

“LING”
Mark
Products of this
any
of Quality
American Illu-
Lubricating
red Paints,
Colors, Paint-
Varnishes.

Oil Co.
TO.
wa, Montreal
Halifax.

dition of
nton and
ystem of
anship

practical in plan,
letters according
formation of each
of Capital letters
on the covers, and
diagrams. Absent
and superior se-
Perfect and pro-
morough drill in
practice. Clear
written and full
of materials used
in the teaching of

ER & Co.
St. West

LAND

HOOFING
of Cal-
Work.

ing a Specialty.
ment Work.

Montreal.

in the City.

TAURANT
Rocollet
Fredericton.

TITUTIONS
GNS
DONE
PLY TO
PUB. CO.
DEPT.
STRATORS
TRUE WITNESS

anted

We want to
It will make
work for a paper
and well
high com-
Write us to-
colleagues on
young women,
men of leis-
do the work
write us today.

ue Witness,
Montreal

Rome,
and

o.

age to the
r with a
gypt and
rope is off-
e's Cath-
Broadway,
leave New
908. Cost,
Write for

Louise Michel,

Murderer of Thirteen: Prisoner Repented
and Died a Sainly Death.

The subject of this sketch, Louise Gimet (Michel), was one of the worst among the Paris Communists in 1871; her life was compiled by Dr. Boissarie from facts given to him by Sister de la Garde, of St. Joseph's Convent, Montreal, who was instrumental in her remarkable change and conversion in this remarkable penitent who was 38 years of age at the time of the Commune.

Tall, strong, energetic, her expression of face was stern, yet now and then softened by gleams of brightness and sweetness, heart and soul she joined in the Revolution, and, being a friend of Garibaldi, she held a high position among the Freemasons, and developed a strong taste for military tactics which she quickly acquired.

Under the Commune she took the name "Captain Pigeon" and wore the uniform of a captain with a red sash; usually attending at the head of her company at the deaths of condemned prisoners, thus gratifying her bloodthirsty nature. She sided at the shooting of Monsignor Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, on May 24, 1871. After the third round was fired, he still breathed, she went forward and despatched him with a brutal kick in the head, then savagely trampled upon his dead body. Four or five days later, when the Archbishop's remains were brought home, Abbe Schaeffer and other witnesses were surprised at finding the face disfigured and unrecognizable; the effects of Louise's maltreatment, no ball having struck his head.

On May 26 she again headed her men at the death of Pere Alivaint, S.J., reserving to herself the right of firing the first shot. At this moment Pere Alivaint, noticing the disguise, said, "Madame, this costume is not becoming." As time went on, if holy Pere Alivaint's name were mentioned in her hearing she trembled and could not conceal her remorseful expression. Later on the unhappy woman, among the many crimes and scandals of her past life, confessed to having murdered thirteen priests.

Arrested in arms on the barricades, Pigeon was tried by court-martial and condemned to death. The superiors of St. Lazare, anxious to save this sinful soul, begged for a reprieve, which was granted. This delay saved Louise's life; her name, doubtless, being overlooked, was not again called.

She was imprisoned in St. Lazare, which was ultimately the happy cause of her conversion, as the nun who had saved her life now became the guide of this fierce nature. She often said, "I want God, I will have God."

At the beginning of Louise's conversion in trying moments of mental struggle, her best solace was to pray at Pere Alivaint's tomb, whose last words were, "I am dying, while kneeling there, at 33 Rue de Sevres, the pious penitent was miraculously cured of a painful wound in her knee.

During her imprisonment she had only one book in her cell—a volume of Pere Alivaint's sermons, which so touched her heart that she observed to the superiors: "Strange that a priest whose name I could not formerly utter without fear, is now instrumental in bringing me to God."

At Montpelier the Sisters of St. Joseph conducted an orphanage as well as a separate community, consisting of a hundred young girls and women who, having more or less erred, wished to redeem the past, and gave solemn promise of lasting reform. Under the name, and wearing the habit of "Children of Mary," they are truly spiritual and are partly recruited by liberated prisoners. (But, alas! can we still speak thus in this Commune?)

After the defeat of the Commune two hundred of these women, variously accused, were distributed among the different houses established in France, and at the termination of their sentence some begged to be allowed to remain under the care of the nuns, and proved models of piety and self-denial.

Such was Louise Gimet, who henceforth for the remaining eighteen or twenty years of her life was devoted to prayer and penance; surely this noble self-abnegation redeemed her former sinful life. The change was complete, no murmur, no uncharitable or critical remark ever passed her lips, and her greatest happiness was to help the dying. Thus Louise spent her last years. On her dying bed, being asked if she were tormented by fear, she replied: "What can I fear? I have thrown myself completely on God's mercy."

A former companion, also penitent, in some degree accounted for the grace granted to Louise, who, she said, always preserved devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and besides was most charitable to the poor. During her youthful wanderings, going along the street, at the foot of Fourviere hill, Lyons, she heard a passing youth blaspheme the name of our Blessed Lady; she turned back and struck him. About this time—1858—she visited the Cure d'Arce, who prophetically predicted her "My daughter, unhappily you will do great evil, but in due time our merciful God in His goodness will grant you the grace to repent, in reward for your devotion to His Divine Mother."

The Sisters of St. Joseph at Montpelier being dispersed by the government, Louise returned to her native place, Marseilles, where she died a peaceful, saintly death in March, 1904.

Thus a depraved, profligate, meeting in the path of two holy souls—the Blessed Cure d'Arce and venerable Pere Alivaint's saintly vocation in the consoling mystery of God's mercy, an encouraging lesson to

Two Protestant Writers' Views on Pius.

Personally and outside of his august office, writes a London Times foreign correspondent to that organ, Pius X. has already become the most fascinating figure of the present day. His humility has perhaps no parallel in history and humility is a virtue so rare in our days, even among the best of us, that it alone would suffice to crown him with the nimbus of a saint. But his originality does not stop there.

Unless one recognizes the tranquillity, the sincerity and even the naïveté that carry him forward towards the future, with an assurance perhaps unparalleled in the history of the Papacy, there is some risk of falling into serious error both as to his personality and as to his Pontificate.

There is no ambiguity, writes the Times correspondent in effect, in the mind of Pope Pius as to the nature or scope of his exalted office. Doubt never touches his soul—he is no longer Giuseppe Sarto, he is only Pius X., the channel of divine revelation. At all times such a character would have been original and interesting. On the threshold of the twentieth century it is marvelous and unique.

The fact, the correspondent goes on to say, that the first four years of the Pontificate have been witness of unfeigned, by no means signifies that the life of the Church is stricken and its organism moribund. With him the Church passes through a redoubtable crisis, but the crisis once over, the Church will resume her place at the head of civilization.

Meanwhile the Pius X. of tomorrow will continue the Pius X. of to-day. In him there is nothing unforeseen or contemplated; the integrity and simplicity with which he lives his own life, is an admirable spectacle to the whole world.

"The restoration of all things in Christ," is, says a non-Catholic writer, in the Tribune (Rome), the lofty motto adopted, and in every phase lived up to, by Pope Pius X. He is a man who will compromise on no point of dogma, however open it may be to an easy explanation which may render transience with the modern critic as well as the elimination of trouble and persecution, a facile solution of the difficulties at issue. His profound piety and unassailable belief in the truths of the Church, render it impossible that he should give way even on the smallest point that impinges on the realm of Catholic truth. In the opinion of the Head of the Church, all the governments of the world at the present day are encouraging among the sects a species of humanism in religion which has its sanction in the merely finite, which reckons not at all of the Divine, which is akin to the religion that underlies municipal or state benevolence and good works and which, in fine, is gradually driving the peoples into atheism and killing men's consciousness of a supernatural life.

Whatever betide, the mind of this Pontiff militant is fixed. What the modernists term progress, Pius calls trifling with the faith. And the result of such trifling, says the Pope, are visible on every hand in the social sphere and in the industrial. In the one, divorce is gaining ground and growing to such an extent that young couples, in entering into marriage, have in their minds the idea that after all there is a legal remedy open to them, if their union should not prove a domestic success. In the other, the welfare of the workman is looked upon by the employer as totally outside his province and is solely governed by the virtues or vices of the cast-iron individualism of the worker himself.

Detraction, misrepresentation, poverty, imprisonment and all the world's scorn will not move the Pope to abate one iota of the attitude he has taken, provided only the Catholic nations shall preserve unshaken by heresy, the deposit of the Faith that was originally given them by Christ.

Personally and outside of his august office, writes a London Times foreign correspondent to that organ, Pius X. has already become the most fascinating figure of the present day. His humility has perhaps no parallel in history and humility is a virtue so rare in our days, even among the best of us, that it alone would suffice to crown him with the nimbus of a saint. But his originality does not stop there.

Unless one recognizes the tranquillity, the sincerity and even the naïveté that carry him forward towards the future, with an assurance perhaps unparalleled in the history of the Papacy, there is some risk of falling into serious error both as to his personality and as to his Pontificate.

There is no ambiguity, writes the Times correspondent in effect, in the mind of Pope Pius as to the nature or scope of his exalted office. Doubt never touches his soul—he is no longer Giuseppe Sarto, he is only Pius X., the channel of divine revelation. At all times such a character would have been original and interesting. On the threshold of the twentieth century it is marvelous and unique.

The fact, the correspondent goes on to say, that the first four years of the Pontificate have been witness of unfeigned, by no means signifies that the life of the Church is stricken and its organism moribund. With him the Church passes through a redoubtable crisis, but the crisis once over, the Church will resume her place at the head of civilization.

Meanwhile the Pius X. of tomorrow will continue the Pius X. of to-day. In him there is nothing unforeseen or contemplated; the integrity and simplicity with which he lives his own life, is an admirable spectacle to the whole world.

"The restoration of all things in Christ," is, says a non-Catholic writer, in the Tribune (Rome), the lofty motto adopted, and in every phase lived up to, by Pope Pius X. He is a man who will compromise on no point of dogma, however open it may be to an easy explanation which may render transience with the modern critic as well as the elimination of trouble and persecution, a facile solution of the difficulties at issue. His profound piety and unassailable belief in the truths of the Church, render it impossible that he should give way even on the smallest point that impinges on the realm of Catholic truth. In the opinion of the Head of the Church, all the governments of the world at the present day are encouraging among the sects a species of humanism in religion which has its sanction in the merely finite, which reckons not at all of the Divine, which is akin to the religion that underlies municipal or state benevolence and good works and which, in fine, is gradually driving the peoples into atheism and killing men's consciousness of a supernatural life.

Whatever betide, the mind of this Pontiff militant is fixed. What the modernists term progress, Pius calls trifling with the faith. And the result of such trifling, says the Pope, are visible on every hand in the social sphere and in the industrial. In the one, divorce is gaining ground and growing to such an extent that young couples, in entering into marriage, have in their minds the idea that after all there is a legal remedy open to them, if their union should not prove a domestic success. In the other, the welfare of the workman is looked upon by the employer as totally outside his province and is solely governed by the virtues or vices of the cast-iron individualism of the worker himself.

Detraction, misrepresentation, poverty, imprisonment and all the world's scorn will not move the Pope to abate one iota of the attitude he has taken, provided only the Catholic nations shall preserve unshaken by heresy, the deposit of the Faith that was originally given them by Christ.

Personally and outside of his august office, writes a London Times foreign correspondent to that organ, Pius X. has already become the most fascinating figure of the present day. His humility has perhaps no parallel in history and humility is a virtue so rare in our days, even among the best of us, that it alone would suffice to crown him with the nimbus of a saint. But his originality does not stop there.

Unless one recognizes the tranquillity, the sincerity and even the naïveté that carry him forward towards the future, with an assurance perhaps unparalleled in the history of the Papacy, there is some risk of falling into serious error both as to his personality and as to his Pontificate.

There is no ambiguity, writes the Times correspondent in effect, in the mind of Pope Pius as to the nature or scope of his exalted office. Doubt never touches his soul—he is no longer Giuseppe Sarto, he is only Pius X., the channel of divine revelation. At all times such a character would have been original and interesting. On the threshold of the twentieth century it is marvelous and unique.

The fact, the correspondent goes on to say, that the first four years of the Pontificate have been witness of unfeigned, by no means signifies that the life of the Church is stricken and its organism moribund. With him the Church passes through a redoubtable crisis, but the crisis once over, the Church will resume her place at the head of civilization.

Meanwhile the Pius X. of tomorrow will continue the Pius X. of to-day. In him there is nothing unforeseen or contemplated; the integrity and simplicity with which he lives his own life, is an admirable spectacle to the whole world.

"The restoration of all things in Christ," is, says a non-Catholic writer, in the Tribune (Rome), the lofty motto adopted, and in every phase lived up to, by Pope Pius X. He is a man who will compromise on no point of dogma, however open it may be to an easy explanation which may render transience with the modern critic as well as the elimination of trouble and persecution, a facile solution of the difficulties at issue. His profound piety and unassailable belief in the truths of the Church, render it impossible that he should give way even on the smallest point that impinges on the realm of Catholic truth. In the opinion of the Head of the Church, all the governments of the world at the present day are encouraging among the sects a species of humanism in religion which has its sanction in the merely finite, which reckons not at all of the Divine, which is akin to the religion that underlies municipal or state benevolence and good works and which, in fine, is gradually driving the peoples into atheism and killing men's consciousness of a supernatural life.

Whatever betide, the mind of this Pontiff militant is fixed. What the modernists term progress, Pius calls trifling with the faith. And the result of such trifling, says the Pope, are visible on every hand in the social sphere and in the industrial. In the one, divorce is gaining ground and growing to such an extent that young couples, in entering into marriage, have in their minds the idea that after all there is a legal remedy open to them, if their union should not prove a domestic success. In the other, the welfare of the workman is looked upon by the employer as totally outside his province and is solely governed by the virtues or vices of the cast-iron individualism of the worker himself.

Detraction, misrepresentation, poverty, imprisonment and all the world's scorn will not move the Pope to abate one iota of the attitude he has taken, provided only the Catholic nations shall preserve unshaken by heresy, the deposit of the Faith that was originally given them by Christ.

Personally and outside of his august office, writes a London Times foreign correspondent to that organ, Pius X. has already become the most fascinating figure of the present day. His humility has perhaps no parallel in history and humility is a virtue so rare in our days, even among the best of us, that it alone would suffice to crown him with the nimbus of a saint. But his originality does not stop there.

Unless one recognizes the tranquillity, the sincerity and even the naïveté that carry him forward towards the future, with an assurance perhaps unparalleled in the history of the Papacy, there is some risk of falling into serious error both as to his personality and as to his Pontificate.

There is no ambiguity, writes the Times correspondent in effect, in the mind of Pope Pius as to the nature or scope of his exalted office. Doubt never touches his soul—he is no longer Giuseppe Sarto, he is only Pius X., the channel of divine revelation. At all times such a character would have been original and interesting. On the threshold of the twentieth century it is marvelous and unique.

The fact, the correspondent goes on to say, that the first four years of the Pontificate have been witness of unfeigned, by no means signifies that the life of the Church is stricken and its organism moribund. With him the Church passes through a redoubtable crisis, but the crisis once over, the Church will resume her place at the head of civilization.

Meanwhile the Pius X. of tomorrow will continue the Pius X. of to-day. In him there is nothing unforeseen or contemplated; the integrity and simplicity with which he lives his own life, is an admirable spectacle to the whole world.

"The restoration of all things in Christ," is, says a non-Catholic writer, in the Tribune (Rome), the lofty motto adopted, and in every phase lived up to, by Pope Pius X. He is a man who will compromise on no point of dogma, however open it may be to an easy explanation which may render transience with the modern critic as well as the elimination of trouble and persecution, a facile solution of the difficulties at issue. His profound piety and unassailable belief in the truths of the Church, render it impossible that he should give way even on the smallest point that impinges on the realm of Catholic truth. In the opinion of the Head of the Church, all the governments of the world at the present day are encouraging among the sects a species of humanism in religion which has its sanction in the merely finite, which reckons not at all of the Divine, which is akin to the religion that underlies municipal or state benevolence and good works and which, in fine, is gradually driving the peoples into atheism and killing men's consciousness of a supernatural life.

Whatever betide, the mind of this Pontiff militant is fixed. What the modernists term progress, Pius calls trifling with the faith. And the result of such trifling, says the Pope, are visible on every hand in the social sphere and in the industrial. In the one, divorce is gaining ground and growing to such an extent that young couples, in entering into marriage, have in their minds the idea that after all there is a legal remedy open to them, if their union should not prove a domestic success. In the other, the welfare of the workman is looked upon by the employer as totally outside his province and is solely governed by the virtues or vices of the cast-iron individualism of the worker himself.

Detraction, misrepresentation, poverty, imprisonment and all the world's scorn will not move the Pope to abate one iota of the attitude he has taken, provided only the Catholic nations shall preserve unshaken by heresy, the deposit of the Faith that was originally given them by Christ.

Pope Pius Jubilee.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which it has always enjoyed, and that the Catholics of the whole world may soon again be permitted to satisfy freely and tranquilly their ardent desire to come to the Eternal City to present their homage in person to the Vicar of Christ.

The central committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration of the golden jubilee of the Holy Father has sent out the following communication:

In consequence of the repeated disturbances of public order in Italy through the works of the prevailing anti-clericalism, and of the outrages of all kinds committed against ecclesiastical and religious, the Holy Father ordered the suspension of the pilgrimages arranged for September and October, reserving to himself to decide with regard to the others which were to come to Rome afterwards. These orders had already been emanated when the unhappy chronicler of these days was obliged to register an act committed by certain members of the subversive parties against one of the most illustrious cardinals of the Sacred College and one of those nearest to the Holy Father himself, his very Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val. This act, while it has produced everywhere the keenest indignation, confirms the necessity of the measure taken by the Holy Father. We wish to express the hope, however, that a speedy end may be put to a state of things which exposes our country to the danger of losing completely the reputation for civilization and hospitality which