could extend the water to the lips of the sufferer then we saw him hold up a crucifix. We saw no more. There was a grinding crash, the building toppled and became the tomb of the priest and the man for whom he had risked his life."

It is, of course, "all in the day's work" for the Catholic priest in the discharge of his sacred duties to take such risks as the foregoing. If all the similar acts of heroism he has performed during the four dreadful years of the present war were known and published, the account would be a splendid record of courage and devotion.—America.

### THE POPE AND PEACE CONFERENCE

The Peace Conference will soon begin, and there is no word about the Pope in connection therewith. Nobody is surprised at this, for the temper of many of the conferees is well known, and the famous Fifteenth Article of the secret treaty is still fresh in the minds of thoughtful men. His Holiness, therefore, will probably not be represented in Paris; and this is a calamity. True, he will lose nothing except some unstable prestige, but the world will be deprived of a benefit great beyond measure. In the first place, the Conference will need intimate, accurate knowledge of many strange peoples about to be erected into sovereign States. Not this alone, but there will be need too of ready, impartial information about the attitude of their former masters toward these people. Who better able to furnish this knowledge than the Papal Secretary of State? In time of peace his office is a clearing house, as it were, for the diplomacy of the world; in time of war, especially of this war, it is the only office where uncolored information of all the struggling nations can be had. During the past four years Papal delegates went freely into many of the afflicted countries; Bishops and other prelates traveled in turn from these nations to Rome and documents passed and received without hindrance. The Holy See, in short, is the only reliable depository of information concerning all great events of the conflict. Is this necessary knowledge to be lost to the Conference?

More than that, the peace table should have the confidence of the world. It will get this and hold it only when and in the measure that nations are convinced of the impartial justice of the conferees. And, sad to say, not all the peoples concerned are persuaded of the impartiality of the present master nations. The Poles for instance, are skeptical of fairness to their claims and, truth to tell, their misgivings are not ungrounded. The presence of a Papal delegate in Paris would remove the fears of some and give an added guarantee to other that justice, not greed or spite, had been set up by the Conference as the norm of action. During all the terrible conflict, the Papacy has been the greatest moral force in the world. Condemning false principles and atrocities, it yet retained the friendship of the conflicting nations and spent itself in the interests of the suffering people, in a way unparalleled in the world's history. Hence, despite vulgar clamor against him, the Pope has the confidence of the world, especially of that immense portion of it which is now emerging from autocracy into democracy, Catholic or nearly so. No other power, not even the United States, enjoys this confidence. Is the Papacy's influence to be lost to Paris?

But there is a still more serious aspect of this problem. Millions of Catholic people have just been released from bondage and are about to begin life under a republican form of government. For many a long year these folk have borne the yoke and gyves and have eaten the bitter bread of slavery. As a consequence, their characters have been warped a bit. Lovability in many ways, they are highly emotional withal and suspicious of one another. In the heyday of new-found freedom emotions and suspicions will need a check, else trouble will follow trouble. Whence the check? From the "brotherhood of man"? Phrases never yet stopped a rising passion, and the recent war has taught us that the brotherhood of man is but a phrase, a catchword. Besides, to aim at philanthropy only, is to miss the target. Ladies who strive to benefit man for only man's sake end by erecting hospitals for outcast cats; men who strive to benefit man for only man's sake end by slaughtering their fellows, as witness Russia. The brotherhood of man has been the watchword of the International from the beginning, and the greatest crimes have been committed in its name. Whence the check? From religion only, from that religion which Czechs Slovaks and Jugoslave and Poles and Lithuanians know and love, the religion of which the Pope is the visible head. Is the influence of this religion to be lost to Paris? Apparently it is. Yet the Pope's voice is the only voice that falls with entire comfort on the ears of these peoples. He is the

only person in the whole world who can calm their insurgent fears and guide their footsteps into the ways of righteous progress. The nations are making a grave mistake in excluding His Holiness from their deliberations. May they not have another Congress of Vienna?—America.

### "TRUTH" ON IRELAND

No one could read Sir Edward Carson's two Belfast speeches without coming to the conclusion that he is now the dictator of the Government's Irish policy; which is a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin at some remote time, with the six counties, Armagh, Antrim, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone, excluded. When that comes, if ever it does, the trouble will start in Ireland. The Prime Minister and the ex-Premier have both agreed that Ulster must not be coerced. Presumably this means that the Home Rule majority in Fermanagh and Tyrone, the Home Rule half of the population of Armagh and Londonderry and the substantial Home Rule minority in Antrim, Down and Belfast will not be coerced into remaining under the Imperial Parliament and outside the Dublin Parliament.

In Sir Edward Carson's speeches there were the usual sneers at what the South and West of Ireland did to help to win the War. When all the facts are known, they will show how unjustified were such sneers. The Leinsters, Munsters and Connaughts rushed to the firing line at the beginning of hostilities without waiting for Mr. John Redmond to enter into a sordid bargain with the Government, as did Sir Edward Carson before he told the Ulster Volunteer force to join up. Undoubtedly there was a decline in recruiting afterwards, but that was due to the gross mismanagement of the War Office, and the decline was as pronounced in Unionist Ulster as it was in Nationalist Ireland. The frantic appeals from the Ulster Division to those at home to go out and fill the gaps were answered not with men but with speeches made by slackers and shirkers telling the world how well the Ulster Division had fought. If the Carsonites had possessed one hundredth part of the patriotism they claim, the division would have been full of the natives of the province. Sir Edward Carson's excuse that the men declined to go because their places would have been filled by others from the South and West were pure lie. The same excuse for not joining could have been made by thousands of Englishmen, Welshmen and Scotchmen whose jobs were snatched by Carsonites from Ulster.—Truth, (London, Eng.) Nov. 20, 1918.

### ORDER OF MERIT FOR MARSHAL FOCH

KING GEORGE BESTOWS HIGHEST DISTINCTION POSSIBLE ON ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Paris, Nov. 30.—Following the dinner given at the Elysee Palace in honor of King George, a reception was held at the British Embassy. During the reception King George bestowed upon Marshal Foch the Order of Merit. Marshal Foch is the only French holder of this decoration. In bestowing it, King George said: "Am happy to give the highest distinction of which I can dispose to the eminent soldier who has conducted the Allies' armies to victory."

The reception was the first fete of victory in Paris. The gay colored toilettes of the women and the scarlet robes of Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris and Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, contrasted strikingly with the khaki and horizon blue uniforms of officers and the black dressed clothes of civilians. It was a picture which had been almost forgotten in Paris. Marshal Joffre wore black tunic and the red trousers of the epoch of the Battle of the Marne.

### POPE SHOULD HAVE PLACE AT CONFERENCE

"Now the powers of the world are soon to gather to arrange the terms of peace, surely in that gathering the Pope will have a hearing and a rightful place." Cardinal O'Connell declared at a meeting of the League of Catholic Women of Boston a week ago. "At that conference," the Cardinal continued, "will be represented all the material interest of the world. There will be generals and admirals, bankers and merchants, lawyers and statesmen. It is conceivable that the greatest united moral force in the world today, the greatest spiritual influence toward which all must look, now that the war between the nations is ended, as the greatest bulwark against internal disorder, anarchy and lawlessness—is it conceivable that that tremendous influence will be ignored?"

"God forbid. For the world has fought for a lasting peace; and that can come only through Him who offers it to all men of good will."

### CATHOLIC NOTES

General Mangin, hero of the Marne, is a descendant of the Kerry Mangans, who with the other "Wild Geese," flew to France in the seventeenth century to escape persecution.

The Holy Father has appointed the Apostolic Delegate to Turkey, the Most Rev. Archbishop Dolci, to act as Apostolic Delegate to Persia in his inquiry into the recent massacre of Bishop Sontag and several priests, all members of the congregation of the Mission.

The Right Rev. Arthur Drossaerts, D. D., Bishop of San Antonio, will take possession of his See on Sunday, December 15th. Most Rev. John W. Shaw, D. D., Archbishop of New Orleans and formerly Bishop of San Antonio, will honor the occasion with his presence.

So serious was the Spanish influenza epidemic at Montrose, Colo., that the charitable pastor, Rev. C. F. O'Farrell, threw open the Catholic Church as a hospital. So far as is known, this was the only city in which it was necessary to open a church for this purpose. Undoubtedly it was the most afflicted city of the state was Silverton, where 10% of the population died.

The tenth annual Pan-American Mass at St. Patrick's Church, Washington, was attended by representatives of twenty-one American republics and diplomats from other countries. Secretary of State Lansing, Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Secretary of Commerce Redfield represented the United States.

More than one priest is said to have gone down in the Irish mail boat tragedy. Dom Idelphonus Campbell, O. S. B., is amongst the victims. He was on a visit to his native land from Coventry where he was stationed. He is the son of the late John Campbell, of Dublin, who was on two occasions Mayor of the city, and two of his brothers are priests, one being a Benedictine, like himself, the other a Jesuit. Father Campbell was in his sixty first year.

A solemn service of thanksgiving was held at the famous Church of Sainte Gudule in Brussels on Saturday, November 23, according to a delayed report received this week. Cardinal Mercier celebrated the Pontifical High Mass. The royal family, members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps were present. The service was one of the most impressive ever seen in Brussels, most of the great congregation being moved to tears.

Copped Hall, near Finchley, England, the house in which Cardinal Manning was born, and the former home of the Mannings, is being sold by auction. It is a grand Elizabethan mansion standing in grounds of 100 acres. It passed from the Manning family on purchase by Lord Lytton, and it is believed that "The Last of the Barons" and other novels were written there.

The thriving manufacturing city of Lowell, Mass., was the scene of an unusual celebration recently, when the Cardinal O'Connell Parkway was formally dedicated. The Cardinal is a native of Lowell, and the city has paid tribute to him by giving his name to its newest parkway, situated opposite the group of municipal buildings. A large fountain, surrounded by a bronze bust of the prelate, standing in the centre of the thoroughfare, is the gift to the Cardinal of the people of Lowell.

The Y. M. C. A. Secretary, Cass Conaway, who has just sailed for France, took the following message from Cardinal Gibbons to the American soldiers overseas: "We regard you as the saviors of your country," said the message. "We earnestly hope that you will come back to your beloved America safe and sound. Or if you have wounds, they will be honorable wounds, which you will exhibit with pride to your mothers and families, and in years to come show them to your children and grandchildren. Keep a clean heart and a clean body, and may God be with you."

Alfred E. Smith, who has been elected Governor of New York, is the first Catholic ever elected to that position. Gov. Dongan, the Colonial Governor, was an Irish Catholic, but since the establishment of the United States no Catholic has been elected Governor of New York although there were several Catholic candidates, such as Francis W. Kernan and Martin H. Glynn. Governor-elect Smith is a practical Catholic and is a Knight of Columbus.—St. Paul Bulletin.

From far-off Alaska comes the report of the heroic achievements of a former divinity student of St. Louis University, the Rev. Frederick Ruppert, S. J. The dreaded influenza so violently ravaged the city of Nome, that of the 3,000 inhabitants, all the adult male population, with the exception of one deater and Father Ruppert, are either dead or dying. Father Ruppert, who is sacrificing himself to the utmost to check the epidemic, formerly taught in California and is well known in the West.