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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Ireland."
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Messrs. Luke King, John Nigh, P. J. Neven
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well as that having reference to business,
should be directed to the proprietor, and must
reach London not later than Tuesday morning.
When subscribers change their residence it
is important that the old as well as the new ad-
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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,
Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1901.
The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.:
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your admirable paper, THE CATHOLIC RE-
CORD, and congratulate you upon the man-
ner in which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good; and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the faithful.
Blessing you, and wishing you success,
Believe me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
+ D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa,
Apost. Deleg.

London Saturday, July 13, 1901.
A NOBLE INSTITUTION.
We hear now and then that some of
our educational institutions do not
avail themselves as they might of the
advantages of advertising. Some of
us would wish our schools to be better
known, and have no hesitation in say-
ing that press notices would help
establishments now struggling to peace
and comfort. But still our convents
that seem to dread publicity, and de-
pend on their graduates for testimony to
the kind and amount of work done
by them, manage to exist. Despite in-
numerable difficulties, the Madames of
the Sacred Heart, for example, have
covered America with splendid build-
ings, and have never at any period of
their history resorted to devices that
are commonly supposed to be necessary
for success. There were times, indeed,
when their work seemed to be doomed
to failure. But the devoted women
who are among the recognized leaders
of education, many of whom living in
affluence, heard the voice of the Bride-
groom, and followed Him, toiled on un-
til they established the schools of which
we are justly proud, and wherein have
been, and are, trained the children of
some of the best people of the country.
Surely the cultured Ladies of the Sacred
Heart have some business secret!
Is it because the Cross is a
pledge of success, or because, being
pupils of the Master, they know that
the efforts of the hidden heart and that
prayerful activity cannot but attain
results? However, that they have
achieved distinction in the cause of edu-
cation is undeniable. During the last
year the highest ecclesiastical dignita-
ries have paid the Order many a
glowing eulogy and some of the nota-
ble preachers have delineated in
striking sermons, its origin and pro-
gress—its tenacity to its ideals—the
excellence of its educational method in
strengthening the mind and character
—in a word, its success in giving to so-
ciety the thousands of graduates who
have not only mental culture but the
virtues also that make woman a living
and enterprising power for good in the
community.

We, of course, know what
the Sacred Heart Order has done for
the Catholic population of London. To
write that we have learned to rever-
ence and to appreciate its labors is to
pen a very commonplace remark.
More might we say—but to be brief,
the Sacred Heart is here what it is in
every part of the world, one of our pre-
minent institutions. It sends out its
graduates, dowered indeed with learn-
ing, but also with what is more impor-
tant, the attributes of sterling woman-
hood and that indefinable air of distinc-
tion that seems to come from the
methods of the Order.

We know, too, that many difficulties
confronted those who laid the founda-
tions of the present excellent establish-
ment in 1831. There were bigotry
and lack of funds and the apathy of
those who looked askance at the under-
taking because it was a new depart-
ure. But against all this was the
quenchless enthusiasm and the un-
ceasing prayer of the good nuns.
As time went on the non Catholics
began to have something more
than respect for them, and we venture
to say that to day no citizen of London
would deny them his meed of praise.
They recognize that the accomplished
and devoted teachers who aim at lead-
ing souls to God, and who, however,
neglect nothing in the way of peda-

gogical progress, cannot but influence
the moral and intellectual life of the
community.

Disappointments may await them,
but we are sure that this century shall
witness other and more brilliant
triumphs for the daughters of the
saintly Sophie Barat. They have
their traditions and prestige—a system
that has stood the test of a hundred
years—a glorious record woven of
trials and victories; and, glancing at
the past, we feel confident that at the
close of another century the Religious
and friends and pupils shall assemble
in their beautiful chapels to thank
God for a still more abundant measure
of success.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

Most encouraging reports of the pro-
gress of the Catholic Church in Eng-
land and Wales are given in the latest
Catholic Directory. The progress has
been uninterrupted ever since the pas-
sage of the Catholic Emancipation Bill
in 1829, and during the past year
there has been an increase both in the
number of churches and of priests.
In 1900 there were 1,526 churches,
chapels and stations, and 2,812 clergy.
In 1901 the churches, chapels and sta-
tions number 1,536, and the clergy
2,837. Adding Scotland, the total
number of priests in Great Britain is
3,298, of whom 2,908 are seculars, and
390 members of religious orders.

A SET-BACK TO ZIONISM.

After the triumphant note recently
sounded by the Zionists, or those Jews
who are promoting the notion of re-es-
tablishing the Jews in Palestine as a
new nation, we are sure now suddenly
informed by a telegraphic despatch
from London that a recent order issued
by the Sultan of Turkey, in whose
dominions Palestine lies, will seriously
retard the Zionist project even if it do
not entirely upset it. Jews entering
the country are forbidden by the new
order from remaining longer than three
months, whether they come as
traders or pilgrims, and the acquisition
of landed property is completely for-
bidden to Jews. The cause of this ac-
tion on the part of the Sultan is that
he and his government fear that if the
numerous Jews who have left Russia
and Roumania during the last few
years settle in Palestine, they will be-
come there a formidable body which
may swamp the Turks, and perhaps
aspire to set up an independent State
of their own.

This is all the more a disappoint-
ment, as it was stated very recently
that the Sultan had received Dr. Herzl,
the leader of the Zionist movement,
very favorably, and had seemed to en-
courage it, though, in fact, he did no
more than listen with interest to Dr.
Herzl's plans.

There is another influence also which
is generally believed to have been
brought to bear on the Sultan. Most
of the Jews who have gone into Pale-
stine and those who are preparing to do
so are of German origin and speak
German. The astute German Emperor
has taken advantage of this fact to
further his interests in the East, and
has thus roused the jealousy of the
Czar. The Czar is a large creditor of
Turkey, and can with great show of
justice press the demand for immediate
payment of the war debt due to Russia,
whereas the Sultan is always anxious to
defer and even to evade payment of his
debts. The Czar, therefore, called
the Sultan's attention to the devices of
Germany towards increasing its in-
fluence in Turkey, and finding the
Sultan indifferent on the subject, re-
minded him of the debt, and delicately
informed him that if German Jews
were allowed to settle freely in Pale-
stine, it would become necessary for
Turkey to settle the war indemnity at
once.

The hint was effective, as the Sultan
would do anything rather than pay
down the hard cash, and the talk
among the diplomats is that this is why
the Sultan has issued his anti-Jewish
order. It was a much easier matter to
do this than sign a cheque for the pay-
ment of the war indemnity.

It is not a matter of great surprise
that many Jews entertain the belief
that their nation will be restored and
that they will again have Jerusalem
for the capital of their restored king-
dom. They expected in Christ's time
that the Messiah promised by the pro-
phets would come as a conqueror to re-
establish anew the temporal kingdom
of the Jews, by driving the Romans
out of Palestine. Understanding the
prophecies in this sense, they rejected
Christ, who disappointed their expecta-
tions, as He was a spiritual and not a
temporal kingdom.

But since the destruction of Jerusa-

lem with its temple, they have con-
tinued to hope for a restoration of the
kingdom of Judea, though there is no
clear promise of this even in the O.T.
Testament. The promises there, viz.,
which are referred to by St. Paul in
his epistles, seem rather to mean that
many Jews shall be converted to
Christ, and shall be Christ's subjects in
the glorious spiritual kingdom of His
Church which He has established on
earth, and to which all nations, Gen-
tiles as well as Jews, shall come to re-
ceive the good tidings of salvation.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

The celebration of Dominion day in
Toronto under the auspices of the Cit-
izens' Committee was of a character
which promises well for the future
of the country. It was remarkable
from the fact that it was not charac-
terized by any of those sectional appeals
to passion which have sometimes been
made in the past when large crowds of
the people had gathered for a day's
amusement. We heartily congratu-
late the citizens of Toronto on this
change of manner, which if continued
is more likely to cement the union of
the hearts of the people of all
the provinces than an indul-
gence in abuse of a portion of the
population, whether on the ground of
racial or religious differences.

The parade of the citizens from the
Armories to the Queen's Park was very
grand, and was carried out in truly
national and patriotic style and was
participated in by all classes and creeds.

When the procession arrived at the
Park, Lieut.-Col. Mason acted as chair-
man of the proceedings, fulfilling with
ability the duties of the office. He in-
troduced as the first orator of the oc-
casion the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, "the
first Commoner of Canada, the Speaker
of the House of Commons."

It was a graceful act on the part of
the Committee to invite a French-Can-
adian to take a prominent part in the
patriotic celebration of the day of the
foundation of the Canadian Confederation
in the chief city of Ontario, and
Mr. Brodeur by his friendly and patri-
otic utterance showed that he was
quite equal to the occasion.

As representing the Province of
Quebec, he declared amid applause
that national holidays and festivals in
which the people rejoice are a great
bond of union, and that Dominion day,
celebrated throughout Canada, as it
was being celebrated in Toronto, would
tend to unite all the provinces more
closely than ever.

He admitted that there are prejudices
both in Quebec and Ontario, but ex-
pressed the hope that the people of
both provinces will unite to kill these
prejudices. He reminded his audience
that the British Empire was formed in
a large degree by the Normans who
came over from France to England in
the eleventh century, and Normans
also had founded Canada, and should
not the descendants of these Normans
join hands to make Canada a great
nation?

He continued:
"Our Confederation is dear to all
the people of this country, and has a
place in their hearts. Let us, therefore,
cultivate peace and harmony. Let us
not forget that we are all Canadians
first and Canadians ever, and under
the protection of the British Empire
and the British flag, we will write a
page of history that our children will
be glad to read and glad to emulate."

We have constantly maintained these
same sentiments in the columns of the
CATHOLIC RECORD, and we are more
than pleased—we are delighted—to
find that their utterance by the Hon.
Speaker of the House of Commons, was
loudly applauded by a Toronto assem-
blage composed of the citizens of every
creed, origin, and race. In conclusion
he urged on Canadians, whatever
may be their nationality or creed, to
unite for their common good, and the
good of their common country.

Mr. Brodeur was followed by Mayor
Howland, who, as representing Toronto,
approved heartily of the aspirations
of that gentleman for harmony and
peace between the various provinces
which compose this Dominion; and he
believed that the combination of the
two races in the population of this
country makes up a character which
will endure amid the world conflicts
and problems that are to come.

The Hon. George E. Foster, who was
the next speaker, expressed the same
desire for a union of hearts which was
expressed by the speakers who pre-
ceded him, and said that "the way to
bring this about is to cease talking
about existing prejudices. If the
politicians and newspapers would stop
talking about mutual prejudices for a
year, these would never be heard of
again."

Mr. Foster next spoke of Canada's

illimitable reaches of fertile soil and
valuable ores to north and east and
west, and showed that a precious heri-
tage is within reach of every Cana-
dian who makes his country his true
home, and assists in making his coun-
try great. He continued.

"There is a paper bond uniting
the provinces, and that bond is thirty-
four years old to-day—and ladies, you
are thirty-four too." (Laughter.)
"The wisest and most hopeful Cana-
dians were fearful the bond would
never be any more than a paper one,
but we stand here to-day to declare
Canada a united nation."

Mr. Foster illustrated the complete-
ness of the union by describing how he,
an Englishman, had been obliged to
submit like a docile boy to the deci-
sions of Mr. Speaker Brodeur, a French-
man, in the House of Commons, be-
cause we are all equal here, with
equal rights modified by the require-
ments of law and the official positions
of individuals. It is the duty of all
Canadians to obey the law, to build up
that Empire and to support that flag
with which Canada's flag is entwined
for glory and honor.

The celebration was closed with three
cheers for King Edward VII. and the
singing of the "Maple Leaf Forever"
and the National Anthem.

Such gatherings as this one in the
Queen City, conducted in a spirit of
peace and good will are well calculated
to assure the future prosperity of the
country, and we hope that all future
gatherings of the kind in Toronto will
be conducted equally with this one, in
a spirit of harmony.

We are happy to find that the patri-
otic sentiments uttered by the speakers
in the Park are echoed by the press of
all shades of politics, and we believe
with sincerity.

AN EFFECT OF CONFESSION.

"On June 22nd, the Department of
Finance at Ottawa received the sum of
\$1,000,000, consequence money deposited
by a priest with the Bank of Montreal
at Montreal."

This is a despatch coming from Ot-
tawa, from which it appears that some
one who has wronged the Government
of the amount mentioned has made
restitution through the confessional.

It is a matter of frequent occurrence
that restitution of sums of money large
and small are made through the con-
fessional, though we do not often hear
of the restoration of such large sums as
this; and it is one of the proofs of the
efficacy of the confessional in bringing
sinners to repentance that these things
occur. Yet many Protestants are pos-
sessed of the notion that the confessional
is merely an instrument whereby
the secrets of families become known
to priests so that they may make use
of them to gain influence for evil. This
notion is indubitably propagated by
ministers in order that they may have
some kind of an argument against this
essentially Catholic practice. This rep-
resentation of the case is a vile cal-
umny without any foundation in fact
to support it; but the good effects of the
confessional frequently come to light,
as in the case of the restitution men-
tioned above.

The seal of confession, which, as
everybody knows, obliges the priest to
the greatest religious secrecy, is an
efficacious protection against any
knowledge obtained thereby to the in-
jury of any person or of the peace of
families. It is a thing well known to
all that there is no instance on record
that the secrecy of the confessional has
been violated, and there need be no
fear on this ground. God Himself, Who
instituted the confessional, guards its
privacy, and thus the strongest objec-
tion which is brought against its use
is shown to be merely the fruit of a too
lively imagination.

THE ACCESSION OATH OF THE KING.

The Select Committee of the House
of Lords appointed to consider the
"accession declaration" of the King
whereby transubstantiation is declared
to be idolatrous, and this as well as
other doctrines of the Catholic Church
superstitious, has presented its report.
The finding of the committee is that
the language of the oath can be advan-
tageously modified without dimin-
ishing its efficacy for the maintenance
of the Protestant succession.

The committee suggests a form of
declaration which might be taken, in
which the phrases relating to idolatry,
superstition, etc., which are the chief
cause of the objection raised by Catho-
lics, do not occur.

There is now little doubt that the
oath will be modified to suit the views
of the Committee, and to remove the
chief objection raised by Catholics
against the present abominable oath.

The Kingston Orangemen are not
at all satisfied with the prospect, and

are taking measures with the view to
stop the cataract of sane public opinion
on this subject. They have resolved
to send petitions to all parts of Canada,
to be signed in duplicate and for-
warded to the Government at Ottawa,
and London, England, warning them
"against any interference in Great
Britain's long established Protestant
principles, and protesting against any
change being made in the oath."
They propose to send out a hundred
thousand pamphlets from Kingston
dealing with the question from the
Orange point of view.

These innate bigots deem themselves
the only true champions of Protestant-
ism in the British Empire, and imagine
that the safety of the empire depends
entirely on their being allowed to
dominate both Church and State.

Still the world moves on, even
though the King and the Imperial Par-
liament do not manifest the least in-
tention to abdicate their functions of
ruling the empire in order to hand its
management over to Mr. N. Clarke
Wallace and his followers.

We may take it for a certainty that
the protests of the Kingston Orange-
men, who in 1860 took very special
pains to insult King Edward, then
Prince of Wales, most grossly, will be
treated with the contempt they deserve.

HOME RULE.

Despatches from London, England,
state that Archbishop Keane, who is
now in London, stated in an inter-
view

"I have just arrived from Ireland,
where I performed the pleasant duty of
preaching a sermon as dedicatory of a
cathedral in the diocese in which I
was born. I met many substantial,
thinking Irishmen, and found them
practically all optimists as to the final
outcome of their struggle for self gov-
ernment."

"After all, Englishmen love fair
play, and ultimately they will yield to
Ireland everything that fair play de-
mands. They will give Ireland a
Catholic university. Mr. Balfour has
not abandoned his intention to press
that bill. His withdrawal of it was a
strategic move, not a confession of
defeat."

We freely admit that much progress
has been made during recent years
toward making Ireland prosperous and
happy, but the progress has been very
slow, and the impression has been left
by many speeches delivered by Lord
Salisbury himself that so long as the
present government may remain in
power, Home Rule will be withheld—
which is the only conceivable measure
which can give satisfaction to the
Irish people, and produce that union
of hearts between the people of the
three kingdoms, of which William
O'Brien was so fond of speaking anti-
cipatingly when a prospect did exist
that Home Rule would be attained.

The Archbishop continued:

"Englishmen will continue to lib-
eralize their policy until not only Ire-
land but Scotland and Wales will have
their own Parliaments. Then these
countries, knit together geographi-
cally, will be represented in an Imperial
Parliament which shall knit them to-
gether politically. The world will see
in these isles a second realization of
the American system of government.
When that time arrives there will be
no more chafing, no more enmity, no
more talk of tyranny and revolution.
All will join to make the British Em-
pire the greatest Empire of history."

The Irish Party in Parliament can
scarcely be said to have given much
reason for us to anticipate that they
will ever accept the British Empire;
yet we do agree with the Archbishop
in believing that if Ireland were well
governed, by being permitted to
govern itself, the dissatisfaction which
is at present universal would cease.

The present irreconcilable attitude of
the Irish party would scarcely con-
sistently if Ireland were once made to
feel that the British people wish to do
justice to Ireland. But whatever
course the politicians might follow, in
the event of such justice being given,
we believe the people would force ac-
ceptance of a fair measure of Home
Rule such as Canada enjoys.

The Irish people as a rule would
gladly form a part of the great British
Empire, if the Empire treated them
justly; though some irreconcilables
would still be discontented. But the
voice of the multitude would dominate.
It would certainly be to the advantage
of the Empire to do justice to Ireland
once for all, and ascertain how the
experiment would succeed. There
would, in that case, no longer exist
that dislike for joining the army which
at present exists.

That there is improvement in the
condition of the people is evident from
the decrease of emigration from the
country during the last decade; but
the fact that the diminution of popula-
tion during the decade which has
fallen from 16 per cent. of the previous

decade, was still 9 per cent. during
the last ten years, shows that the im-
provement has not been sufficient to
make the country prosperous and con-
tented; and the laws governing Ire-
land must be still oppressive, even
though less so than before.

The Archbishop continued:

"Canada, Australia and South
Africa, will never have the same rela-
tion of federation which I contemplate
for England, Ireland, Scotland and
Wales. Those distant lands do not
possess the geographical unity of the
British Isles, nor that close unity of
interests which will obtain in this sis-
terhood of States."

"It is a mistake to suppose that the
people who are shaping the life of Ire-
land want absolute independence for
that country. They are willing to be-
long to an associated British Empire,
but they want Home Rule."

We believe that this is a correct
statement of the case; and if the Brit-
ish Government and Parliament would
concede Ireland's demands ungrun-
glingly, we are convinced that the Em-
pire would be made stronger and firmer
than it has ever been.

If Canada is loyal to-day, it is be-
cause it has enjoyed self government,
and if Ireland enjoyed the same, it
would earnestly uphold the honor of the
British Empire and flag, and the Em-
pire would become by so much the
stronger in itself, and more respected
abroad.

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES AND CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Life Insurance Companies are
beginning to appreciate the results of
so-called Christian Science and the
Faith Cure on the lives of their de-
voted, and, as a consequence, are be-
ginning to refuse them policies of in-
surance on business grounds.

The newspapers report from day to
day many instances of deaths of Chris-
tian Scientists and Faith Curists who
have received no medical attendance,
it being against the principles of these
sects to use medicines or to call in a
physician on any consideration.

Recently in Marquette another de-
plorable case of this kind occurred,
when the seven-year old daughter of
Christian Scientist parents died of
diphtheria after a week's illness. The
city physician examined the child and
notified the parents that it must have
medical treatment, but no heed was
paid to the notice, and the child died.

Of course, it is possible that death
might have occurred, even if the child
had had the best medical treatment,
but in this as in many other instances
the physicians state that the patient
would have been easily restored to
health if she had been properly at-
tended, and there is great indignation
in Marquette on account of the culp-
able and superstitious conduct of the
parents.

Similar cases have been so frequent
in all parts of Canada and the United
States that several Insurance Compa-
nies have already taken action by refus-
ing to issue insurance policies to Chris-
tian Scientists, Dowrites, and Faith
Curists, three Faith Cure sects which,
though almost identical in their method
of treating the sick, have differences
of doctrine and theory which cause
them to hate and anathematize each
other. This is, however, a matter of
dollars and cents, for the pastorate of
one of the Churches of any of these ja-
ring sects is very productive of filthy
lucre, and therefore, the leaders of each
one of them hate lustily those of the others
who interfere greatly with their gains
by limiting the number of converts to
their respective faiths. So true is this
that all the principal personages in
each of these sects have become im-
mensely wealthy through the large
sums received from their dupes. This
is notoriously the case with Mrs. Eddy
and John Alexander Dowrie, cypriot
Reverend, or the prophet Elijah, new-
ly come to earth.

Among the insurance companies
which now refuse to issue policies to
the followers of these sects are the
Knights of Honor. It is officially an-
nounced that it would not be reason-
able for these Knights to take risks
upon the lives of persons who refuse to
avail themselves of the accumulated
knowledge of medical science when
they are ill.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company
of New York, which is one of the
greatest and most conservative com-
panies in the world, without any pub-
lic announcement or parade of the
fact, also refuses to issue policies upon
the lives of Christian Scientists. In
doing this these societies act as com-
mon sense and business policy suggest.
Thus, viewed from a business and
commercial standpoint, it is understood
that Christian Scientists and Faith-
Curists do not take ordinary or average
care of their lives, any more than

drunkards, or those who follow
ous occupations.

It is expected that other in-
surance companies will soon follow the
those above mentioned.

We notice that by a recent mar-
ried by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, who
her palatial residence at Concord
H., that she disclaims any pre-
of being "the second Christ."
says: "I am nothing more than
am, the discoverer and founder of
tian science, and the blessing
been to mankind which etern-
folds." She claims, however,
Christian Scientists have found
writings, teachings, and ex-
greater degree of this spirit (of
than in others," and that the
"a right to declare it."

These writings, as we have
before now, are thoroughly phi-
sical, confounding God with mat-
creatures in general. All crea-
God, according to this view—
an absurdity which really
God. Yet in the present mani-
lady declares that it would be
lege to speak of her as "a Ch-
a God. Mrs. Eddy is eviden-
gifted with first-class logical
or she would not utter such
sistencies. The fact is she rais-
she admits to be the fancies of a
mind to the dignity of a divine
tion, and she is thus guilty, even
manifesto, of the very sacrilege
she repudiates so loudly.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD

SANDWICH

In the Days of the Huron Mission

PART II.

"In his deerskin covered chair
Overlooking the St. Clair,
Ripping to its marshy edges,
Sat the Jesuit Father, thinking,
And the summer colors drinking
From the wind-blown, weedy shore,
Wide the mission lodge before
Twixt the forest and the shore."

Twice and thrice, with zeal un-
Urgent messives had he sent
To the Jesuit colleges
In far France, over land and sea,
Begging help of their devotion
To convert the savages,
That the Church might found an
Healm and empire round and

The destiny of New France was
tied on the Plains of Abraham
12th, 1759. The regu-
gallant Jéan Montcalm was
quell of the Bourbon allies in C-
From Quebec to Detroit the Ch-
ner with its blue shield em-
with golden fleur de lis was a
more, but in its place the wind
the crimson banner of Britain.

The change of government
duced a new order of life in
country. Old names, old custo-
old traders disappeared; the in-
of English blood gave a genera-
new people to the colony.
changes did not occur in a day
were the result of time and the
ation, influence and endurance
Anglo Saxon civilization.

On the shores of the Detroit
with the change of flags, the
the post, "Fort Pontchartrain"
retired from the vocabulary
day. In its place the settle-
summed the name of Detroit, with
Lemout as a military attack
On the south shore of the riv-
name Pointe de Montreal was re-
by the name of Sandwich.
family names also underwent a
Meunier became Miller; La
Black; La Blanc, White; La
Stone; Charbonneau, Cole; La
boise, Berry; La Jardin, Ga-
etc., etc.

The mission of the Hurons at
de Montreal was founded and
ported through the benevolence
paternal home government; the
sion of the Hurons at Sandwic-
be self supporting, or perish.
Ricardie, S. J., was dead. In
Father Salleneuve, S. J., was fo-
retire to the country of the I-
Father Peter Potier remained in
of the mission. He was the o-
representative of his Order in the

To become familiar with the de-
of a Jesuit missionary among
Indians, let us turn to Relations
Jesuitas, Page 91, Vol. 67, and re-
"After Mass I catechise the o-
and the young people; a grea-
ber of older persons are present
answer with docility to the qu-
which I ask them. The remain-
the morning, until noon, is dev-
all those who have anything to
At that time they come in cro-
reveal to me the griefs and an-
or to tell me the causes of con-
which they have against their
men, or to consult me about their
I must instruct some and o-
others; re-establish peace in di-
families, and calm troubled con-
and correct a few others with
mands, mingled with gentleness
charity. In fine, send them all
contented, as far as I can."

"In the afternoon I visit the si-
go to the cabins of those who
need of special instructions. I
are holding a council, which
happens amongst the savages
send one of the chiefs of the m-
who begs me to be present at
deliberations. I go immedi-
the place where the council is
sion. If I think they are tal-
wise course, I approve it; if,
contrary, I find anything am-
their decision, I declare my own