

Cath. Ch. - Missions

BX
2378
AEP4982

Annals of the Propagation of the Faith

LETTERS FROM THE BISHOPS AND MISSIONARIES
ENGAGED IN THE MISSIONS OF THE
OLD AND NEW WORLD

VOL. LXX

June, 1907

No. 472

CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY IN 1906.	89
RECEIPTS FROM ALL DIOCESES	90
THE SOCIETIES OF CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES. XVII: THE FATHERS OF THE SACRED HEARTS. By REV. ILDEPHONSE ALAZARD, S. H. PIC.	99
PAGES FROM THE JOURNAL OF A MISSIONARY. By FATHER BONNALD, O. M. I.	113
A CATECHIST CONFESSOR OF THE FAITH. By FATHER ZAPPA, L. A. M.	119
CHRONICLE OF THE WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD.	124
SPECIAL DONATIONS	129
OBITUARY	131

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY
THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH
Baltimore and New York

Entered at the Post-Office, Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter.

REPORT NUMBER

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith

An international Association for the assistance by prayers and alms of the missionary priests, brothers and nuns engaged in preaching the Gospel in heathen and non-Catholic countries.

APPROVED BY POPES, COUNCILS AND BISHOPS

Conditions of Membership.—1. Members recite daily for this object one *Our Father* and one *Hail Mary*, with this invocation: *St. Francis Xavier, pray for us*; and
2. Contribute to the Society at least five (5) cents monthly, or sixty (60) cents a year in alms for the Missions.

Organization.—The usual method for gathering the contributions of the Faithful is to form the Associates into BANDS OF TEN, of whom one acts as PROMOTER.

Special Members contribute the sum of six dollars (\$6.00) a year, representing the amount collected in a BAND OF TEN.

Perpetual Members contribute at one time a sum of money not less than forty dollars (\$40.00).

Deceased Persons may be enrolled as Ordinary, Special, or Perpetual Members.

All Members share in the prayers and merits of more than 65,000 priests, brothers, and nuns, who, helped by the Society, are working for the spreading of our holy faith. Over 10,000 Masses are offered every year by missionary priests for the living and dead associates.

Many Plenary and Partial Indulgences have been granted by the Church to the Members of the Society, and important Spiritual Privileges have been Granted to Ecclesiastical Benefactors.

Legal Name of the Society and Form of Bequest

The Society is incorporated under the name of "The Society for the Propagation of the Faith," and persons intending to leave any gift to the Society may use the following form of bequest:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath unto The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the sum of.....dollars (if real estate, describe the property and its location), to be used and expended for the appropriate objects of said Corporation."

The ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH, of which an American edition is published every other month, contains letters from the Missionaries, with news of the Missions, statistics, etc., and an annual financial report. It can also be obtained in French, Polish, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Flemish, etc. The subscription price is one dollar a year. Subscribers should give notice at once of change of address or of failure to receive the ANNALS regularly.

For all information or remittance of alms address the Diocesan or Parochial Director of the Society where it is established or the General Director,

THE REV. J. FRERI, D. C. L.,
627 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

ANNALS
OF THE
PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH

VOL. LXX, No. 472.

JUNE, 1907.

ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY
FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH
IN 1906

In 1905, the receipts of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith were \$1,299,539.40. In 1906, they were only \$1,280,846.72. There is, therefore, a decrease of \$18,692.68.

The unfortunate crisis that the Church of France is passing through might have caused us to fear a still greater decrease, and we are thankful that Divine Providence has permitted our funds to reach an amount still in excess of the receipts for 1903.

In comparing, country by country, the offerings for 1905 and 1906, we ascertain, with satisfaction, that almost everywhere the work has developed or held its ground. In the United States its extension is so evident that we shall soon see the day when we will rely upon the great American republic for one of the main supports of the Missions of the Church.

This consoling result we shall owe to the protection of the hierarchy, the admirable zeal of the clergy, and, especially, to the priests who are devoting their efforts to the systematic organization of the work.

We also gratefully acknowledge the zeal of our associates in Mexico, Chili, and the Argentine Republic. In these different countries the Fathers of the African Missions, the Lazarists, and the White Fathers have established the Society among the people and these same missionaries or their successors continue to make it known and loved.

We are also profoundly touched, in studying the table of our receipts, to notice on the list offerings from many churches of Asia, Africa, and even Oceanica. The neophytes have, out of their poverty, given sums, small perhaps, but how glorious in the sight of God.

Will the vicars apostolic and the superiors of the Missions permit us to ask of them one favor? It is, that they will establish our work at

each station, at each Christian center and will send us the offerings, however small, which their faithful make toward it.

How natural, just, and encouraging it is that these new Christians, who were won to a knowledge of the Gospel by the work for the Propagation of the Faith, should, in their turn, seek by the same means to bring others to the light of Divine Truth.

RECEIPTS FROM ALL DIOCESES CONTRIBUTING TO THE WORK IN 1906

EUROPE

France

AIX	\$ 2,247.75	Saint-Jean-de Maurienne.\$	1,430.03
Ajaccio	110.52	Tarentaise	831.25
Digne	1,259.43	LYONS	78,472.98
Fréjus	2,279.29	Autun	9,152.68
Gap	1,443.11	Dijon	2,518.73
Marseilles	22,990.93	Grenoble	8,833.02
Nice	1,602.62	Langres	3,048.34
ALBI	4,713.63	Saint-Claude	3,208.09
Cahors	3,292.46	PARIS	26,892.50
Mende	3,026.86	Blois	1,363.40
Perpignan	1,071.01	Chartres	724.59
Rodez	11,996.46	Meaux	1,157.20
AUCH	5,301.31	Orléans	2,132.29
Aire	6,011.45	Versailles	4,576.15
Bayonne	11,489.89	REIMS	10,893.19
Tarbes	1,500.79	Amiens	4,350.34
AVIGNON	2,496.71	Beauvais	2,016.59
Montpellier	8,016.59	Châlons	1,539.08
Nîmes	4,144.07	Soissons	7,016.62
Valence	3,680.11	RENNES	19,270.60
Viviers	5,322.40	Quimper	27,459.80
BESANÇON	8,500.08	Saint-Brieuc	31,269.50
Belley	6,973.00	Vannes	6,995.59
Nancy	5,634.34	ROUEN	7,756.81
Saint Dié	8,054.44	Bayeux	6,865.53
Verdun	6,260.60	Coutances	5,715.44
BORDEAUX	6,197.21	Evreux	1,484.60
Agen	2,913.92	Sées	6,076.74
Angoulême	1,270.58	SENS	1,727.80
Luçon	5,916.00	Moulins	4,193.40
Périgueux	3,481.01	Nevers	1,813.22
Poitiers	7,670.74	Troyes	2,018.29
La Rochelle	654.27	TOULOUSE	8,557.52
BOURGES	2,260.96	Carcassonne	3,767.69
Clermont-Ferrand	8,002.79	Montauban	2,132.12
Limoges	1,811.30	Pamiers	1,228.43
Le Puy	11,586.72	TOURS	2,033.50
Saint-Flour	5,027.73	Angers	9,504.98
Tulle	1,142.96	Laval	11,646.62
CAMBRAI	36,432.55	Mans	4,409.20
Arras	9,291.40	Nantes	25,795.37
CHAMBERY	1,472.09		
Annecy	4,991.04		
		<i>Total</i>	\$615,063.07

Monaco

Monaco\$ 514.00

Germany

Metz\$ 35,570.83	BAMBERG\$ 7.60
Strasbourg 31,833.50	FRIBOURG 2,686.41
COLOGNE 19,728.98	Fulda 219.92
Munster 8,666.05	Limburg 55.00
Paderborn 6,440.00	Mayence 177.51
Treves 10,417.53	Rottenbourg 10,770.12
POSEN AND GNESEN 4,470.10	MUNICH 6.49
Culm 203.25	Saxony { Dresden \$162.50 }
Breslau 2,586.48	{ Bautzen 175.00 }
Osnabruck 188.48	337.50
Warmie 1,070.00	<i>Total</i>\$136,833.78

Switzerland

Basle { Basle\$7,461.38 }	} 7,838.42
{ Tessin 377.04 }	
Chur 2,715.56	
Lausanne { Lausanne\$3,331.36 }	} 4,221.76
{ Geneva 890.40 }	
St. Gall 3,998.20	
Sion { Sion\$ 865.25 }	} 3,238.10
{ St. Maurice..... 2,372.85 }	
<i>Total</i>\$ 22,003.04	

Austria

LEOPOLD\$ 231.48	Trent\$ 2,312.00
Przemysl 112.20	VIENNA 320.41
Tarnow 277.50	San Polten 188.12
OLMUTZ 77.28	Linz 431.69
PRAGUE 2,357.79	ZARA 148.04
SALZBOURG 587.76	Cracow 2,540.00
Brixen 1,521.89	<i>Total</i>\$ 11,207.09
Gurk 14.62	
Seckau 82.18	

Hungary

GRAN\$ 175.55	Grand Varadin\$ 1,913.92
Raab 14.00	<i>Total</i>\$ 2,105.47
KALOCZA 2.00	

Belgium

MALINES\$ 18,675.10	Namur\$ 5,316.40
Bruges 13,025.80	Tournay 11,902.22
Gand 12,571.20	<i>Total</i>\$ 73,564.21
Liége 10,053.47	

Holland

Utrecht\$ 518.00	Haarlem\$ 1,251.60
Bois-le-Duc 6,064.59	Ruremonde 5,351.28
Bréda 525.88	<i>Total</i>\$ 13,712.56



Duchy of Luxembourg

Luxembourg\$ 4,424.10

British Isles

IRELAND

ARMAGH	\$ 3,182.22	Killaloe	\$ 5.67
Clogher	5.42	Limerick	1,468.74
Derry	107.91	Ross	580.00
Down and Connor.....	512.75	Waterford and Lismore..	225.62
Dromore	45.00	DUBLIN	7,553.56
Kilmore	18.29	Ferns	123.14
Meath	2,836.60	Kildare and Leighlin ...	363.35
Raphoe	10.00	Ossory	134.95
CASHEL	212.29	Clonfert	5.42
Cloyne	636.92	Elphin	15.83
Cork	1,193.99	Galway	15.83
Kerry and Aghadoe.....	164.14		
		<i>Total</i>	\$ 19,417.64

ENGLAND

WESTMINSTER	\$ 2,046.03	Northampton	\$ 54.64
Birmingham	530.44	Nottingham	3,005.98
Clifton	321.50	Plymouth	847.00
Hexham and Newcastle..	348.42	Portsmouth	1,006.37
Leeds	259.21	Salford	72.37
Liverpool	1,098.12	Shrewsbury	348.12
Menevia	90.67	Southwark	1,580.44
Middlesborough	46.97		
Newport	164.91	<i>Total</i>	\$ 11,820.99

SCOTLAND

ST. ANDREWS AND EDIN- BURGH	\$ 264.42	Dunkeld	\$ 30.00
Aberdeen	462.43	Galloway	411.78
Argyle and Isles.....	1.62	GLASGOW	42.31
		<i>Total</i>	\$ 1,212.56

Spain

BURGOS	\$ 468.00	SARAGOSSA	\$ 600.00
Calahorra	81.77	Barbastro	26.80
Léon	221.15	Huesca	52.32
Osma	133.20	Jaca	54.00
Palencia	826.95	Pampeluna and Tudela..	1,048.63
Santander	501.64	Tarazona	153.41
Vitoria	7,045.57	Ternel and Albaracin...	132.60
COMPOSTELLA	370.15	SEVILLE	1,985.00
Lugo	592.12	Badajoz	254.60
Mondonedo	225.80	Cadiz	425.79
Orensa	644.06	Cordova	166.08
Oviedo	699.78	The Canaries.....	95.43
Tuy	180.37	San Cristoval de Laguna	392.62
GRANADA	252.28	TARRAGONA	221.24
Almeria	113.67	Barcelona	4,085.46
Carthagena	222.66	Gerona	94.00
Guadix	75.00	Lerida	82.30
Jaen	200.00	Tortosa	98.83
Malaga	160.00	Urgel	123.93

Spain—Cont.

Vich	\$ 360.00	VALLADOLID	\$ 190.00
TOLEDO	409.60	Astorga	111.64
Coria	35.00	Avila	179.10
Cuenca	54.40	Ciu Rodrigo.....	387.40
Madrid	4,717.87	Salamanca	708.17
Plasencia	91.02	Segovia	81.11
Siguenza	260.00	Zamora	108.60
VALENCE	570.97	Ciudad Real.....	40.00
Majorca	502.20	Gibraltar	27.68
Minorca	212.29		
Orihnela	13.80		
Ségorbe	235.26	<i>Total</i>	\$ 32,470.61

Portugal

BRAGA	\$ 2,565.51	Faro	\$ 44.19
Braganza	325.47	LISBON	696.00
Coimbra	503.35	Angra	516.34
Lamega	48.26	Funchal	320.52
Oporto	613.06	Guarda	1,190.88
Vizen	66.16	Portalogue	5.30
EVORA	54.55		
Beja	8.28	<i>Total</i>	\$ 6,937.92

Italy

ROME	\$ 2,567.45	San Severino.....	\$ 42.41
Ostie and Velletri	19.91	RAVENNA	64.00
Frascati	23.92	Bertinoro	17.20
Palestrina	5.36	Cervia	6.00
CAMERINO	61.52	Cesena	35.20
FERRARA	174.00	Sarsina	37.00
PÉROUSE	107.00	Fossombrone	20.38
SPOLÉTO	9.01	Montefeltro	21.33
Amelia	37.00	Senigaglia	60.00
Anagni	2.85	Urbino	6.30
Ancone and Umana.....	40.00	Sarzanne and Brugnato.	40.00
Assisi	34.10	CAGLIARI	16.00
Citta della Pieve	135.67	GENOA	2,414.60
Civita-Castellana	4.68	Albenga	324.00
Fabriano and Matelica..	18.00	Bobbio	60.00
Fano	43.54	Chivari	260.00
Foligno	20.00	Savona and Noli.....	240.00
Iesi	70.00	Tortona	585.45
Nocera	17.20	Vintimello	265.00
Norcia	12.76	SASSARI	59.40
Orvieto	20.00	TURIN	10,472.61
Orsimo and Cingoli.....	2.38	Acqui	99.40
Recanati and Loretto...	117.96	Albe	205.00
Rieti	26.40	Aosta	393.71
Terni	64.00	Asti	1,167.00
Terracino and Piperno..	16.96	Coni	467.04
Tivoli	24.00	Fossano	354.40
Todi	16.86	Ivree	1,211.80
BOLOGNA	361.60	Mondovi	1,062.20
Faenza	19.40	Pignerol	386.81
Imola	109.60	Saluces	615.72
FERMO	21.00	Susa	200.00
Macerata and Tolentino.	40.00	VERCEIL	1,855.88
Montalto	41.68	Bielle	1,124.00

Italy—Cont.

Casale	\$ 552.00	Massa di Carrara.....	\$ 53.00
Novare	1,107.71	Reggio	386.88
Vigevano	427.20	AQUILA	4.18
UDINE	308.51	CATANÀ	807.60
MILAN	5,113.65	GAETA	68.00
Bergame	598.80	ROSSANO	1.32
Brescia	405.24	Aquino, Sora, and Ponte-	
Como	226.22	corvo	13.20
Crème	23.40	Aversa	91.02
Crémone	409.60	Cava and Sarno.....	66.60
Lodi	500.00	Marsi	30.00
Mantua	25.20	Trivento	96.47
Pavia	146.60	ACERENZA AND MATERA ..	6.04
VENICE	389.26	Venosa	2.00
Adria	35.88	Bari	7.22
Belluna	118.09	Bojano	5.46
Ceneda	36.55	Larino	23.80
Chioggia	3.92	CAPOVA	26.00
Concordia	25.48	Cajazzo	40.00
Padua	204.03	Calvi and Teano.....	43.00
Treviso	5.09	Caserte	15.40
Verona	173.96	Isernia and Venafro...	.60
Vicence	390.00	Sesa	2.00
LUCCA	635.40	CHIETTI	80.00
Arezzo	76.60	Campagna40
Cortona	40.60	LANCIANO	1.00
Montalcino	18.04	MESSINA	25.60
Parma	66.70	NAPLES	4,481.21
Plaisance	106.74	Acerra	5.60
FLORENCE	1,016.97	Ischia	34.80
Colle	57.45	Pouzzoles	11.11
Fiesole	18.57	OTRANTO	30.00
San Miniato	100.54	REGGIO	24.00
Modigliana	16.80	SALERNO	91.20
Piston and Prato.....	129.26	Diano	11.57
PISA	95.75	Nocera dei Pagani.....	21.80
Leghorn	7.96	NUSCO	3.00
Pontremoli	28.72	SORRENTO	2,559.74
Volterra	43.28	Castellamare	46.71
SIENNA	139.03	TARENTE	19.00
Chiusi and Pienza.....	52.91	Castellaneta	34.62
Grosseto	11.49	TRANI AND BARLETTA....	21.10
Sovanna and Pitigliano.	28.32	Andria	145.00
MODENA	Modena \$519.68	Bisceglia	7.12
Carpi	Nonantola 33.90	Abbey of Mont Cassin..	3.40
Gustalla	60.82	Abbey of Montevergine..	12.00
	12.97		
		<i>Total</i> ¹	\$ 52,354.26

The Levant

Malta	\$ 5,598.40	Gozzo	\$ 139.90
		GREECE	
Syra	\$ 37.92	CORFU	\$ 26.00
Tine	54.46		
		TURKEY IN EUROPE	
CONSTANTINOPLE	\$ 920.06	Candie	\$ 40.00
SCUTARI	56.00		

The Levant—Cont.

ROUMANIA

BUCHAREST	\$	31.60
<i>Total</i>		\$ 6,906.34

Russia and Poland

Russia	\$	158.11
WARSAW		48.00
<i>Total</i>		\$ 206.11
Various Northern Countries.....	\$	128.13

ASIA

SMYRNA	\$	140.02	PONDICHERY	\$	8.70
Rhodes		3.90	Maissour		18.72
Syria		237.70	S. Burma.....		70.65
JERUSALEM		205.85	Corea		87.72
Sem. Sainte Anne.....		35.82	W. Tong-King		99.20
Mangalore		51.50	N. Kansu.....		19.20
CALCUTTA		201.35	Kouang-Tong		130.94
Nagpore		27.20	<i>Total</i>		\$ 1,338.48

AFRICA

ALGIERS	\$	1,164.20	Loundo	\$	67.60
Constantine		1,155.20	Bénin		91.50
Oran		1,013.44	Dahomey		141.00
CARTHAGE		202.00	Sénégal		149.90
Egypt		835.70	St. Denis.....		233.89
Western Cape.....		347.09	Mozambique55
Gabon		20.53	Southern Madagascar...		6.00
Oubanghi		82.00	<i>Total</i>		\$ 5,510.60

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

Antigonish	\$	1,362.65	Rimouski	\$	10.00
Peterborough		1.29	ST. BONIFACE.....		301.04
MONTREAL		518.94	VICTORIA		55.00
OTTAWA		30.90	New Westminster.....		126.29
QUEBEC		3.00	<i>Total</i>		\$ 2,109.11

Newfoundland

St. George	\$	40.00
------------------	----	-------

St. Pierre and Miquelon

St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	\$	61.38
------------------------------	----	-------

United States *

BALTIMORE ¹	\$ 2,009.85	Nashville	\$ 97.40
Charleston	45.00	DUBUQUE	1,441.54
Richmond ²	57.50	Cheyenne	5.00
Savannah	269.95	Davenport	767.30
St. Augustine	114.27	Lincoln	7.00
Wheeling	522.81	Omaha	616.66
Wilmington	119.45	Sioux City	508.00
North Carolina	18.90	MILWAUKEE ¹⁰	2,591.77
BOSTON ³	48,517.15	La Crosse ¹⁷	978.59
Burlington	482.65	Green Bay ¹⁸	950.70
Fall River	1,004.50	Marquette	368.84
Hartford ⁴	2,152.92	Superior	191.85
Manchester ⁵	1,479.15	NEW ORLEANS ¹⁰	2,266.00
Portland ⁶	2,470.00	Dallas	46.80
Providence	1,841.35	Galveston ²⁰	325.74
Springfield	1,740.63	Little Rock ²¹	275.00
CHICAGO ⁷	3,770.13	Mobile	440.94
Alton ⁸	1,509.67	Natchez	278.63
Belleville ⁹	532.00	Natchitoches	252.15
Peoria	146.36	Oklahoma	197.17
CINCINNATI ¹⁰	3,822.73	San Antonio	294.00
Cleveland ¹¹	2,675.93	Brownsville	188.40
Columbus	391.80	NEW YORK ²²	56,600.96
Covington ¹²	402.50	Albany	850.55
Detroit	209.50	Brooklyn ²³	1,297.42
Fort Wayne ¹³	739.79	Buffalo	1,195.08
Grand Rapids	731.65	Newark ²⁴	4,725.91
Indianapolis ¹⁴	1,782.25	Ogdensburg	317.60
Louisville ¹⁵	1,837.65	Rochester ²⁵	1,875.15

* Special mention is made of individual contributions of \$40.00 or over to the general fund of the Society.

¹ Including 12 perpetual memberships, \$480.00.

² Including a perpetual membership, \$40.00.

³ Including 180 perpetual memberships, \$7200.00; 5 bequests, \$612.65; and 21 donations, \$1990.00.

⁴ Including a donation of \$100.00.

⁵ Including a donation of \$100.00 and 2 perpetual memberships, \$80.00.

⁶ Including the diocesan contribution of 1905.

⁷ Including a donation of \$304.00 and 5 perpetual memberships, \$220.00.

⁸ Including donations of \$600.00 and \$50.00.

⁹ Including a perpetual membership, \$40.00.

¹⁰ Including a legacy of \$2000.00, a donation of \$40.00, and 4 perpetual memberships, \$160.00.

¹¹ Including 3 perpetual memberships, \$120.00.

¹² Including a donation of \$100.00.

¹³ Including a legacy of \$100.00 and 3 perpetual memberships, \$130.00.

¹⁴ Including a donation of \$494.25 and 7 perpetual memberships, \$290.00.

¹⁵ Including a donation of \$500.00.

¹⁶ Including 2 perpetual memberships, \$80.00.

¹⁷ Including a donation of \$60.00.

¹⁸ Including a donation of \$100.00.

¹⁹ Including donations of \$500.00, \$100.00, \$100.00, and \$60.00.

²⁰ Including a donation of \$100.00.

²¹ Including a donation of \$100.00.

²² Including a legacy of \$1331.32 and 377 perpetual memberships.

²³ Including a legacy of \$100.00 and donations of \$300.00 and \$100.00.

²⁴ Including a legacy of \$2,412.15 and donations of \$100.00 and \$50.00.

²⁵ Including a donation of \$600.00.

United States—Cont.

Syracuse ²⁶	\$ 1,260.15	St. Joseph ³⁷	\$ 234.00
Trenton	1,119.40	Wichita	225.60
OREGON CITY ²⁷	397.80	St. PAUL ³⁸	1,434.95
Alaska	74.30	Duluth ³⁹	308.80
Baker City	4.30	Fargo	29.05
Boise	242.10	Lead	82.25
Great Falls	12.00	St. Cloud ⁴⁰	525.50
Helena	56.90	Sioux Falls	155.00
Nesqually	170.40	Winona	582.68
PHILADELPHIA ²⁸	2,187.59	SAN FRANCISCO ⁴¹	2,228.42
Altoona ²⁹	1,191.62	Monterey and Los	
Erie ³⁰	797.66	Angeles ⁴²	693.00
Harrisburg	26.25	Sacramento ⁴³	517.90
Pittsburg ³¹	2,372.89	Salt Lake	11.00
Scranton ³²	689.50	SANTA FE	327.00
St. LOUIS ³³	1,613.65	Denver ⁴⁴	721.00
Concordia ³⁴	573.11	Tucson	324.05
Kansas City ³⁵	413.45		
Leavenworth ³⁶	647.30	<i>Total</i>	\$185,287.71

Mexico

DURANGO	\$ 215.38	MICHOACAN	\$ 118.64
GUADALAJARA	7,304.98	Léon	2,625.61
Aguas Calientes	1,086.24	Queretaro	1,600.00
Colima	40.00	OAXACA	2,987.51
Tepic	1,361.18	PUEBLA	182.04
San Luis Potosi	2.00	Haujaupam de Léon	62.16
MEXICO	1,262.72	Yucatan	2,061.80
Chilapa	580.60		
Cuernavaca	423.92	<i>Total</i>	\$ 21,916.81

CENTRAL AMERICA

Honduras	\$ 56.96	Basse-Terre (Guadeloupe) \$	256.00
San Jose (Costa Rica) ..	14.77	Saint Pierre and Fort-de-	
San Salvador	5.00	France (Martinique)	467.00
Cayes	64.00	Panama	100.40
PORT OF SPAIN	254.38		
Roseau	10.28	<i>Total</i>	\$ 1,261.75

²⁶ Including a donation of \$308.15.

²⁷ Including 2 perpetual memberships, \$100.00.

²⁸ Including 3 perpetual memberships, \$120.00.

²⁹ Including 2 legacies of \$100.00 each and a donation of \$100.00.

³⁰ Including a donation of \$100.00.

³¹ Including a donation of \$100.00 and 2 perpetual memberships, \$80.00.

³² Including a donation of \$100.00 and 2 perpetual memberships, \$80.00.

³³ Including a legacy of \$500.00.

³⁴ Including a donation of \$100.00 and a perpetual membership, \$60.00.

³⁵ Including a donation of \$100.00.

³⁶ Including a donation of \$100.00.

³⁷ Including a perpetual membership, \$40.00.

³⁸ Including a donation of \$100.00.

³⁹ Including a donation of \$100.00.

⁴⁰ Including a donation of \$100.00 and a perpetual membership, \$40.00.

⁴¹ Including a legacy of \$100.00, 2 donations of \$50.00 each, and a perpetual membership, \$40.00.

⁴² Including a donation of \$600.00 and a perpetual membership, \$40.00.

⁴³ Including a donation of \$50.00 and a perpetual membership, \$40.00.

⁴⁴ Including a donation of \$700.00.

SOUTH AMERICA

U. S. of Columbia

SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTA....\$	30.00	Pasto	\$	125.58
Antioquia	70.00	Popayan		13.40
Carthagená	106.30			
		<i>Total</i>	\$	345.28

Venezuela

CARACAS			\$	300.84
---------------	--	--	----	--------

Guiana

English Guiana			\$	5.00
----------------------	--	--	----	------

Ecuador

QUITO			\$	13.80
Guayaquil				10.00
		<i>Total</i>	\$	23.80

Peru

LIMA			\$	620.82
------------	--	--	----	--------

Bolivia

Paz			\$	115.00
-----------	--	--	----	--------

Brazil

BAHIA	\$	44.00	Rio Grande.....	\$	8.84
Goyaz		20.00	St. Paul.....		395.30
Olinda		6.00			
RIO DE JANEIRO		315.73	<i>Total</i>	\$	789.87

Chili

SANTIAGO	\$	5,114.45	Antofogasta	\$	63.00
Concepcion		576.40			
Serena		410.00	<i>Total</i>	\$	6,161.85

Argentine Republic

BUENOS AYRES	\$	11,313.64	San Juan.....	\$	961.80
Cordova		6,965.40	Santa Fé.....		3,990.40
La Plata		5,120.00	Tucuman		3,158.20
Parana		2,323.60	Northern Patagonia.....		29.80
Salta		344.40	<i>Total</i>	\$	35,209.24

Paraguay

Assumpcion.....			\$	122.16
-----------------	--	--	----	--------

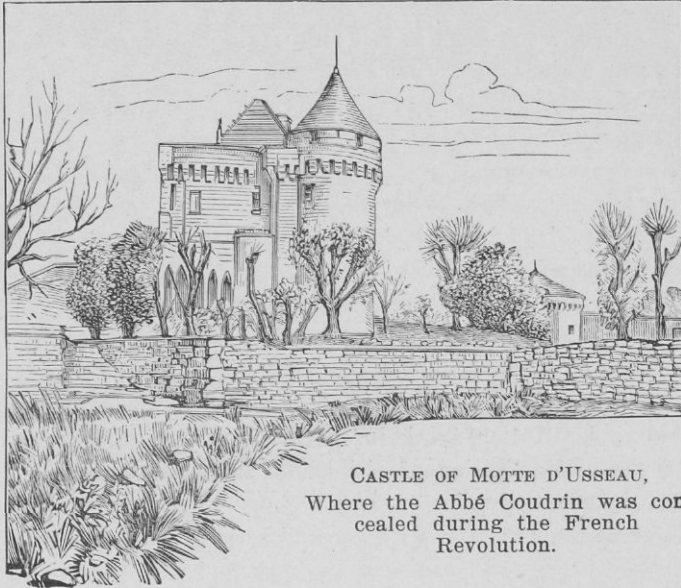
Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO			\$	5,534.57
------------------	--	--	----	----------

OCEANICA

ADELAIDE	\$	102.80	Navigators Islands.....	\$	30.00
MELBOURNE		75.50	Sandwich Islands.....		998.95
SYDNEY		40.50	Tahiti		330.00
Auckland		554.20			
Christchurch		40.00	<i>Total</i>	\$	2,169.95

Grand total for all countries, 1906..... \$1,280,846.72



CASTLE OF MOTTE D'USSEAU,
Where the Abbé Coudrin was con-
cealed during the French
Revolution.

THE SOCIETIES OF CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES

Our four preceding notices had to do with the great Religious Orders of the Dominicans, the Franciscans, the Capuchins, and the Jesuits. We dedicate the present article to one of the numerous congregations of missionaries that originated in the nineteenth century,—the Fathers of the Sacred Hearts, or the Society of Picpus.

The Holy See assigned to these Fathers, as the immense domain of their apostolate, the distant archipelagoes that rise from the waters of the Pacific, to the north and south of the equator in the western world.

XVII.

THE FATHERS OF THE SACRED HEARTS

BY REV. ILDEPHONSE ALAZARD, S. H. PIC.

One day, in the month of September, 1792, a young priest of the diocese of Poitiers, France, having escaped from the revolutionists of his native village, prayed in a garret of La Motte d'Usseau, near Chatellerault.

Suddenly, the walls of his hiding-place seemed to open, and he found himself in the middle of a great plain. Missionaries clad in white appeared before him, prepared to set out, at his word, for the extremities of the world. On the other side white-robed virgins stood, ready to help with their prayers the apostolic work about to be begun.

The vision was not merely a dream. Five years later this same priest founded, at Poitiers, a religious association for both men and women, which the Church named "The Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, and of the Perpetual Adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar."

It soon became popularly known, however, as the Society of Picpus, from the street in Paris where the headquarters were established in 1805. Dedicated to the Sacred Hearts of Our Lord and His Blessed Mother, the principal objects of the congregation are—adoration, education, the apostolate. Its founder was the Abbé Coudrin, who, born at Coussay-les-Bois, in the department of Vienne, March 1, 1768, died at Paris, March 27, 1837.

After the Revolution the work of religion had to be begun again in France. Until 1825 work in the "seminaries, colleges, and free schools, the evangelization of cities and villages drew upon all the forces of the new Order."

"Nevertheless, my sons shall cross the seas," said the founder to Father de Beauregard, who was destined to be Bishop of Orleans, "I see them depart, I accompany them to their distant islands."

In the month of September, 1825, Father Coudrin received from the Propaganda a letter that filled his apostolic heart with joy. The Holy See offered him the mission to the Sandwich Islands in Oceanica.

He at once accepted it, and immediately chose three of his priests and three lay brothers for the undertaking. The missionaries, clad in the white habit he had seen in the vision, embarked at Bordeaux, November 20, 1826, for their long voyage.

The happiness of the aged founder of the Order was at its height. But what would he have felt if he could have heard the voice that arose from one of the Polynesian islands, announcing to the inhabitants of Oceanica the approaching advent of the messengers of the Gospel?

About this time, in fact, Toapéfé, a priestess of the idols of the Gambier Archipelago, predicted the end of the worship of the false gods of her race and the coming of good men who would teach a new and better religion.

Thus, in effect, singing the "let many islands be glad" of the prophet, she invited the people to rejoice and don their gala attire in order to worthily welcome those who were sent by the supreme God.

The missionaries, however, could not begin their work at Gambier. Their ship sailed on toward the Sandwich Islands. They landed at

Honolulu, the capital of this archipelago, July 8, 1827. These noble men were Fathers Alexis Bachelot, prefect apostolic, Abraham Armand, and Patrick Short, and Brothers Melchior Bondu, Theodore Boissier, and Leonard Portal.

I. MISSION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The archipelago of the Sandwich Islands, or Hawaii, is situated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, about 20 degrees south of the equator, a thousand leagues from California, and two thousand leagues from Japan. It is composed of ten islands, six only being inhabited.

At the date of the arrival of the missionaries, the natives numbered, perhaps, one hundred thousand. Seven years earlier, members of the Methodist sect, from the United States, had taken up their abode in this country, and, since that time, had disseminated their errors and formulated a system of laws that had rendered them masters of the kingdom.

Through the queen, Kaahumanu, they notified the Catholic priests to immediately retire from the field. But the newcomers were not men willing to relinquish their rights. They established themselves in the capital and soon a great number of neophytes gathered around them.

Persecution followed. Men, women, and children expiated in chains and the galleys the so-called crime of being true to their faith. As these tortures could not shake the fidelity of the people, on December 21, 1831, Fathers Bachelot and Short were deported. After a long voyage in a small schooner they reached California, where, for five years, they awaited a favorable opportunity for a new effort to resume their labors in the archipelago.

During this interval, their flock in the islands remained without a shepherd, but these new Christians were consoled by the presence of Brother Melchior, and strengthened in the faith by the letters of the proscribed missionaries. Suddenly, on April 17, 1837, the priests reappeared in Honolulu.

Their stay was not long. They were seized, forced on board the ship "Clementine" and kept there as prisoners until the arrival, in July, of the captain, du Petit-Thouars. He, for the sake of justice and peace, released them, but only on condition that they would again leave the country.

Compelled to yield, for the nonce, Father Short sailed for Valparaiso, and Father Bachelot, exhausted and ill, went on board the

little schooner "Honolulu," which had been bought by the Rev. Father Maigret, who was but recently come out from Europe. Father Bachelot

wished to go to the Gambier Islands, of whose people he had heard favorable report, and where he would find Bishop Rouchouze, vicar apostolic of all eastern Oceanica. Alas, he was never to reach the land toward which his missionary spirit yearned. He died at sea, in the arms of Father Maigret, and was buried on Ascension Island.

The Methodists took all possible measures to overthrow the influence of the Fathers. How the struggle would have ended it is hard to say had not Captain Laplace, July 9, 1839, required the Hawaiian government to proclaim freedom of Catholic worship throughout the kingdom.



A new era now opened for the Mission. Father Maigret, who had received the last sigh of Father Bachelot and the spiritual heritage of his uncompleted work, returned to the islands from which he had been banished.

In less than two years, the number of Christian neophytes increased from three hundred to seven thousand. The ranks of the missionaries were also augmented. They still had to contend against the hostility of the Methodists, but its activity gradually diminished and, before long, Catholicity here enjoyed almost complete liberty.

Father Maigret was raised to the episcopate in 1847, and he governed the Mission, as vicar apostolic until his death, in 1882. He, who had been driven from the archipelago by order of the Hawaiian government in 1837, had lived to receive from the same government the

highest honor it could bestow—the decoration of chief officer of the Royal Order of Hawaii.



FATHER COUDRIN.

Founder of the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts.

FATHER BOUSQUET,

Present Superior General.

The same distinction was conferred upon his successor, Bishop Herman Koeckemann. The latter was at the head of the Mission for ten years. He, in turn, was succeeded by Bishop Gulstan Ropert. The present vicar apostolic is Bishop Libert Boeynaems.

To give an idea of the progress made since 1837 it is only necessary to say that when Bishop Boeynaems landed at Honolulu, upon his return from Europe in 1905, he was received by a great procession and conducted through the streets of the capital to his cathedral. Four days later, the representative men of the city, including the governor and president of the court, tendered him a banquet of welcome, at which Catholics and Protestants united in expressing their esteem and veneration for the chief dignitary of the Catholic Church in the Sandwich Islands. What a contrast to the sentiment seventy years before, when Father Bachelot was driven away three times from these shores.

Though all our missionaries may be said to have had part in this victory one, above all others, must not be forgotten. This is the Rev. Father Damien de Veuster, the apostle of the lepers. Born in Belgium in 1840, he entered the congregation in 1858, and set out for Oceanica in 1863, reaching the islands in 1864.

The spring of 1873 found him at Molokai, where he landed on May 10, having resolved to devote himself to the evangelization of the nine hundred lepers here sequestered from all parts of the archipelago.

The place was like a vast cemetery, an inferno. By his heroic charity he made it an abode of virtue and comparative happiness; but, on April 15, 1889, he died, a victim of his devotedness, "in the triumphant horror of his leprosy," to quote the words of Cardinal Perraud of the French Academy.

The English Protestants have erected a monument to him at Molokai, the Belgians have honored him with a statue at Louvain, and the Congregation of the Sacred Hearts, of which he was a member, has dedicated to him its missionary schools in Belgium. The Hawaiian Government had bestowed upon him the Cross of Commander of the Royal Order of Hawaii. Another missionary, Rev. Father Leonor Fouesnel, the provincial, also received the cross of an officer of the order.

The Hawaiian Archipelago has about one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, of whom thirty or forty thousand are natives, 70,000 Japanese, 20,000 Chinese, 12,000 Portuguese, and five or six thousand Americans. It is, thus, a very mixed population and the missionaries must speak five or six languages. The Catholics are thirty-three thousand, there are thirty-

six thousand Protestants, divided into various sects, and ninety thousand heathen, the majority of them being Japanese or Chinese.

The missionaries number a bishop, thirty-two priests, nine lay brothers of the congregation, twenty-seven Marianite Brothers, and one Marianite priest, thirty-six nuns of the Sacred Hearts, nineteen Franciscan Sisters, and soon there is to be, also, a community of Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary. Besides a large college for boys and an academy for girls, the mission supports twelve schools, a hospital, and an orphanage. It has one hundred and four churches and chapels.

There are still eight or nine hundred lepers at Molokai. Two priests, five brothers of the Sacred Hearts, and five Franciscan Sisters devotedly continue there the self-sacrificing work of Father Damien.

II. THE GAMBIEER ISLANDS.

The archipelago of Gambier was the second group of islands to receive the disciples of Father Coudrin. Upon learning of the expulsion of his priests from Hawaii, the venerable founder immediately wrote to the Holy See, to learn to what pagan lands he should send new missionaries. Pope Gregory XVI replied June 8, 1833, creating a vicariate apostolic of Eastern Oceanica, and naming all of this region as the field of the Picpus Fathers.

He thus confided to them an immense mission that embraced within its limits all the archipelagoes from the Sandwich group to the tropics of Capricorn, and from Easter Island to Cook Archipelago.

Father Jerome Rouchouze was elected vicar apostolic with the title of Bishop of Niopolis.¹ Without waiting to attend the consecration of their bishop, however, the missionaries embarked, ignorant as yet to what islands Providence would direct them.

At Valparaiso they heard again of the Gambier Archipelago and resolved to go there. Three of the missionaries debarked on one of the islands August 7, 1834. They were Fathers Caret and Laval and Brother Murphy. The third priest of the party, Father Chrysostom Liausu, remained at Valparaiso as procurator, it being necessary to furnish the others with supplies.

The inhabitants of the Gambier Islands, who were said to be cannibals, gave them an ominous reception. Toapéré, who had predicted their coming, was not alive to commend them to the people. Many of those who had heard her prophecy were also dead. The visits of

¹ In 1843 Bishop Rouchouze, after a visit to Europe, set out to return to Oceanica on the ship "Marie Joseph," which foundered, probably, while rounding Cape Horn. Thus lost at sea with the bishop were seven missionary priests, seven lay brothers, and nine nuns of the congregation who were on their way to spread the gospel among the islands.

various strangers had disposed the natives to be more or less vindictive and defiant.

One evening, accordingly, they rose against Fathers Caret and Laval and threatened to burn them alive in the middle of a bamboo swamp. Delivered safe and whole from the snares of their enemies, the missionaries showed themselves so good and kind that they gained the confidence of the king and, before long, all of his tribe asked for baptism. When Bishop Rouchouze arrived, on May 9, 1835, they were all Christians at heart. It only remained for him to baptize and confirm them. Their number was about two thousand.

A marvelous transformation immediately took place in this hitherto savage tribe. A sudden unfolding of the beautiful Christian virtues



BISHOP ROPERT,
Late Bishop of Hawaii.



FATHER DAMIEN,
Apostle of the Lepers.

of charity, chastity, and mildness succeeded their infamous practices and barbarous customs. In the midst of this people there arose a community of celibates, among whom one of the princes attained successively all the sacerdotal degrees.

When Dumont d'Urville visited the archipelago, in 1838, he could not adequately express his admiration at the sight of these new converts, as fervent as those of the early days of the Church, and "the happiest and best people in the world." For many years afterwards he cited them as an example of the extraordinary power of grace, and a proof of the truth of Catholicity, together with its manifest superiority when contrasted with heresy.

The Protestants became alarmed. Supported by the infidel followers of Voltaire, they combined for the destruction of this germ of Christianity with a remarkable rancor and perseverance. The neo-

phytes had, in consequence, many tribulations, but their constancy survived the storm. At present, the natives of the Gambiers, or Mangareva, as the principal island is called, though lacking the fervor of their fathers, preserve intact the treasure of the true faith.

The native population of the Gambiers has diminished, as is the case with the greater part of Oceanica. From two thousand, it has declined to six hundred people. There are four churches or chapels established here, these being attended by two missionaries.

Until two years ago there was, also, a school taught by the Sisters of Saint Joseph, of Cluny, who had succeeded the native religious. The government of France (to which country the islands belong) closed the school. Besides this group, the missionaries of the Gambiers have under their jurisdiction twenty islands of the archipelago of Tuamotu, which they visit once or twice a year.

III. MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

The mission to the Marquesas Islands was begun four years after the evangelization of the Gambiers. The founder of the Congregation of the Picpus Fathers being (March 27, 1837), at the point of death, pronounced the words "Valparaiso, Gambier" and soon after expired. His last thought, his last blessing, was for the missionaries, the valiant apostles whom he had seen in his vision at Motte d'Usseau.

On August 4, 1838, Fathers Desvaut and Borgella and Brother Nil were landed by Commandant du Petit-Thouars at the port of Vaitahu, one of the principal villages of the Marquesas group. The archipelago is formed of about ten islands, six only are inhabited. The total population in 1838 may be estimated as numbering sixteen thousand souls. It was divided into many small tribes, continually at war with one another. Their battles were usually succeeded by a massacre of the prisoners, except those reserved for the nocturnal orgies of human sacrifices to the native gods.

For a long time the missionaries could do no more than learn the language, ward off the attacks of would-be assassins, and defend the small store of provisions necessary for their subsistence. Little by little, nevertheless, they acquired an influence over their inhospitable hosts, and when, in 1842 du Petit-Thouars returned to take possession of the archipelago in the name of France, he found Father Baudichon, superior of the mission, an important auxiliary in treating with the natives.

In this good friend they had full confidence, which they showed in a moment that would, otherwise, have been a desperate emergency for the French. These natives had attacked the little garrison of soldiers who could no longer hold out against them. Through the

mediation of the missionary, however, the assailants were induced to abandon the siege of the stockade and make peace with the newly arrived white men.

The following year the French Government sent the cross of the Legion of Honor to the intrepid apostle.

Father Baudichon was, in 1845, named by the Holy See vicar apostolic of the Marquesas. This vicariate then comprised all the archipelagoes situated between the equator and the tropics of Capricorn, Easter Island, and Cook Archipelago. He governed it until 1848, when he returned to France. He had baptized two hundred and sixteen of the natives.



In 1848, the area of the vicariate was reduced to the single archipelago of the Marquesas, the other islands having been formed into a new vicariate whose center was Tahiti.

The mission of the Marquesas, deprived of its superior, found, in Father Dordillon, the man chosen by God to work wonders, a peacemaker, a defender of the natives, an industrious colonist, and a remarkable linguist. He had the great joy of winning over to God, by his charity, Temoana, king of the principal island (1853).

This was the beginning of the conversion of many members of the tribes. Father Dordillon was, in 1856, named vicar apostolic, and he governed the mission until his death in 1888. He had made every effort for the enlightenment and civilization of his people. If he did not entirely succeed in his aim the cause is not to be found solely in the character of the natives. Often he had to struggle against a French administration too careless and indifferent to second his exertions.

So frequent were these instances that, finally, he asked himself if it would not be better for him to shake the dust of the islands from his feet and depart from them forever?

Pius IX dissuaded him from this course. He died at his post, after having given the islanders many proofs of his fatherly interest in them and his devotion to their welfare. In 1863, during an epidemic of small-pox, which claimed several thousand victims and resulted fatally in sixteen hundred cases, Father Dordillon and his missionaries gave themselves night and day to the service of the stricken.

His intimate knowledge of the country gained for him, about this time, the official nomination of Director of Native Affairs.

His successor, Bishop Martin, did not come into his spiritual inheritance until 1890. He walks in the footsteps of his predecessor and is not disheartened either by the inconstancy of the natives or the

persecutions of the civil power, for he realizes all the good that is being done by the missionaries and the many souls that to them owe their salvation.

Of all the inhabitants of Oceanica, those of the Marquesas are, perhaps, the most affected by the sad phenomenon of depopulation. In 1840 they comprised sixteen thousand people. To-day they are scarcely four thousand. Three-fourths of the number are Catholics; the rest are Protestants or of no religion.

The personnel of the mission in 1907 includes a bishop, eight priests, two brothers of the Sacred Hearts, ten native Catechists, and ten Sisters of Saint Joseph, of Cluny. There were here, also, the Brothers of Ploermel, but they withdrew when the government closed the mission schools.

IV. TAHITI.

Tahiti, *the Pearl of the Pacific*, comes fourth in the order of the apostolate. It is situated three hundred leagues west of the Gambier Islands.

Tahiti, indeed, received in 1836, a visit from the missionaries of Picpus. Fathers Caret and Laval, on their way to the Gambiers, whither they were sent by Bishop Rouchouze, debarked here on November 20.

But the Anglican minister, a man named Pritchard, caused them to be immediately expelled. Bound like victims to long poles, they were forcibly carried away by four soldiers and thrown into a boat, which transported them to a distant and unknown island. Without being discouraged, Father Caret made another attempt, some six weeks later. This, too, was in vain.

Commandant du Petit-Thouars arrived in 1838 to maintain the right of the French to sojourn on this territory. Father Caret availed himself of the circumstance. In 1841, with another missionary, he was again among a people who were naturally well-disposed toward his teaching, but were intimidated and held back by odious calumnies. It was represented to them that the Papists were idolaters, worshippers of bronze and wood, who devoured in secret the flesh of little children.

In the course of time, the island was placed under the protection of France, and in 1848 it became the headquarters of a new vicariate apostolic, probably the largest in the world. The jurisdiction of this vicariate extends not only over the islands of Tahiti and Moorea, but to the archipelagoes of Cook and Penrhyn, the Windward Islands, the Tubuai, the immense archipelago of Tuamotu, the Rapa and Pitcairn Islands, the group of the Gambiers, and Easter Island.



A bishop was chosen for the vast missionary territory. This was the Rt. Rev. Tepano Jaussen, who landed at Tahiti February 16, 1849.

He began by founding a school, but the children could not be induced to attend it. They were afraid of being eaten. Little by little, however, these fears and the prejudices of the natives disappeared.



HAWAIIAN WOMEN OF HONOLULU.

In 1854 one hundred and forty-three Tahitians were baptized. The number increased during the following years and except for the continual opposition of the Protestants, too often sustained by the colonial administration, the majority of the Tahitians would be ours.

Bishop Jaussen, exhausted by the labors of his apostolate, in 1884 resigned the administration of the vicariate to Bishop Verdier, who

still governs the mission, with the aid of a young coadjutor, Bishop Hermel, consecrated August 27, 1905.

Tahiti, with the neighboring island of Moorea, has twelve thousand inhabitants; a fourth of these people are Catholics, the rest are Protestants, Adventists, or *Kanito* (Latter-Day Saints). The mission has two bishops, ten missionaries, two lay brothers of the Sacred Hearts, six Brothers of Ploermel, eighteen Sisters of Saint Joseph, of Cluny, and a number of Catechists. They have twelve churches, a hospital, and two schools still open. The French government now enforces against them all the arbitrary laws that at present oppress the Catholics of France.

V. THE TUAMOTU ISLANDS, OR THE DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO.

Between Tahiti and the Gambiers there extends over a space two or three times as large as the State of Texas, the fifth archipelago to which the missionaries of the Sacred Hearts have carried the message of the Cross. This is Tuamotu, called also the "Dangerous Archipelago," because of the innumerable reefs that prevent navigators from approaching the islands. The latter are eighty in number and but slightly above the level of the sea, consequently some parts of them are submerged by the least rise of the waters. Five or six thousand natives here lead the nomadic life of the fisheries.

Fathers Laval and Fouqué first set foot on Faaite Island May 19, 1889, having for their guide a native who had been converted at the Gambiers. Two years later, they went on to Anaa Island, the most important of the group, and there gained 200 neophytes.

But the country was Mormon, and that sect soon arose against the Fathers. On November 9, 1852, the missionaries suddenly found themselves surrounded by a furious mob. Father Fouqué had his skull fractured by a blow on the head and was left for dead on the shore. A neophyte carried him away, while he was still unconscious, and his life was saved (1852).

The sufferings of the missionary were not to be without fruit, Anaa Island was converted and soon gave its children to aid in the evangelization of the entire group.

Two-thirds of the population belong, to-day, to the true Church of Christ. Six missionaries serve sixty of these islands, which are classed in three divisions. A fourth group is connected with the mission of the Gambiers. Fifty catechists reside at a central post among these different Christian communities. The archipelago of Tuamotu had thirty-five churches or chapels before the cyclone of 1906. Half of these were destroyed by the terrible hurricane which threw the people into extreme misery and took from them their beloved apostle, Father Terlyn, who was swept away by the waves from the strand of Faaite, the same island where he had founded the mission in 1849.

VI. EASTER ISLAND OR RAPANUI.

If we travel over the map of eastern Oceanica, after we have voyaged from the Sandwich Islands to the Gambiers, Marquesas, Tahiti, and Tuamotu, we will not pause at present to visit the neighboring archipelagoes but will sail away for 500 leagues to a solitary isle just discernible upon the surface of the ocean—that is, to Easter Island. For this is the sixth land to which the Holy Ghost directed the bark of the religious of the Sacred Hearts.

In 1862, Peruvian ships had carried away by force half of the inhabitants of Easter Island to work the mines of Peru. The greater number of these poor islanders perished before they could be compelled to begin their toil. Some of them were stranded at Valparaiso, where Providence raised up for them a savior. A humble lay brother of Picpus, Eugene Eyraud, conceived the project of sending them back to their country, and at the same time preparing the way of the Lord among the natives.

He set out with them on their return voyage, debarked on Easter Island January 3, 1864, and, after passing through many dangers, returned to Valparaiso to give an account of his mission. A year and a half later, he went again to the island accompanied by Father Roussel, one of the missionaries.

In less than two years the people were converted, and until 1870 they were among the happiest Christians of the world. Unfortunately the covetousness of a stranger destroyed this interesting mission. Father Roussel decided to leave in 1872. When he departed he took a hundred of his neophytes with him to the Gambiers.

The population of the island, decimated by consumption, was reduced to 200 natives. The missionaries were unable to visit them again for a long time. But a band of devoted and pious catechists had been established here. At the last visit of one of the Fathers, in 1900, there were 231 inhabitants, of whom 213 were natives; all were Catholics.

VII. COOK ISLANDS.

Twenty-nine years after the foundation of the mission on Easter Island, the Picpus Fathers penetrated into Cook Archipelago. This group is to be found 200 leagues west of Tahiti. Its population of 7000 or 8000 souls is distributed over some six islands that have been dominated by Anglican ministers for more than a century.

The Catholic mission was begun at Rarotonga in 1895. It already has three churches and a school. In 1903 it was extended to a second

island, Mauké. Later, a third, Aitutaki received the missionaries. They numbered four priests, two catechists, and five Sisters of St. Joseph, of Cluny.

VIII. OTHER ARCHIPELAGOES.

The Windward Islands, situated between Cook Archipelago and Tahiti, have been, until recently, the exclusive domain of Anglican preachers. The Fathers of the Sacred Hearts have made several apostolic journeys thither, however, and have now founded a mission on Huahine Island.

IX. FOUNDATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

It has been already stated that in 1834 one of the three missionaries to the Gambier Islands remained at Valparaiso in the capacity of procurator. From this beginning have sprung all the establishments that the Picpus Fathers possess in the Catholic countries of Chili and Peru.



From 1836 to 1907 the "Congregation of the Sacred Hearts," of Picpus, has sent to America or Oceanica three hundred and sixty missionary priests and one hundred and twenty coadjutor brothers.

The personnel of the three vicariates of Tahiti, the Marquesas, and the Sandwich Islands, includes at present four bishops, sixty-five priests, and thirteen coadjutor brothers. The foundations in South America have one bishop, eighty-four priests, five scholastics, and twenty-two lay brothers.



MISSIONS IN AMERICA

"PAGES FROM THE JOURNAL OF A MISSIONARY"

REV. FATHER BONNALD, O. M. I.



There are few missions more thankless or more difficult than those of Upper Canada. Everything seems to unite to test the courage and patience of the missionary, namely, the rigor of the climate, the isolation of the inhabitants, the competition of Protestantism with its far superior resources. Accordingly, every instance of the progress of the valiant Oblate missionaries in this desolate region is a reason for especial satisfaction. The following letter from Father Bonnard, made up of notes taken from day to day is, from this point of view, singularly consoling, and we are happy to bring to the knowledge of our associates an account of the success that the grace of God and an intelligent zeal have obtained in 1906.

CROSS LAKE ON THE NELSON, CANADA, November 1, 1906.

Alarm of the Methodists.

The Rev. Father Provincial had ordered me to visit Norway-House, where he wished to found a new mission. Young Father Thomas Julian was with me. Our arrival created a sensation. The ministers of the Methodist fort and city were seized with a holy indignation at the audacity of the Catholic priests, who dared to instal themselves in a place where there had not been, until then, a single Catholic. The ministers held conference after conference and multiplied their prayer meetings. Their church bells, hitherto heard only on Sundays, from this time rang every day. The Indian who had rented his poor cabin to us, for a sum of money, was threatened by the preachers. But they could do nothing. The bargain had been made. We remained.



I made a round of visits. Among the people I found a number of Protestants who were of Catholic parentage. Others had been baptized

by a Catholic priest, but, without the help of religion, without Catholic worship they had ended by going to the Methodist church.

In the houses of several of these Protestants I observed religious pictures in the sleeping rooms, representations of the Blessed Virgin, Saint Joseph, the Holy Family, Mary Magdalen, Saint Francis, and even St. Peter receiving the keys of heaven from the hands of our Savior.

In vain did the Anglican and Methodist ministers and school teachers forbid the Indians to visit us. The latter came in great numbers to hear our instructions and attend our catechism classes. How many edifying evenings we spent singing our hymns in the Indian language with these poor people! Many of the former pupils of the ministers showed a lively interest in our teaching, and were astonished to hear us read from their own Protestant Bibles passages proving the truth of our Sacraments and Catholic practices.

On New Year's Day, 1906, an Indian came with his dog sledge to invite us to a supper in the name of the chief of the reservation. Father Thomas and I went with him. About a hundred Indians were assembled. We were conducted to the lodge of the chief, where, to our great surprise, we encountered the Anglican catechist, who was prepared to give an exhibition of the phonograph. The chief begged us to sing our beautiful Christmas hymns to the accompaniment of a reed organ. The Protestant Indians were so delighted with the hymns that the Anglican took his departure. All present, the chief at their head, invited us to continue. The sacred concert lasted until the time appointed for the supper. They had done us the honor to prepare a table for Father Thomas and me by ourselves. We solemnly made the sign of the cross and recited our grace aloud. This was something new to the throng of Methodists who stood watching us.

It is thus we have gradually accustomed these poor Protestants to see the priest in his cassock with the cross on his breast.

The places at the well-laden tables were successively occupied without interruption until the conclusion of the feast. Two days later one of the principal Methodists of the place came to see us after night-fall to tell us his troubles. This is what he said, word for word:

"Seeing the strange garments that you wear, and the pure life you lead my mind is impressed, my heart is touched, I admire you."

**Resignation and
Departure of the
Minister from
Cross Lake.**

To return to Holy Cross, the first mission established in the district. Here I found the Rev. Mr. MacNeil, who taught persistently the calumny that "the Catholic Church is a corrupt Church."

In an attempt to prove this he had caused to be painted on the interior wall of his new meeting house a beautiful path leading from the earth to heaven, the path of John Wesley, who led the people to Christ. Beneath and at the left of this picture an aged priest with a white beard conducted his followers in an opposite direction, toward the lower regions, whose flames encompassed the Catholic chapel surmounted by the cross.

The minister thought that the era of conversions to Catholicity was at an end. Circumstances have not verified his hopes. The Indians, even those he formerly taught, have so generally continued to come to our instructions that the Rev. Mr. MacNeil has resigned and returned to Ontario. He had many vexations. For instance, one day I saw him haughtily pass our door followed by his inseparable companion, an interpreter, for he did not speak or understand the Indian language. He stopped at a neighboring house, inhabited by both Catholics and Protestants. The same evening a young woman, who was still a Protestant, came from this house to tell us what had occurred.

"The minister had the assurance to ask me to bring to him for baptism my little Athanasius, whom you have already baptized, Father," she said, adding,

"Ah, surely, no," I replied, "I will not take him to you. The priest has properly baptized him."

"Then he went on:

"I suppose you have let the priest teach your son to make the sign of the cross?"

"Certainly, why not, and the boy knows it well. See—Athanasius make the sign of the cross." The child crossed himself, his eyes upon the minister.

"You and your husband are fools," cried the preacher angrily, "you are going to become a Catholic, no doubt?"

"I made no reply.

"When your husband returns from his journey," said he, "tell him to come and see me."

The husband arrived two or three days afterwards, but he did not

visit Mr. MacNeil. Instead, he and the wife went to the house of the priest.

"Father," they said, "for a long time we have wished to be



MANITOBA CHIEF AND CANADIAN CHILDREN.

Catholics, we dislike even to see the minister. Receive us into the Church without delay, that will be best."

They gained their heart's desire, for their resolution had been formed after due deliberation, and they were well instructed.

The successor of Mr. MacNeil was Mr. Goding, to me an old

acquaintance, for already I had held a public discussion with him before an assemblage of Indians at Fort Nelson. The chief Protestants counted upon him to put an end to the many conversions to Catholicity. However, in less than a year I have received twenty-five abjurations of heresy, and ten other converts are preparing to follow this example.

Triumphs of Grace. I must note here, among the consoling events of the year, the conversion of one of the reservation agents. This conquest was all the more valuable because by it the chiefs who had still held aloof from us were persuaded of the truth of our teaching. In the beginning the official had striven to prevent these brave Indians from coming to our instructions. But the Holy Ghost triumphed. The agent, rebuked, perhaps, by the affliction that befell him in the death of two of his children, made a public abjuration of heresy, after solemn High Mass, before a great congregation of Indians. In his conversion he was joined by his wife and remaining children. Another family, and four adults of the better class of Methodists, were baptized about the same time.

Recently, an Indian came to see me one Sunday after High Mass, at which he has regularly assisted since the foundation of the mission.

"Father," he said, "the other night I dreamed that I heard your church-bell ringing loud and long, and I saw in the air between heaven and earth the cross of Christ. At the same time I heard the strains of a hymn the Catholics sing at the Communion. O, Father, it was beautiful. In my dream I said to my wife and children, 'Surely the Catholic religion is the religion of Jesus Christ.'"

How much good there is to be done in this vast region.

Last Visit in the District of Norway-House. In the second week of August I left Holy Cross in a canoe with two Indians, one of whom had only the evening before, together with his wife, abjured the Methodist sect.

This voyage was very wearisome and difficult because of the many portages. Between the stretches of level plain rose a rugged mountain. Fatigued as I was, and despite my sixty years, I climbed the height. Having gained the summit I sang the *Ave Marie Stella*, happy to be the first to here awaken the echoes with the name of our Blessed Mother.

Notwithstanding the delay occasioned by a mistake of our guide, eight days from the time we began our journey we arrived at the Lake of the Islands. The chief of the village had assembled all his tribe. I celebrated Mass and sang a number of hymns.

From there, crossing God's Lake, we arrived at the fort of the company. The Indians who, from a distance, had watched us land, fled at the approach of the Black Robe. A few, hearing me speak their language, paused, however, and then came up to me. I bade them tell all of their tribe to assemble in order that I might address them. If they kept aloof, I said, I would go away again, and it would be generally known that the Indians on the shores of this beautiful lake did not wish to hear the word of God.

My messengers were faithful to their charge. The people gathered in great numbers. After the sermon I visited their lodges and was everywhere cordially welcomed. Two days later I set out once more for Oxford House. The hospitality offered to me by an English family made me forget for a while the discomforts of my long voyages. There the Indians are all Crees, and I found souls well prepared to hear the truths of our holy religion. I hope we shall have at this place, before long, a mission that will be a source of consolation to the missionary. But everything is yet to be done, and our resources are smaller than our debts. Nevertheless, we have confidence in the future of the station.



A SIOUX CHIEF.



MISSIONS IN AFRICA

A CATECHIST CONFESSOR OF THE FAITH

BY REV. FATHER ZAPPA, L. A. M.,

Prefect Apostolic of the Upper Niger.

The following letter, addressed to the Rev. Father Poirier, one of the first apostles of the prefecture of the Upper Niger, and now procurator-general of the Society of African Missions, of Lyons, is an acknowledgment of the gift of a bell that was greatly desired by the Christians. We find in these pages a touching and heroic episode that reminds us of the traditions of the primitive church.

The poor blacks of Africa, who are so often portrayed to us as timid, inconstant, the slaves of base and cruel passions, are capable, it appears, of giving to countries proud of their civilization, examples of admirable courage. This narrative will show elsewhere the great need of the work for the Propagation of the Faith and the magnificent conquests made by the missionaries.



There was great joy among the neophytes and catechumens at Okpanam when they learned you had sent them a beautiful bell to replace the broken hammer that, until now, served to call them to church. We had to give up the catechism class for the evening. The happiness of our converts was not, however, entirely unclouded. Peter, their leader, was not present to share their satisfaction. He is, alas,—in prison.



Yes, our zealous catechist who by his fervent words, and the help of God's grace, formed this edifying band of faithful souls at Okpanam, is clothed in the garb and subsists on the rations of a convict; he sleeps in a damp prison cell.

What has he done to merit so severe a punishment? Oh, he has done much. If he had contented himself with taking care of the sick, or, in his humble way, with helping the poor and forsaken of his native town, he might, perhaps, have been pardoned. But, unhappily (from the pagan point of view), he committed the crime of crimes by boldly preaching the truth. He was not ashamed of his faith, nor did he hesitate to reproach the great for their injustice. Above all, he taught the commandments of God.

Such evidence was enough to serve the purpose of certain influential chiefs at Okpanam and elsewhere. According to their representations, Peter was only sowing disorder and discontent among the people. This, they resolved, must promptly end. Having decided upon a plan, they took good care not to act openly. They plotted together in secret and sought to hide their malice by a pretence of legality.

Here, as in many other regions, the government that has constituted itself a protectorate over the country, feeling powerless to mete out justice through European officers, in the thousand and one dissensions that continually exist among the natives, had founded, in the different towns, native courts composed of a certain number of influential chiefs and presided over by each of them in turn.

These tribunals for the trial of minor offences are under the control of a clerk, also a native, and the general supervision of the commissioner of the district. Now, however excellent this plan may be in theory, unfortunately the control of the clerk is often only nominal, and the supervision of the European officer is still more uncertain. Nor is it surprising that the chiefs rendered, it may be said, all-powerful by European authority, are often tempted to abuse this power, in order to show themselves grateful for services received from other sources, to curry favor with influential personages, or to be revenged and gratify certain old family feuds.

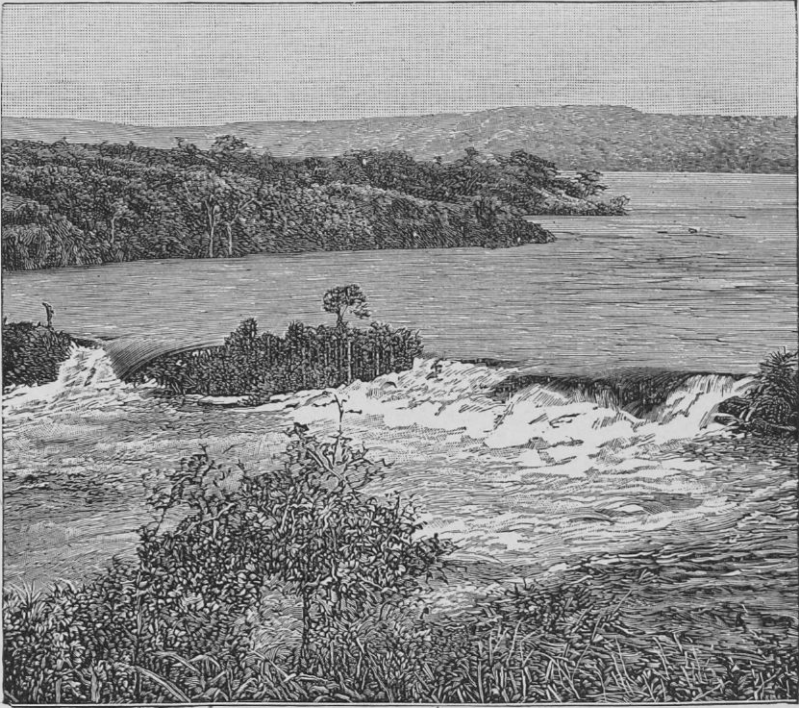


This is what happened to our poor Peter. By an unjust legal process against a brother of our catechist, the chiefs of the native court sought to force the accused to take the oath on the fetiches or idols. Peter protested against the iniquity of the judges.

They delayed not a moment. At a sign from the court, he was surrounded by the police, his clothes were torn off and he was scourged until the blood started from his wounds.

After this flagellation it remained for him to offer to pay the usual fine or go to prison. The judges rejected the fine and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.

The European commissioner, who suspected that enmity dominated



THE RIPON RAPIDS OF LAKE NYANZA.

this affair, commuted the punishment to one-half the designated term. The judges were forced to be content. Otherwise they had obtained what they wished. Peter had been condemned according to the regular legal forms, he would lose his standing among his neighbors, henceforth he must be silent, his band of pupils must indubitably disperse, in a word, the Church of Okpanam must succumb under a weight of shame and confusion. But the event disproved these predictions.



At the time this case was in progress I found myself at Okpanam. Our little congregation was assembled for prayer when, during the

recitation of the rosary we were joined by the catechumens who had just returned from the court at Assaba. We knew nothing of what had occurred, but as the brother of the catechist passed me, to take his accustomed place, he said in a low voice, "Peter is in prison."

How can I express my amazement, my emotion, at this intelligence! The reaction followed, however, in another moment, "Peter is in prison? Praise be to God," I said to myself, "We are to be transported to the early days of the Church; by these trials we shall know whether our people are firm in their religion."

When we came out of the chapel I gathered our neophytes around me, told them the momentous news and then asked those who had witnessed the arrest of our friend for the details.

Before any one of them could respond, the silence was broken by a cry of anguish. It was the sobbing of Marie, Peter's wife, who was overcome by her sorrow.

Presently another voice called out to her, "Woman, it is not only your husband who is in prison, he is also our leader. Why, then, do you weep? Is not our loss greater than yours?"

At the back of the room Peter's brother rose to his feet. "Friends," he said, "there is a word in my heart so great I do not know how to speak it. These eyes that now meet your gaze have today seen Peter cast upon the ground and scourged until the cruel lashes drew blood. But he, instead of being overwhelmed with ignominy, as I expected, appeared so brave and smiling, that the tempest of my own grief was calmed. When he arose, radiant with joy, and they were about to drag him away to prison, he turned and bade me tell Joseph Nuanze to take his place among us as catechist, that through Joseph he would still watch over us, speak to us through his words, and, if need be, direct us through his chastisements."

Immediately, Joseph Nuanze, without the least hesitation, calmly rose in his turn:

"Since Peter has given me his voice (authority), I do not wish him to reproach me with having been silent," he said. "Peter is well off where he is; for his imprisonment is not for any reason to cause him shame. But those who persecute us think we will now disperse. Therefore, I wish to say to you, if there is anyone among us who has not the courage to present a bold front to those who will henceforth ridicule us, I beg him to leave us at once."

No one made a motion to go.

"Very well," he continued, "at the approach of the leopard the cows gather in a circle around their young calves. The children must

now be quiet, the women must close their ears and let not a word on this matter escape their lips. As for the men, our part must be to hold fast to the word of God and keep it alive among us; Peter will come back to us."

The next day no one was missing at the call; all assisted more devoutly than ever at Holy Mass. It was the feast of St. Cecilia, and the liturgy of this day puts into the mouth of the priest many invocations that agree admirably with our situation, and to which I alluded in exhorting our Christians.

"I cried unto the Lord, and He will not abandon me in the day of my tribulation, nor will He refuse me His help against the triumph of the wicked. He will humble the proud and those who have unjustly condemned me."

From this time our faithful might often be seen coming to spend a few moments in the church during the day or the evening. They also assembled regularly to recite the rosary in common for the prisoner, that his courage might not fail.



And now, Providence seems to have especially decreed that your bell, so much desired by our good Peter, should arrive just at the time when he has most need of something to make him forget the weariness of his captivity. Moreover, when Father Hummel, who regularly visits the prisoners, announced to him the arrival of the bell, but that the faithful Christians of Okpanam have decided it is not to ring until the day of his return to them, he stretched out his arms to Heaven, like Simeon of old, and the walls of his cell could not contain the transports of his joy.



CHRONICLE OF THE WORK AT HOME AND ABROAD

Eighty-fifth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of our work was celebrated on Friday, May 3. We are sure that this occasion, so dear to our friends and all our missionaries, was commemorated in many dioceses and churches throughout the world. At Lyons, at the solemn celebration presided over by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, the sermon was preached by Canon Janvier, preacher of the Conferences of Notre Dame, at Paris.

THE REPORT FOR 1906

The report of moneys received in 1906 by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, which is published in the present issue, contains much to interest Catholics in this country. The United States takes second place this year in the list of countries contributing to the work. As usual, France leads the world, in spite of her struggles and the threatened poverty of the Church. The ten countries that send the largest amounts are:

France	\$615,063.07
United States	185,287.71
Germany	136,833.78
Belgium	73,363.21
Italy	52,354.26
Argentine Republic	35,209.24
Spain	32,470.61
Switzerland	22,003.04
Mexico	21,916.81
Ireland	19,417.64

If we consider the diocesan contributions, we find the following dioceses have made the largest offerings:

Lyons	\$78,472.98
New York	56,600.96
Boston	48,517.15
Cambrai	36,432.55
Metz	35,570.83
Strasbourg	31,833.50
Saint Brieuc	31,269.50
Paris	26,892.50
Nantes	25,795.37
Marseilles	22,990.93

Of these ten dioceses two are in the United States, two in Germany, and six in France.

The report for the United States is the most gratifying we have ever issued. The second and third places in the list are occupied by two American dioceses, and the total shows an increase of nearly \$30,000 over last year's contributions and of \$100,000 over those of five years ago. In 1902 the contributions of the United States amounted to \$85,408.44; in 1906 they were \$185,287.71.

This is the result of an awakened missionary spirit which shows itself in many other ways and is reassuring for the future of the Catholicity among us. Pope Pius X looks to America for the support and rapid progress of the main works of the Church, and especially of its missions.

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS

On April 27 His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of Boston observed the 85th anniversary of his birth. On this occasion the Society for the Propagation begs leave to offer to the venerable dean of the American hierarchy its most respectful and heartfelt congratulations, and its most sincere wishes that he may continue for many years to rule over the great archdiocese which has had such a wonderful growth under his wise supervision for forty years.

The Propagation of the Faith owes a great deal to the Most Reverend Archbishop of Boston. In 1897 the Archbishops of the United States formally approved the systematic organization of the Society throughout the country. Soon afterwards Archbishop Williams appointed a priest to begin the work in his diocese. The magnificent results obtained since then are due, in a large measure, to the Archbishop's initiative and sympathy. He has given an example that has already interested others and will remain one of the many glories of his long and fruitful episcopate.

"Ad multos annos!"

OUR HOLY FATHER PRAISES THE WORK DONE IN NEW YORK

Over three years ago the Rev. John J. Dunn was appointed by the Most Rev. John M. Farley, Director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in the Archdiocese of New York. Under the high patronage of His Grace, Father Dunn's work has been so successful

that the New York contributions to the missions, which in 1902 amounted to \$2,870.00, in 1906 reached \$56,000.96.

Such a remarkable result could not escape the attention of our Holy Father, who constantly urges the development of the Propagation of the Faith. Father Dunn has lately received the following precious letter:

POPE PIUS X,

To His Beloved Son, the Rev. John J. Dunn, Director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, Archdiocese of New York:

BELOVED SON: Health and Apostolic Benediction. We are fully aware of the zealous efforts you are sedulously making to spread far and wide, in your respective province, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith; and at the same time We are advised of the most abundant fruits that under the special favor of God you are wont to derive from your labors and undertakings. All these things bring no little solace to Our heart, which holds nothing more sacred, nothing more desirable than the progress of Catholic missions in all parts of the world.

Therefore, while We bestow the fullest measure of praise upon all the works you have so happily undertaken, We also recommend in a particular manner that as the enemies of Christianity employ more vigor in assailing the Church, you do not cease to labor the more strenuously to inculcate the doctrine of eternal salvation by which the Kingdom of Jesus Christ is propagated upon earth.

God indeed will not fail to look with favor upon and bless your trials and endeavors, for He it is Who makes all difficulties light by the sweetness of His heavenly gifts. And meanwhile, as an evidence of the joy your success brings Us, and of the good will We entertain for you, with special affection We impart to you and all your associates the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, on the 10th day of March, 1907, in the fourth year of Our Pontificate.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH IN PHILADELPHIA

At the last quarterly conference of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, the Most Rev. P. J. Ryan announced that he had decided upon the organization of the Propagation of the Faith in his diocese and appointed a committee composed of the Rev. John F. McQuade, Rector of the Cathedral; Rev. Charles F. Kavanagh, Secretary to the Archbishop, and Rev. Wm. J. Higgins, Assistant Director of the High School to take charge of the work.

His Grace furthermore urged the priests to encourage it by all means in their power. Doubtless, through his generous protection and with the help of the above-named zealous committee, the great Arch-

diocese of Philadelphia by its prayers and alms will soon take a prominent part in the evangelization of the pagan and non-Catholic world.

"OUR FIRST BEATIFIED MARTYRS"

Among the thousands of missionaries assisted by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith during the 86 years of its existence, many have already won the palm of martyrdom, both men and women, and several have received the honor of beatification. The first two to be placed on our altars are the Blessed Perboyre, C. M., martyred in China in 1840, and the Blessed Chanel, S. M., who suffered at the hands of the savages of the Island of Futuna, Oceanica, in 1844. Both were beatified by Pope Leo XIII on November 17, 1889.

Under the above title the Central Direction of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith has just issued a short sketch of the life and especially the martyrdom of these two apostles. It will certainly prove an incentive to the Promoters and Associates of the Propagation of the Faith to continue a generous help to those heroes who, like Blessed Chanel, do not hesitate to leave everything they hold dear in this world to go to the most remote and savage countries, or expose themselves to death amidst the most excruciating torments, like Blessed Perboyre, who had the supreme honor of a death so like that of Our Lord that the narration of it reads like a page of the Passion.

"Our First Beatified Martyrs" will be mailed free on application to all persons interested in the work of the missions.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS

Catholic Missions, the new illustrated magazine issued by the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, has received cordial congratulations and encouragement from the Most Reverend Apostolic Delegate, the American hierarchy and clergy, and prominent Catholic laymen. Here are the *contents* of the May number:

Editorial Notes.

Cuban Conditions. By the Rev. Regis Gerest, O. P.

The Nomads of Somaliland. By Father Stephen, O. M. Cap.

Among the Sioux Indians. By the Rev. H. J. Westrop, S. J.

Our Armenian Brethren. By Father Riondel, S. J.

The Religions of Japan. II. Shintoist Ideas and Worship. By the Rev. A. M. Roussel.

The Jamaica Mission and the Earthquake. By the Rev. Patrick F. H. Mulry, S. J.

A Visit of a Chinese Priest to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. Mission Life and Needs.

Missionary Notes and News.

Missionary Literature.

The subscription price of *Catholic Missions* is only \$1.00 per year.



SPECIAL DONATIONS

Received from March 1 to May 1, 1907.

AMERICA

FOR FATHER GLEASON, SAN FRANCISCO. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	\$ 895.98
FOR THE LEPERS' CHURCH, MOLOKAI. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	145.00
Young Ladies' Sodality, Holy Family Church (Diocese of Chicago)....	1.00
Eskimos of Alaska.....	4.50
FOR MISSIONS IN JAMAICA. A Priest (Diocese of La Crosse).....	50.00
Mrs. Patrick Whalen (Diocese of Newark).....	1.00
A Priest (Diocese of La Crosse).....	25.00
FOR NEGRO MISSIONS IN CHARGE OF THE JOSEPHITE FATHERS. Mr. J. A. Patterson (Diocese of Mobile).....	5.00
FOR ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MONTGOMERY. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	2.00
FOR BISHOP ALLEN, MOBILE. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	1.00
FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS. Mr. J. A. Patterson (Diocese of Mobile).....	5.00
FOR THE CATHEDRAL AT CHARLESTON. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	10.00
FOR FATHER WESTROPP, S. J., PINE RIDGE MISSION, S. D. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	150.00
FOR BISHOP STARIHA, LEAD, S. D. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	50.00
FOR FATHER FRANCIS, O. S. B., CANNON BALL, S. D. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	30.00
FOR FATHER DIGMANN, S. J., ROSEBUD, S. D. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	50.00
FOR FATHER J. VOGEL, CHEYENNE AGENCY, S. D. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	30.00
FOR MOTHER M. LEOPOLDINE, ROSEBUD AGENCY, S. D. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	131.00
FOR FATHER A. C. HELMBRECHT, FRANK, S. D. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	25.00
FOR MOTHER M. LUCY, PINE RIDGE, S. D. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	30.00
FOR FATHER S. J. KELLY, SCRANTON, MISS. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	1.00
FOR BISHOP KEANE, CHEYENNE, WYO. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	13.00
FOR FATHER CRONENBERGER, C. S. SP., NEGRO MISSIONS, PHILADELPHIA. A Friend (Diocese of New York).....	25.00
FOR INDIAN MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	2.29
FOR BISHOP ROOKER, JARO, P. I. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	5.00
FOR FATHER J. F. VERBRUGGE, E. F. M., JARO, P. I. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	100.00

AFRICA

FOR BISHOP STREICHER, AL. M., UGANDA. A Priest (Diocese of Green Bay).....	5.00
SUFFERERS FROM SLEEPING SICKNESS, UGANDA. Miss A. McKinley (Diocese of Philadelphia).....	5.00
A Friend (Diocese of San Francisco).....	5.00
Poor Clare Nuns (Diocese of Omaha).....	5.00
FOR FATHER CUCHE, AL. M., UGANDA. Miss L. A. Carrigan (Diocese of Sacramento).....	5.00
A Friend (Diocese of Baltimore).....	5.00
FOR FATHER BIERMANS, E. F. M., UGANDA. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	4.00
FOR FATHER KIRK, E. F. M., UGANDA. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	20.00
FOR MOTHER PAUL, O. S. F., UGANDA. A Friend (Diocese of Detroit).....	5.00
Through New York Diocesan Office.....	12.00
Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	9.20
FOR THE REDEMPTION OF SOMALI CHILD. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	20.00
FOR BISHOP O'GORMAN, C. S. SP., SIERRA LEONE. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	2,467.00
FOR FATHER BITON, UPPER OGONE. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	45.00

FOR FATHER BAUZIN, L. A. M., DAHOMEX. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	\$ 2.50
FOR FATHER CARROLL, SIERRA LEONE. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	3.00
FOR LEPER MISSIONS IN AFRICA. The Young Ladies' Sodality, Holy Family Church (Diocese of Chicago).....	3.00
CHINA	
FOR BISHOP MEREL, P. F. M., CANTON. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	10.00
Through New York Diocesan Office.....	20.00
FOR FATHER CONRARDY'S LEPER MISSION IN CANTON. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	5.50
Through New York Diocesan Office.....	19.00
Young Ladies' Sodality, Holy Family Church (Diocese of Chicago).....	3.00
FOR FATHER FOURQUET, P. F. M., CANTON. A Friend (Diocese of New York).....	90.00
FOR FATHER WILFRED HALLAM, P. F. M., WEI-HAI-WEI. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	5.00
FOR SISTER XAVIER, NING-PO. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	31.00
Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	69.30
FOR SISTER CALCAGIN, NING-PO. A Priest (Diocese of Philadelphia).....	10.00
FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS IN CHINA. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	115.00
Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	20.90
Mr. P. N. O'Brien (Diocese of St. Louis).....	1.00
Mr. Thomas Butler (Diocese of Baltimore).....	5.00
A Priest (Diocese of Richmond).....	2.00
Mr. John Parr (Diocese of Omaha).....	4.00
Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly (Diocese of Philadelphia).....	1.00
A Priest (Diocese of Wheeling).....	10.00
Mr. J. M. Devine (Diocese of Philadelphia).....	1.00
A Friend (Diocese of Brooklyn).....	5.00
A Priest (Diocese of Baltimore).....	5.00
Mr. J. C. Sullivan (Diocese of Detroit).....	2.10
Mr. J. Linckenheimer (Diocese of St. Paul).....	1.20
FOR THE REDEMPTION OF A CHILD. Miss Teresa Stauber (Diocese of Chicago).....	5.00
JAPAN	
FOR BISHOP CHATRON, P. F. M., OSAKA. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	60.00
FOR BISHOP BERLIOZ, P. F. M., HAKODATE. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	10.00
FOR FATHER BARTHOLOMEW, OSAKA. A Friend (Diocese of New York).....	5.00
FOR FATHER CORRE, P. F. M., KUMAMOTO. Miss M. Ryan (Diocese of Chicago).....	20.00
Young Ladies' Sodality, Holy Family Church (Diocese of Chicago).....	3.00
A Priest (Diocese of Springfield).....	2.00
FOR FATHER LEBEL, P. F. M., BEWASAKI. A Priest (Diocese of Nesqually).....	25.00
FOR FATHER SAURET, P. F. M., KURUME. A Priest (Diocese of New York).....	10.00
FOR FATHER FERRAND, P. F. M., TOKIO. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	12.32
FOR SISTER HENRY, KUMAMOTO. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	100.00
FOR THE LEPER MISSION OF GOTEMBA, TOKIO. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	5.00
Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly (Diocese of Philadelphia).....	1.00
INDO-CHINA, INDIA, AND EAST INDIES	
FOR FATHER MASCARENHAS, MANGALORE. Mr. J. A. Crowley (Diocese of Richmond).....	1.05
FOR FATHER MERKES, E. F. M., GUNTUR. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	20.00
FOR FATHER AELEN, E. F. M., GUNTUR. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	30.00
FOR FATHER HOPFGARTNER, E. F. M., BORNEO. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	5.00
FOR BROTHER STANISLAUS, ARPORA. Mr. F. Harper (Diocese of Brooklyn).....	5.00
FOR NEW GUINEA MISSIONS. Through New York Diocesan Office.....	1.00
FOR FATHER DUPIN, P. F. M., TONKIN. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	5.00
FOR SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, SANGOR, CENT. INDIA. Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	5.00

VARIOUS MISSIONS

FOR A LEPER MISSION.		
Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	\$5.00	
FOR FATHER BOULANGER, P. F. M.		
Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	36.00	
FOR FATHER GROSJEAN, P. F. M.		
Through Boston Diocesan Office.....	3.00	
FOR RUSSIAN SUFFERERS.		
A Priest (Diocese of Richmond).....	2.00	
Mr. P. N. O'Brien (Diocese of St. Louis).....	1.00	
FOR ARABIAN SISTERS.		
A Priest (Diocese of Superior).....	1.00	
FOR THE NUNS IN VEIL, DENMARK.		
Through New York Diocesan Office.....	.60	

OBITUARY

The following deceased persons are recommended to the charitable prayers of our Associates:

RIGHT REV. J. J. FENOUIL, P. F. M., *Vicar Apostolic of Yun-nan-China*; RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WULFINGH, C. SS. R., *Vicar Apostolic of Dutch Guiana*; RIGHT REV. J. A. TOULETTE, AL. M., *former Vicar Apostolic of Sahara and Soudan*; RIGHT REV. MGR. P. McSWEENEY, *Diocese of New York*.

Very Rev. Canon de Werra, Director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Saint Maurice, Switzerland; Very Rev. Canon Migeon, Director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in the Diocese of Reims; Very Rev. E. Bononcini, Diocese of Leavenworth; Rev. David O'Donohue, Diocese of New York; Rev. J. B. Duffner, Diocese of Pittsburg.

Mr. Martial de Prandiére, President Emeritus of the Central Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Lyons; Mr. Theodore Sallantin, Vice President of the Central Council of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Paris.

Mrs. M. B. Freri, Diocese of Lyons; Elizabeth O'Toole, Diocese of Newark; Blanche Bomy, Diocese of Baltimore; Mary B. Dwyer, Diocese of Trenton; Mrs. Thomas O'Brien, Diocese of Wheeling; Anna Smith, Mary Kennedy, Mary Gorman, Catherine Walsh, Margaret Carey, Margaret Russell, Hannah Lyons, Alicia Murphy, Diocese of Chicago.

Of the Diocese of New York the following: James Flanagan, Mary Coffey, Mrs. Mary A. O'Hearn, Mary Sheridan, Frances Dooley, James Flynn, James Phelan, Mrs. Margaret Bayens, Charlotte Ryan, Maria Ryan, Edith Irene Eaglesfield, Mrs. Kate Farley, James Connors, Mrs. Mary Bloomer, Mr. Hart, Margaret M. Ryan, James Lester, Thomas M. Ryan, Mary A. Dea, Catharine McNamara, Mrs. Ellen Devany, Ann Glynn, Frank Glynn, John J. Cuttle, Sarah Hussey, Mary M. George, Mrs. Fay, Margaret Fitzgerald, Lawrence Dougherty, Patrick Heatherman, Denis Heath-

erman, Mary Murray, Mrs. Joseph Carroll, Mrs. Ann McEntee, Ellen Loretta Bynes, Walter F. Herkenrath, John Foley, Rosaline M. Gareske, Mrs. Margaret Solan, Mrs. Cecilia Bannentine, Mrs. Elizabeth Lighterholder, Henry Brennan, Mrs. George Bromme, Patrick Bohon, Mrs. Henrietta E. Kuhn, Patrick Hamilton, Otto Francis Wacken, John Mullen, Mrs. Mary Higgins, J. W. Caffery, Rose Smith, James McCullen, John Walls, Hannah Nugent, John J. O'Connor, Francis X. Snyder, Agnes M. Hayes, Katharine Healy, Mrs. Thomas Durkin, Joseph A. Brown, Cecilia Canning, Catharine J. Healy, Mary Dixon, Samuel Kelly, Margaret Carroll, Catharine Lynch, John Joseph O'Connor, Martin Ray, Patrick Kane, Mrs. Agnes McDonald, Bernard Reilly, John Joseph O'Connell, Ellen Caulfield, Mary A. Craney, Samuel Ludlow, Margaret McAleer, Mrs. Catharine Gavin, Mrs. Ellen Barry, John Brady, Margaret McGuire, Timothy Loweny, Leonard S. Williams, John Boland, Mrs. Ada S. Clarke, Catharine Winters, Mr. and Mrs. Crotty, Mary Lowny, Bridget Burns, Elizabeth Smart, Nellie O'Connor, Austin Moran, John O'Brien, Mrs. F. K. Ring, James Flanagan, Michael Casey, Denis Sullivan, John Ball, Mrs. K. McCullough, Hugh Smith, Anna Maher, George McCormick, Thomas Robbins, Edward A. Buchanan, William Francis Robb, James W. Crawford, Thomas McIntyre, Rose Ann Cunningham, Thomas H. Ward, John J. O'Brien, Frances K. King, Mrs. Mary Corley, Margaret Mallon, Mrs. Katharine Quinn, Ella Smith, Elizabeth Flannell, Mrs. Matthew McGunnigle, Daniel D. Daly, Louis H. Bastien, Elizabeth Malloy, Delia Kavanagh, Mrs. Kuester, Mary Bird, Joseph F. Quinn, Patrick Ganley.

Of the Diocese of Boston the following: Mrs. Jane Howe, Hannah L. Sweeney, Margaret Brothers, Thomas Chidley, Michael Lane, Mrs. Ellen McNally, Mrs. Mary Harrington, Daniel O'Brien, James McCabe, Josephine Chamberlain, Mrs. Elizabeth Joubert, Margaret A. Gorman, Mrs. Callahan, Mary Duggan, Mrs. Breen, Patrick Rourke, John Glynn, John P. Walsh, John Hogan, Mary Hogan, Mary Young, Patrick Murphy, Joanna Woods, James Horgan, P. J. McLaughlin, Bridget Donnelly, Mrs. Catherine McAleer, Mrs. P. O'Hearn, Mrs. Rosanna Eaton, James Connors, Frank Secorone, John Moylan, Bridget Moffitt, James Garvey, Hannah Garvey, Mrs. M. McLaughlin, John J. Cummisky, John Howard, Margaret Dalton, John O'Brien, John A. O'Brien, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Margaret May, Mrs. Mary Kramer, Daniel O'Brien, Annie Hurley, C. T. Hughes, James Hayes, C. T. Hayes, Mrs. Nora Callaghan, Timothy Callaghan, Mrs. Bridget Bowler, Thomas Walsh, Mrs. Daniel McDermott, William Danchy, George Pelleiter, Mrs. Margaret Webber, John Nevins, James Crowley, Mrs. Mary Adams, Mrs. Katie McDevitt, Mrs. Margaret Kelly, Daniel O'Connor.

The poor abandoned souls that have no one to pray for them.

Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
CHRISTIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHING COMPANY

26 Barclay Street, New York

THE GLORIES OF THE SACRED HEART. By CARDINAL MANNING. 12mo. Postpaid 85 cents.

"In this book I have intentionally confined myself to the dogmatic side of the devotion; and for the following reasons: I believe firmly that when divine truth is fully and duly apprehended it generates devotion; that one cause of shallowness in the spiritual life is a superficial apprehension of the dogma of the Incarnation; and that one divine purpose in the institution and diffusion of the devotion of the Sacred Heart, in these last times, is to reawaken in the minds of men the consciousness of *their personal relation* to a Divine Master."—Preface.

PLEADINGS OF THE SACRED HEART. Translated from the French of Rev. M. Comerford. 18mo. Postpaid 45 cents.

MEDITATIONS ON THE SACRED HEART. Taken from a Novena in Preparation for a Feast of the same. By REV. C. BORGIO, S. J., author of the Life of St. John Berchmans. New edition printed from clear type and new plates. 12mo. Postpaid 55 cents.

SHORT DISCOURSES AND CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS AND THE SACRED HEART OF MARY. Translated from the Italian of Father Lanzi. 24mo. Postpaid 35 cents.

ROBERT; or, The Influence of a Good Mother, and other stories. 8vo. Postpaid 75 cents.

Among the stories are: The Young Vermonters; Our Winter Evenings; The Onondaga Teardrop; Home Scenes in New England; The Miracle of St. Francis.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD, and how the fifty-eight grandsons of Noe founded the nations after the Flood. By REV. JAS. L. MEAGHER, D. D. 12mo. Postpaid \$1.00.

LIFE OF ST. CATHERINE OF GENOA. Translated from the Italian. Contains also "Spiritual Dialogues" in three parts, and "Treatise on Purgatory." 12mo. Postpaid 75 cents.

THE LAMP OF THE SANCTUARY. By CARDINAL WISEMAN. 18mo. Postpaid 45 cents.

There have been more famous writers of stories than Cardinal Wiseman, but his story of the brigand and the church in the Pyrenees still holds its place as a masterpiece of Catholic literature.

ARMINE. By CHRISTIAN REID. 12mo. Postpaid \$1.00.

"Christian Reid possesses taste and knows how to be reticent in the use of her resources. The dialogue of *Armine* is quick, live, natural, and consequently interesting; and, strange as it may seem to the jaded novel reader, it does not lose these qualities, even where it is instructive."—*Catholic World*.

A Full Line of Religious Goods, both for Pastor and People,
Always on Hand.

MISSIONS SUPPLIED.

PURE ALTAR WINES.

REV. JAMES L. MEAGHER, D. D., PRESIDENT.
VERY REV. E. J. DONNELLY, V. F., SECRETARY.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW MAGAZINE

Catholic Missions

ISSUED
BI-MONTHLY
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

As Interesting as a Book of Travel
As Edifying as a Sermon

DEVOTED TO
HOME AND FOREIGN
MISSIONS

Beautifully and Profusely Illustrated from Original Photographs.

In all parts of the world missionaries are working for the propagation of the Faith among heathen, infidel, and non-Catholic peoples. The stories of their struggles and accomplishments are fascinating reading. These missionaries contribute to CATHOLIC MISSIONS accounts of their work and of the fields in which they are working. Descriptions of countries recently explored, customs and manners of people strange to us are given, illustrated by beautiful cuts from original photographs. This new magazine also aims to show the progress of the Faith here in the United States.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS has received letters of approval and recommendation from His EXCELLENCY THE MOST REV. DIOMEDE FALCONIO, Apostolic Delegate, and many Archbishops and Bishops, among them:

THE MOST REV. JOHN J. KEANE, D. D.,
Archbishop of Dubuque.

THE MOST REV. S. G. MESSMER, D. D.,
Archbishop of Milwaukee.

THE MOST REV. JAMES H. BLENK, S. M.,
D. D., Archbishop of New Orleans.

THE MOST REV. JOHN IRELAND, D. D.,
Archbishop of St. Paul.

THE MOST REV. PETER BOURGADE, D. D.,
Archbishop of Santa Fé.

THE RT. REV. C. J. O'REILLY, D. D.,
Bishop of Baker City.

THE RT. REV. A. J. GLORIEUX, D. D.,
Bishop of Boise.

THE RT. REV. CHARLES H. COLTON,
D. D., Bishop of Buffalo.

THE RT. REV. CAMILLUS P. MAES, D. D.,
Bishop of Covington.

THE RT. REV. JAMES DAVIS, D. D.,
Bishop of Davenport.

THE RT. REV. JAMES MCGOLRICK, D. D.,
Bishop of Duluth.

THE RT. REV. M. TIERNEY, D. D., Bishop
of Hartford.

THE RT. REV. EDWARD P. ALLEN, D. D.,
Bishop of Mobile.

THE RT. REV. F. HESLIN, D. D., Bishop
of Natchez.

THE RT. REV. LEO HAID, O. S. B., D. D.,
Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina.

THE RT. REV. HENRY GABRIELS, D. D.,
Bishop of Ogdensburg.

THE RT. REV. J. F. REGIS CANEVIN,
D. D., Bishop of Pittsburg.

THE RT. REV. THOMAS GRACE, D. D.,
Bishop of Sacramento.

THE RT. REV. WM. F. KENNY, D. D.,
Bishop of St. Augustine.

THE RT. REV. P. J. GARRIGAN, D. D.,
Bishop of Sioux City.

THE RT. REV. JAMES A. McFAUL, D. D.,
Bishop of Trenton.

THE RT. REV. P. J. DONAHOE, D. D.,
Bishop of Wheeling.

THE RT. REV. F. Z. ROOKER, Bishop of
Jaro.

THE RT. REV. L. H. BOEYNAEMS, Vicar
Apostolic of the Sandwich Islands.

Subscribe to CATHOLIC MISSIONS, a Bi-Monthly Magazine

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Address: THE REV. JOSEPH FRERJ, 627 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.