WOOD'S RWAY, SYRUP

, MARCH 10, 1910;

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g & Chemical Co. mited, Montreal. 24, when the Rev. LL.B., Armagh admeeting. Rev. Mr. g with the origin of said that he had uck with the work done for temperdone for tempera-oxy Father Sheeran, shed a temperance thering over 2,000, nolics, the conse-was that the slur use Protestants that that the slur tie in Armagh. He ion from Father mething like what he had many intermething like what he had many interded many valuable werend gentleman. Heard what Father less to Banbridge, Catholic side in all abstinence. He Rooney was a he cause, and he into as close as as with Father I them to give a wann, no matter

y man, no matter out on the side of the audience heart-ne invitation. didn't I say I'd ut amother rubber e? ma. It's pa the cigars you birthday.

IRN'S IVER

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Bishop of Valleyfield's Pastoral Letter.

His Lordship Speaks on the International Eucharistic Congress of Montreal.

Joseph Medard Emard, by the Grace of God and the favor of the Holy See, Bishop of Valleyfield. To the clergy, religious orders, and the laity of the diocese.

Health and Blessing in the Lord.

Very Dear Brethren:

Very Dear Brethren:

In a letter dated August 25th, last year, His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal officially announced the holding of an International Eucharistic Congress, which will open in the Metropolitan city on September 7, of the present year, and close on the 11th. This Congress will be the wenty-first of its kind, and everything seems to promise that it shall in no sense lack the success of the preceding ones, whose celebration was, without exception, so solemn, so imposing, and productive of tellwas, without exception, so solemn, so imposing, and productive of tell-ing results for religion, and especi-ally for piety towards the Holy Eu-

An International Eucharistic Congress means a grand meeting of bi-shops, prelates, priests, religious, men and women of the world, come men and women of the word, come together from all over the world, at the instance of a committee formed, in the beginning, with the permission of the Holy See, which in its life and work is permanent, whose president is a Bishop (His Lord-ship of Namur, Belgium, this year) ship of Namur, Belgium, this year) and to whom it belongs, with the help of the religious authorities directly interested and the sanction of the Pope, to name the privileged place where the Congress is to be held. Thus, in London, two years ago, in the midst of the never-to-be forgotten sessions of the 19th Congress, it was decided that, in 1910, all should meet in Montreal.

These Eucharistic Congresses owe of Namur, Belgium, this year)

These Eucharistic Congresses owe their beginning to a happening apparently of small moment, and, withal, very touching, and which was destined to bring the happiest

In 1873, two hundred French Deputies went to Paray-le-Monial, the city of the Sacred Heart, and there, in the little sarctuary which recalls the visions of the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque, they vowed themselves and their country to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in a special act of consecration. On this occasion, a pious person, touched with inspiration from on high, first suggested the idea to her spiritual director of holding local Eucharistic meetings. These beginnings met with success surpassing all expectacity of the Sacred Heart, and there meetings. These beginnings met with success surpassing all expecta-tions, and through them arose the project of an international congress properly so-called. Mgn. de Ségur, of holy and illustrious memory, wrote the Holy Father about the matter. Cardinal Deschamps, Archbishop of Malines, strongly seconded the holy bishop's project. Leo XIII the holy bishop's project. Leo XIII approved and blessed the project, and the first permanent committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Mgr. de Ségur himself. But, alas! he who had been the soul of the whole work of preparation was not destined to see his plans realized, while in the flesh, God having called him home before the opening of the first Congress, which was held at Litle, in 1881. Those that followed were held in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, England, and even in Jarusalem, whither the workers went ir 1893. Ever and always was the sance zealous work of organization apparent, lous work of organization apparent, the same ardor and knowledge wore toticeable features of the sessions; the same manifestations of ever-brightening and ever-deepening piety were the rule; there was ever the

the boast and privilege of countries that lie beyond the sea, although the bishops of the American continent were always invited to take part in them. The time was come when, in the designs of Providence, we were to have on this continent, in our splendid Canadian homeland, the plessing of enjoying the happiness to which an International Eucharistic Congress gives rise, and of reaping the incomparable spiritual reaping the incomparable spiritual advantages that follow in its wake

and course. Montreal was chosen, and without reason. Indeed, there are few cities in the world which may, in virtue of their beginnings, tory and existing rekigious situa-tion, claim closer bonds with charistic worship; and which possesses at the same time more possibilities and means of offering Our Lord a more glorious triumph, by faith, by adoration, by love, by the sincerest public manifestations and the most enthusiastic?

In fact, it is safe to say, as histhat the discovery of America, on the whole, was the greatest Providential event of modern times to help spread the Gospel, and give the Church souls unnumbered, in lands that are immense; if it is true, and particularly so. that the establishment of the first Camadian colonies was above and before all an act of faith and apostleship, and act of faith and apostleship, that the Cross first, with the altar afterwards, was erected along banks of our great river, and even in the heart of the country, to mark out, in a better way than do the out, in a better way than do the footprints of the conqueror the way the missionaries and the early apostles went, it is no less true—and all our annalists are there to say so,—that the founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal) was, from the beginning, an act of faith, and a Eucharistic act of faith in the highest sense, both in the mind of those who led the work, and, later, in the execution and development of the plan and work.

Let us go back to what happened in Paris, in 1642, while Montreal was still but a desert island, little more, entirely covered with forests, with only the little Indian settlement known as Hochelaga, and known to but a few. A fervent Christian and a holy priest who had never before seen each other, happen to meet of a sudden, as would old acquaintances, and, in an instant, sound each other's loins and heart. The priest was Monsieur Olier, founder and first superior of the Company of Saint Sulperior of the Company of Saint Sulpice (the Sulpicians), whose special vocation it was to be to look after the thorough priestly foundation. after the thorough priestly founda-tion of young men, a formation bas-ed upon and modelled after the-priesthood of Jesus Christ, inas-much as the like was possible, in order that the Church should reap all the more abundant fruit there-from. How faithfully the Sulpicians have applied thromselves towa realizing the end and aim of the revered founder is well known; how seriously, within the walls the Company, men endeavored study, know acthe Company, men endeavored study, know and reproduce the study. Know and reproduce the study know and divine model the Eucharistic priesthood, is an old truth. It was in Montreal that Saint Sulpice should more particularly fulfil its mission, whether in the exemplary exercise of the parish ministry, or in the work of training young seminarians, and of preparing

young seminarians, and of preparing them for the priesthood.

the same manifestations of everbrightening and ever-deepening piety were the rule; there was ever the same enthusiasm on the part of the faithful; while the fruits of soul and spirit grow increasingly abundant.

It is worthy of remark that in the majority of cases, often the result of unforeseen circumstances and even at the cost or reversing former decisions, these Congresses were called together in cities which happened to have special relations towards and affinities with, Eucharistic worship and service. Thus it was in Liege, in the land of Saint Juliana Cornillon, that Corpus Christi Day was instituted, together with the procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Toulouse holds the relies of St. Thomas of Aquin, the surpems dotor and liturgical bard of the Blessed Eucharist. It was in fantwerp that Saint Norbert, the founder of the Premonstratensians, succeeded in wiping out the heresy of the Sacrament was instituted, in Rheims, at Paray-le-Monial, in London, in Angers, and in Rome, did the members of the Congresses meet, too, and it is easy to see that special rights and claims to the like these places could show. In London, England, the Congress was, after three centuries of the Congress was, after three centuries of the London, in Angers, and in Rome, did the members of the Congress was, after three centuries and banishment, of interdiction and of exile that had gone before, the triumphal return of God in the Holy Eucharist, with a legate of the Congress was, after three centuries and banishment, of interdiction and of exile that had gone before, the triumphal return of God in the Holy Eucharist, with a legate of the Congress was, after three centuries of the leader. Finally, Cologne, tast year was destined, under conditions, and call the types of the Congress of the Sacrament of the Congress of the Sacrament

idea of any undertaking at all, and in the thought that cradles its first beginning, a more truly religious sentiment, a faith more lively, a Eucharistic devotion more real? It was in that church, at the foot of the altar, before the tabernacle, under the sacred spell of Holy Mass and Holv Communion, that the illustrious founders of Montreal set forth their project in working order.

der.
Let us see what next happened. On
May 18, in the same vear, 1642,
Monsieur le chevalier de Montmagny,
accompanied by Monsieur de Maisonneuve , and forty other persons, neuve and forty other persons among whom Madame de la Pellete rie and Mademoiselle Mance, lander in Montreal. Our Blessed Lady's glorious and triumphant Assumption. "The beautiful tabernacle which these gentlemen sent has been placed on the altar of a chapel which though as yet but made out of bark, is rich for the gift it can claim. The gentle souls who met there interchanged their hearts' feelings. The names of those who uphold the designs of God in New France were placed upon the altar. The Te-Deum was sung in thanksgiving. Is not this altogether admirable, above all if we stop to think that all this was dore in fulfilment of the manifest will of the members of the Company of Montreal. If we draw the details of this ceremony into comparison with what hed thems.

says a writer of his Mass was celebrated, first ever said on the Island, on a spot where the Castle now stands. In order to add solemnity to the occasion. Madame de la Pelleterie and Mademoiselle Mance were given time to monthly a standard of the control of time to prepare an altar, which they with a joy hard to describe, and with as much neatness as possible; they could not weary blessing the God of the skies, Who was so kindly on that day as to choose and consecrate their hands in the work of building the first alter of the selection. secrate their hands in the work of building the first altar of the colony. All that first day the Blessed Sacrament remained exposed, and not without reason, either, for just as God had quickened His servants to undertake the task of making Him known in a place where hitherto He had received no act of homeon, it was quife fitting that He age, it was quite fitting that He should have been exposed on the altar as if on His throne, in order to give fulfilment to His holy designs and to the desires of His servants. Indeed, this was well, in order that receive her treatist should be signed as the strength of order that posterity should learn that He had established this colo-ny but to be offered sacrifice and homage on the blessed spot, that this was His only design and that of His servants, and that towards this and they turned their treasures, their time, their care, and all their belongings into service. It was, therefore, fitting that He should have caused Himself to remain exposed all that day, in order to take possession of the land through the sovereign honors that were paid Him, and in order to show that the place itself was a privileged one for Himself, that He was not willing that it should be profaned by sunken souls and ones unworthy of the grandeur of His designs, which designs were in no sense commonplace, as Père Vimont clearly set forth, in a sermon which he preached on that end had they turned their treasures

a sermon which he preached on that morning, and during the High Mass which he there and then celebrated: 'Behold, gentlemen,' we said, 'what you see is but a grain of mustard-seed, but it is east by hands so pious and so animated with spirit of faith and of religion, that spirit of fatter and of religion, charassuredly Heaven must have great designs on the place, since it uses such laborers; and I do not doubt great for a moment but that this little grain shall bring forth a great tree, give rise some day to marvels of growth, be multiplied and reach all over.' As if he had meant to say that Heaven now begins its work with forty men, but know ye that it has many other designs upon the persons whom it is using to make of the work a success, know ye that your beats over the success. your hearts are not in number sufficient to sing forth the praises which He means to receive ir. the place, but that he shall multiply them, filling with people the whole extent of these places of which we now take possession on His behalf, while offering this sacrifice to Him. The whole of the day was spent in acts of devotion, in thanksgiving. acts of devotion, in themses: (Alberta and in singing hymns of praise to the Maker of all things. There were no sanctuary lamps before the Most Blessed Sacrament, but glowworms were used etc."

vere used, etc."

Now, following this act of taking possession on the 17th, dow of May, work was begun in earnest. On August 15, the first feast of the holy island was solemnized, the day of

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Our Blessed Lady's glorious and

of Montreal. If we draw the details of this ceremony into comparison with what had taken place in the Church of Notre-Dame de Paris in the preceding month of February, when the Thirty-five Associates animated with a common desire, that of seeing Jesus Christ adored on the Island of Montreal, gathered around the altar, the priests celebrating Holy Mass, the others receiving Holy Communion, one and all consecra-

Holy mass, the others receiving Holy Communition, one and all consecrating the new colony which they were taking under their patronage to Our Lord Jesus Christ, where shall we find in history, more tellingly religious sets and extrapolated and

find in history, more tellingly religious acts and sentiments, and a founding more eminently Eucharistic than that borne out by the story of Montreal's beginnings? All things conspired to put this devotion at the base of the undertaking, and so that it should remain the soul and life thereof. The other devotions, particularly that towards the Most Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, sown at one and the same time, do but accentuate all the more that toward the Blessed Eucharist which lords it over them and which they make all

the Blessed Eucharist which lords it over them and which they make all the deeper and livelier. Is not that Holy Mass on the brink of the forest as soon as the forty settlers arrived, a unique spectacle, the quaint altar built in all haste under the shadow of the foliage; the missionary who is celebrating Holy Mass, feels the impulse of God's spirit and opens his mouth in prophecy; the Holy Communion given to fervent scale.

the Holy

his mouth in prophecy; the Holy Communion given to fervent souls who are more truly the instruments of God's Providence, than they are willing to think; the Blessed Sacrament held up in the free open air of God's day under the canopy of the skies; and Jesus, the King, from the improvised throne that now is His, taking possession of an empire.

His, taking possession of an empire of which He intends to remain the

which signature and agreement Ville Marie, the Island of Montreal, and Marie, the Island of Montreal, and the whole country that should there-upon depend, pledged beyond re-course, complete and absolute loyal-ty to Jesus Christ, King and Sa-

(To be continued.)

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of which He intends to rema ruler in the years to follow. this in the desert of the

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this in the desert of the wildest earth, thousands of leagues from the mciffler.countery, surrounded on all sides by barbarous tribes the work of whose conversion is to be taken Church, and calumny against her priests. The other prisoners are not implicated quite as badly as Hall, but all of them should be severely punished if the charges against them are proven. One good thing will result of Hall's arrest, anyway, no matter how his trial comes out. The Catholic people of Worcester will no longer be insulted by him through the columns of Worcester's leading newspaper. of whose conversion is to be taken up, in spite of difficulties and obstacles of all kinds, with the usual toll of the means and the all-needed resources, with only the Altan, the Cross, for arms, and an irresistible confidence drawn for the conviction that a mandate of God was being fulfilled and that his Kingdom was to be extended. A covenant was then signed on the stone that held the Sacred Host, and in virtue of which signature and agreement Ville-

"When visiting a certain town in the Midlands," says a medical man, "I was told of an extraordinary in-cident wherein the main figure, an economical housewife, exhibited, un-der trying circumstances, a trait quite characteristic of her. It seems that she had by mistake taken a The Visitor (Providence, R. I.) thus tells of the passing of a scurvy fellow whose chief aim in life was abuse of Catholics:

Every Catholic in the State of Massachusetts, but more particularly in the city of Worcester, has heard of Judson W. Hall. For a number of years Hall has been the self-appointed censor and moralist of the heart of the commonwealth, and every Sunday for years he was represented in the pages of the Worcester Telegram with two or three, and sometimes more, letters in which he showed his "broad liberality" and "Americanism," by insulting gratuitously the Catholic religion and his Catholic fellow-citizens. Only a few months ago he received a well-deserved castigation at the hands of Rev. Dr. J. McCoy, the fearless pastor of St. Ann's Church. Last Monday night, after an investigation, that lasted several days, the police of Worcester arrested five of the most prominent men of that eity and booked them charged with unspeakable crimes. The arrests were made after nine girls, whose ages range from 12 to 15 years, had told Chief of Police Matthews a horrible tale of degradation and shame. And the man against whom the most serious charges were made by the girls was Judson W. Hall, the man who for months wrote slanderous letters to the Telegram from Rome, Lisbon, Madrid, Paris, Dublin, and other places, all of which were full of misstatements against the Catholic face of word kinds and who was a great deal of good. In fact, they are the best kidney medicine line of which were full of misstatements against the Catholic force the man against the Catholic face of word kinds and who was a great deal of good. In fact, they are the best kidney medicine line of which were full of misstatements against the Catholic force the man and the man against the Catholic force the man and the man against the Catholic face of word kinds and the man against the Catholic face of word kinds and the man against the Catholic face of word kinds and the man against the catholic face of word kinds and the man against the cath that she had by mistake taken a quantity of poison,—mercurial pois-on,—the antidote for which, as all

his complexion rosy. He enjoys what he eats—has gained in weight—and deeps like a top.

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