

description, and though from her sixteenth year she had felt the greatest desire of entering religion, it was only in comparatively old age that she was able to satisfy this desire by entering as a Norbertine lay-sister at the above-named convent. We have not space here to speak of her heroic life, but we can refer our readers to a pamphlet, "Sister Rose and the Mass of Reparation," in which a sketch is given of her life and trials. We hope that some day she will meet with a worthy biographer, as a "Life" of this holy woman would furnish most useful matter of edification and encouragement to poor souls who, being in the world, are yet not of the world, but to whom the convent haven is, for one reason or another, inaccessible. Sister Rose as we will call her (though she had not yet entered religion), had been a widow for some time and was already fifty years of age when the idea of a Mass of Reparation first presented itself to her mind. She tells us that the greatest of her sufferings was "to see that God, so deserving of love, was so little loved..... When I went into the church and saw those long rows of empty benches, I felt my heart oppressed and broken with grief; I multiplied my acts of faith, hope, and contrition, doing my best to make them equal, nay, even to exceed, the number of empty places." On Sundays, she was accustomed to hear several Masses in various intentions, but on one day in particular—the Feast of Corpus Christi, June 19th 1862—when on the point of leaving the Church after her four customary Masses, she felt herself deeply touched on beholding so many empty chairs around the altar (*) denoting how many Catholics were absent.

As another Mass was about to commence "I resolved" he said "to remain, so that one less would be absent.

(*) This was in France, it must be remembered, where the system of pews is not introduced, but where chairs and kneeling-stools are used.