Archbishop Bruchesi On Election Of Pope Pius X.

PASTORAL LETTER.

PAUL PRUCHESI, By the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Montreat.

To the clergy, secular and regular, to the religious communities, and to all the faithful of our diocese, health, peace, and benediction in Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Our Very Dear Brethren.

"I announce news that must fill you with joy, we have, for Pope, the most eminent and Reverend Cardinal Joseph Sarto, who has taken the name of Pius X."

This morning, in the Eternal City these words delivered from the central balcony of St. Peter's by the dean of the cardinal deacons to the anxious crowd on the immense square of the Vatican Basilica, were receiv ed with joyous and prolonged acclamations

It seems to us that we could not do better than in turn to employ these words in announcing to you the happy choice of a successor to Leo XIII., for in its eloquent simplicity this solemn formula embraces everything.

The Church's period of mourning has ceased. No doubt, she will never forget the illustrious Pontiff who has just passed from earth; her doctor her guide and her pastor, for more than twenty-five years, and what an enlightened and indefatigable doctor, what a vigilant and sure guide, and what a loving and devoted pas

But, if the Popes die, the Papacy is immortal.

When the members of the Sacred College had rendered the last duties to Leo XIII., they were at once united in conclave, in order to choose a successor. In the solitude and isolation of that new cenaculum, nothing human penetrated.

The inspiring action of the Holy Spirit came once more to reveal itself in a most astounding manner. Profane conjectures were made in wain, and the Spirit of God alone inspired and directed the choice. The Divine Will was more and more in evidence from the first to the seventh and last ballot, and it is in truth the elect of the Lord who occupies St. Peter's throne.

Day after day we said together as did the faithful of the Church, when a new apostle had to be chosen, "Lord, thou who know est our hearts show us the one whom Thou hast chosen to fulfil this ministry and this apostolate.'

Our prayer, which is that of all the Church, has been heard without trouble, and in calmness and in

It is now for us to rejoice, and may our joy be profound and complete. like that at Rome, which acclaimed with enthusiasm the new Vicar of Jesus Christ. That it may be pious and grateful like the joy of that deeply moved multitude, which bent beneath the uplifted hand of Pius X. when he appeared for first time on the balcony of St. Pe ter's in all the splendor of Pontifical majesty.

Christ representative on earth, blessed us all at that minute. opened the treasury of divine mer cies upon the entire universe because his spiritual kingdom has no other limits than those of the terrestria

We, in turn, should pray with all possible fervor that the Supreme Pastor of the Church should receive from Heaven that assistance which makes great and holy Pontiffs. Let us remember that it is a sacre obligation for all Christians to ful it is a sacreo fil liberally this duty. The Pontifi cate is indeed, a very heavy charge. The precarious situation of the Holy See, the combats waged against the Church, render perhaps the exercis of this august ministry more diffi-cult and more redoutable than ever before. Consequently the duty constant and ardent prayer becomes nore and more imperative.

The hearty welcome which all the new Pope is an augury of great good from his reign. Not less than his illustrious predecessor, Pius X will occupy the first rank amongst

the majesties of the earth. This prognostication comes from the superhuman dignity with which he is clothed, and of the empire which he will exercise over two Leader's hundred million souls, but also from the ascendency which up to the present his science, his virtues, and his works have won for him.

The most eminent and Reverend Cardinal, Joseph Sarto was born June 2nd, 1835, preconized Bishop November 10, 1884, promoted to the Episcopal See of Mantua, to the dig-nity of Cardinal in 1893, was named Patriarch of Venice the same year, and was known as one of the mos eminent members of the Sacred Col-

In the two dioceses which he gov erned, his kindness towards all, and his inexhaustible charity had charity had become proverbial. The zeal of the Bishop, and of the Patriarch for the maintenance of discipline, and his ardor for the development of ecclesistudies evoked admiration even in Rome. His reputation as a sacred orator had extended beyond the seas. In the midst of Catholic congresses he was distinguished by great doctrinal exactness, coupled with a profound appreciation of the requirements of his times.

A man of conciliation in his proeedings, and firmness in principle. he was able on several occasions to quietly solve difficulties which appeared insurmountable.

The natural effect of his easy and beautiful manners, joined to his most modest affability gained for him the sincere homage of all hearts.

Now that the illustrious Cardinal will be seconded by the special assistance af the Holy Spirit, the full development of all these precious gifts will be all the more easily attained. He will conserve resplendent all the surface of the globe, that moral royalty which was queathed him by his venerable predecessor, Leo XIII. By the name he selects he attaches himself to that admirable line of good and holy Pontiffs, which, beginning with Pius I. has given us, amonst others, Pius V., Pius VII., and Pius IX., of glorious and loving memory

Our grateful souls will be naturally inclined to hearken unto the words of Pius X., whom they pleased to obey, and to follow as Jesus Christ, Himself, always present in His earthly Vicar.

For these reasons we order that which follows:-

1. Sunday next in all the churche and public chapels of the diocese, there will be sung, after Mass, the 'Te Deum," with the prayers of the action of grace and for the Pope.

2. Hereafter, at Masses when the rubric allows it, the priests will say the prayer Pro Papa. Hearken, our very dear brethren to this beautiful prayer, so perfect an expression o those sentiments with which our hearts should be animated towards the Supreme Head of the Church. and be faithful to recite it with us.

O God, pastor and guide of all the faithful, look with a favorable eve upon Thy servant Pius, whom Thou hast placed as pastor at the head of Thy Church; grant him, we beseach Thee, to be useful by his words, an example to all those whom he governs, in order that he may one day obtain eternal life with the flock committed to his care.

The present pastoral letter will be read in all the churches, where public service is celebrated, and at the chapter of all religious communities the first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Montreal under our sign and seal, and the counter-sign our Chancellor, August 4th, 1903.

+PAUL, Arch. of Montreal.

By Mandement of Monsignor Emile Roy, Chancellor.

Catholic News of the Day

The daily newspapers of the two or three weeks have demonstrat ed the necessity of the Catholic journal. While fair and well meaning, they have published the most absurd rumors anent the great events tran spiring in Rome. The Catholic ewspaper gives no space to such rul/bish as we are compelled to take with our daily paper.

One despatch in the daily pre had it that certain Cardinals their Conclavists, were detected in the act of sending signals from the Vatican windows to outsiders. other that our own Cardinal Gibconsolidate the foreign Cardinals a gainst certain alleged candidates and so on, ad nauseam. The form going is taken from the 'tury," Washington.

The remedy is in the hands of prelates, priests and laity.

Irish Expulsion Benedictines.

From our English Catholic exchanges, received this week, we take the following report of the masterly and spirited presentation of the case in the British House of Commons o the English Benedictines of Douai, in France, whose property was confiscated and whose members were expelled from that country.

The debate took place on the 23rd of July. Mr. John Redmond, M.P. Leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party said:-

I wish to call the attention of the Committee and the noble lord to what I consider very little less than a public scandal, for which the For eign Office is directly responsible. It has always been the boast of th Government and this country that it had an arm long enough strong enough to protect the liberty and property of British subjects throughout the world, and the question I desire to bring under the notice of the noble lord is an instance where the Government of England had lamentably failed in the duty of protecting the property of British subjects resident in another nation I allude to the recent confiscation of the property of a number of British subjects belonging to a religious or-Now I am quite aware of the fact that it is not competent for me on this occasion to discuss the policy wnich the French Government has been pursuing with reference to these orders in France Whatever our individual ideas upon that subject may be, and however strongly some of us may believe that policy is a disgrace to Christendom, at the same time it would not be in order for me to enter upon a discussion of that kind at this moment. The point I desire to raise is a very narrow and a very simple one, and does not call in ques tion the general policy of the French Government with reference to the expulsion of these orders from

The history of the Benedictine es tablishment at Douai is a most interesting one. The foundation dates back to the seventeenth century. It was established entirely by English money and by Englishmen, and it devoted itself entirely to the education of English youths, and, as I understand, it has not been possible for this institution either to have French priests amongst them or to educate a French boy. The praperty of the institution was always recognised by the French Government as English property. It is very interesting to remember that in the time great Revolution, when National Assembly in Paris ordered the suppression of all similar religious institutions throughout the country, a special exception was made in the case of Douai on the distinct ground that it was British But shortly afterwards, when war broke out between France and this country, the property wa cause it was British property. The National Convention decreed the arest of British subjects and the confiscation of their property, and der that order the monks of Douai were arrested and sent to jail their property was confiscated. But after a while, when Napoleon came upon the scene, a better frame of mind sprang up in France. Investigations whether this property should be given back were set on foot. Some of it could not be returned, because it was destroyed. Other parts of it were intact and could be What happened was this, that a sum something like £300,000, was given by the French Government to the English Government as compensation for that portion of the property which had been ruined and destroyed and the British Government, when it nev to their subjects, held that be cause this property had been used for Catholic purposes—that being be-fore the Catholic Emancipation Act sed-they could not restore it, and they did not restore it, and, I believe, from that day to this has remained in their hands.

But I only mention that incident ally, because that is not at all the property I am speaking of now. I put the question whether they ought not to get a share of that £300,000 aside altogether. I am not dealing with the property which was de-stroyed at the time of the Revolution and which remained intact and which was given back to them. I think, in the year 1818. From that day to this this institution remained there with the enjoyment of its property, and nobody suggested that it was anything else than British property, and the Government selves do not deny that it is essen tially British property. When the law was passed in France for the sup pression of collegiate institution this kind everybody thought that by reason of the past history of the institution the new law would not apply to it at all, and the monks of Douai were informed by the British representative in France that their opinion they would be perfectly safe, but notwithstanding that, to make assurance doubly sure, sent in a petition for authorization Their petition for authorization was never even examined. The examina tion was refused and they were told that at the end of two or months they should leave their college, and when the time was up, to their intense surprise, not only were they forced to leave, but an official of the Government walked in and seized their entire property. country house and grounds, their college buildings, their chapers, their library of 20,000 books, even their personal property was seized and they were turned out with the clothes on their backs and their breviaries Every penny of this property was British property invested by British subjects for British purposes, and every penny of it was confiscated.

That seems an extraordinary state of things, and one would have thought that the British Government was strong enough and willing enough to prevent it. I believe during the last 30 years large sums of money have been spent upon this col-Every penny of it was English money. A well known English gentleman, a Mr. Ward, well known probably to many members of this House (hear, hear), a most benevolent and charitable man, built a new wing and spent £10,000 of his own money and took up his residenc there, and will it be believed that although he never transferred this wing in any way to the Benedictines, and thought it was, therefore, his own property, he has been turn ed out of it and his property there cost £10,000, is gone, and even his own private property -his furniture, his books - he had the greatest difficulty in retaining. seems inconceivable. The complaint which the Douai Benedictines is not about their expulsion. They were there in a sense, I agree, guests of the French nation enjoying French hospitality on French soil.
If France wished to withdraw that hospitality and put them out of the country that is a matter for France.

We have no right to complain, although we know such conduct is a reproach to the civilization of the twentieth century. (cheers).

What I am complaining of here is the monstrous, barefaced, open robbery of the private property of thes English gentlemen, who devoted their lives and all their English mo ney to the education of English students (cheers). Surely the boast has always been of the British Govern ment that they can defend the property as well as the lives of fellow-subjects in all parts of world. The Benedictines naturally appealed to the Government, and Abbot Gasquet, the head of the Or der in England, entered into commu the subject.

I will read some extracts from th orrespondence to show the attitude taken up by the Foreign Office Abbot Gasquet wrote on the 19th of April from Douai:"We had been repeatedly assured by the authorities of this town, including the Mayor and the Deputies to passed in regard to the French reli gious corporations would not ound to affect our position as wholly English establishment. Beyond this, the English Ambass in Paris declared most positively that even if our college should be closed by an application of the laws in our case nothing in the way of confiscation of goods nor any taking possession of our movables with a view to a compul-

during the consideration of the Associations Bill in the Chamber of Deputies, but it is beyonn the power of His Majesty's Government to terfere to protect the community at Douai from the operation of the law of the country in which their establishment is situate." Abbot quet replied to that letter on the 5th of May as follows: "I made no appeal to you to use the influence and authority of the British Government to enable us to stay in France in opposition to the law closing similar establishments. My appeal was as Englishmen for the protection of our property which is undoubtedly English-from the confiscation by the French Gov. ernment, which not only threaten it, but which has already been begun. I shall be glad if Your Lordship will accord me an interview on this pressing subject at any time convenient to you. I will explain the matter verbally better than by letter, and could answer any question about the status of our college property. I cannot conceive that if the facts were known our Ambassador in Paris would sacrifice such large English interests without at least some attempt to save them. Meantime, I beg to enclose for your information a statement of fact regard ta our property in France, which I hope will be sufficient to convince you that the French Government has always acknowledged the property in question as British." Lord Lanedowne replied to that letter to say: "His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris is fully aware of the circumstances of the case, and done what is possible to obtain considerate treatment for the English Benedictines, but His Majesty's Government have no locus standi for further intervention. The points raised in your letter will, however, be carefully examined in consultation with Sir Edmond Monson and the law officers of the Crown." Had they no locus standi in Venezuela? (cheers). It is always the boast of the English Government that they have locus standi where robbery and oppression is meted out to their the subjects (cheers). Then came final letter from Abbot Gasquet, in which he stated: "The question I નુત્રાનુંત્રોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનોનો raised was a claim for compensation for the confiscation of British property by the application of the new French laws. It is not a question of law, for, as I understand, no question of law arises as to a claim for compensation made by one civilized nation to another for injury done to property, even if it is a question of diplomatic representation and international equity, and even after the great French Revolution compensation was made for similar pro perty under the Treaty of Paris. It is true that we did not receive the money from the English Government admitted the justice of the claim by "I should be glad to whether I am to understand that His Majesty's Government now propose to make no representation to compensation for the present confis cation of the property of British sub jects." and then there is the final reply, dated 28th June, which is a repetition of what was stated before, that they had no locus standi and could do nothing in the matter

> It is clear, therefore, that the Government did interfere at one stage when this law was passing throu French Parliament. Apparently the Government instructed their presentative in Paris to try with the French Government to get considerate treatment as possible for made any representations on the question of compensation? If they have been made and failed, then think the British Government is in a most humiliating and contemptibl osition (Nationalist cheers). If ation then I would ask them to make it now. We know perfectly well that if Sir Edmond Monson were to make

EDUCATIONAL.

ably the property of English subjects. I was astonished, therefore,

to find on my arrival here yesterday

that not only had a decree been re

ceived directing that this establish ment should be closed within thre

months, but that a 'liquidator' had

and compiling an inventory with view to their being sold." He en-

closed with that letter to Lord

Lansdowne a memorandum setting

forth the history of the college, and

Here is the answer Abbot Gasque

received from the Foreign Office:-

"I am to inform you that the Bene

dictine College at Douai, being situ-

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724 Sherbrooke St.

A full course in Commercial and Scientific subjects. Shorthand by experienced Stenographer. A few Boarders accommodated. Large grounds for recreation,

A J. HALES SANDERS, PRINCIPAL

C. A BOTSFORD.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED-For about September 15. a good reliable nurse for two children, 6 years and 3 years. Must have good referyears. Must have good references. Apply in the evenings after August 28th, to MRS. J. G. McCARTHY, 61 Drummond street, Montrea.

it a serious cause of complaint that the property of British subjects had been confiscated, some compensation would be given and some justice done to these British subjects who have been expelled from that coun-

Lord Cranborne said he could not be surprised at the heat shown by Mr. Redmond, and he could not pro-fess not to agree with him in depioring what had taken place. Such an Act as the Associations Law would not ever have been passed in this county, and he could not be be surprised, if he could say so with respect to a great neighboring nation, that the French Governmen should have thought it necessary to introduce such a law. The Government had done the very best they could for the Benedictines at Douai

Mr. Redmond: Have you interve ed on the question of compensation? Lord Cranborne said they had intervened on the question of their status and of their property, and they had been unsuccessful. The Government had presented a reasoned memorandum going at length in-to the claim they thought might be set up on behalf of the Benedictines and the French Government had to plied that as these English gentle men lived in France they must be subject to the French law, and h thought they went so far as to say they could not stand up to their own public opinion if they were to treat foreigners better than they would treat their own citizens. The Foreign Office thought that Abbot Gasquet and his Order would be well advised to try and exhaust their le remedy in the French Courts, gal and if they found that, after all, the law did not involve the sequestra tion of property let them come to the British Government and ask for their intervention to secure them their rights in respect of property which ought not to be sequestrated and in that case the Government would be not only willing but anx-

ious to help them. Lord Edmund Talbot agreed with every word that had fallen from Mr. Redmond in regard to the Benedictine monks, and he recognized the sympathetic tone of Lord Cranborne.

Mr. Joseph Walton thought the British Government should ask the French Government to refer this ques-The discussion was continued

Wm. Redmond, Mr. Brigg, and Mr. Labouchere.

Lord E. Talbot on Monday asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Alfairs whether the correspondence between His Majesty's Government and the French Government relating to the English Benedictines at Douai would be laid upon the table; and whether the correspondence on this subject between the French Govern-ment and the Foreign Office would be laid upon the table.

Viscount Cranborne: In reply to he noble Lord's first qu have to say that papers will be laid. With regard to the additional paper which the noble Lord speaks will do my utmost to satisfy but I cannot answer quite off-hand. Mr. A. Taylor asked whether the noble Lord would also include any correspondence relating to the general legislation of the French Government in respect to these Orders which was the subject of his criti-

think that really arises on the question. I must ask the hon, member

Sensatio Pen Pictures For Young Men.

SATURDAY, AT

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