

The Catholic Record

"Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname—St. Pacien, 4th Century)

VOLUME XLVII.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1925

2451

RUSSIA MAY LEAD IN REUNION

CARD. O'CONNELL SEES SIGNS THAT SHOULD PREPARE WAY FOR BIG MARCH TO ROME

Prospects for a return of the Oriental Schismatic churches to communion with the Holy See are regarded as promising by high ecclesiastical officials and the Pope and the Roman Curia are making every effort to encourage such a movement, according to statements made by His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, who, as senior prelate of the United States, presided at the annual meeting of the American Hierarchy in Washington recently.

RUSSIA KEY TO REUNION

The Cardinal regards Russia as the key to the success of the movement toward reunion.

"If a considerable number of Russians were to come over to the Catholic Church," he said, "it would, I believe, start a veritable march to Rome."

And with regard to Russia, indications for a reunion are quite hopeful, in the Cardinal's opinion.

"Already there have been many signs of a rapprochement between the Russians and the Holy See," he said.

His Eminence pointed out that with the Czar gone the Russian Church is without a head, hence in an abnormal condition which cannot long persist. Intelligent Russians realize this, he said, and they are beginning to see that the only possible permanent head of a Church must be one who, "like the Pope, is above nationality."

"The Russians," the Cardinal declared, "have to choose between the atheistic communistic materialism of Lenin and his associates and the real international spiritualism which is the Catholic Church, which is above nationality and deals with all nationalities."

Churches such as the Russian, which have been ruled by the political heads of nations, His Eminence pointed out, have always exhibited a tendency to become themselves political in nature. In the case of Russia, he said, that tendency has been broken down by the overthrow of the Czar and the opportunity presents itself for a real and permanent solution.

"And, of course, the only real solution is the Pope," he added.

LITURGIES TO BE RESPECTED

The Cardinal made it plain that he did not intend to predict, any sudden or wholesale return of the Russians and other peoples of the Oriental churches to Rome. The movement must necessarily be slow, he declared, although there has been an increase recently in the number of Russian converts to the Catholic Church, both in Russia and outside of that country.

Whatever success may ultimately attend the efforts toward reunion, His Eminence declared, the Oriental churches need entertain no apprehension that the Holy See will attempt to change them from their traditional rites and liturgy.

"Rome has always respected rites and liturgies," he pointed out, "so long as the substance is observed."

In this connection and discussing the possibility that American priests might be sent as missionaries to Russia, the Cardinal declared that it would be far more likely that such missionaries would be required to adopt the Oriental Rite than that an attempt would be made to induce the Oriental peoples to change to the Latin Rite.

Telling of his recent visit to Rome at the head of the first Boston Archdiocesan pilgrimage, the Cardinal mentioned the cordial reception accorded himself and the Boston pilgrims by the Vatican and also by the Italian Government. He mentioned that the latter sent official delegates to welcome the Boston party at Naples, where they disembarked, and also provided military aides to travel with the pilgrims and make sure of their comfort.

SITUATION IN ITALY

"There is no animosity between the Italian Government and the Vatican," the Cardinal declared, referring to recent reports in American papers indicating such ill-feeling with particular reference to the attitude taken by the Osservatore Romano concerning the use of violence in political disputes.

"Of course," he continued, "it is recognized on all sides that the present situation is abnormal and dictatorships are prone to go to extremes. In this case, however, the Church merely acted as a kind mother that warns against dangerous extremes."

The present Holy Year of Jubilee has been a success far surpassing expectations, His Eminence declared, although he indicated the belief that it might have been possible to arrange for more Americans to make the Holy Year pilgrimages to Rome. He expressed the hope that possibly more Americans might find it possible to make the pilgrim-

age this Fall, saying that little difficulty had been experienced in sending two large pilgrimages from the Archdiocese of Boston.

ADMIRAL BENSON HONORED

DISTINGUISHED OF NATION TAKE PART IN TESTIMONIAL

Washington, Sept. 19.—High service to country was paid its meed of honor and thanks by the nation at a remarkable testimonial here tonight to Admiral William S. Benson.

And the honored guest, after his services had been extolled by scores, from the President, down, rose and made this simple confession: "I want to say that in all I have done—and I want to make public acknowledgment of it—I have sought, and I believe I have received, the blessing of Almighty God."

Admiral Benson has attained to seventy years. Fifty of them have been given to his country in the performance of many high duties in war and peace. He was one of the outstanding figures of the World War. Today he is still an officer of the Government, attacking vigorously the problems of peace.

MANY EMINENT PERSONS PRESENT

The tribute to him took the form of a testimonial dinner, the like of which Washington has seldom seen. It was notable for the eminence of those present, the variety of the walks of life represented, the hearty expressions of esteem. A Cabinet member headed the Committee of One Hundred under whose auspices the dinner was given, and a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, a score of generals and admirals, governors, senators, men of letters and industrial captains were members. Two Cabinet members and a Bishop were speakers. The President and Vice-President led in the tributes read by the toastmaster. The Papal Delegate, His Excellency Archbishop Fumasoni-Biondi was an honored guest.

Service was the keynote. It inspired the arranging of the dinner; it dominated the addresses; it was exalted as the lesson to be drawn from the life of the honored guest.

The three hundred and fifty men and women assembled in the ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel read from the program something of the Admiral's record.

"He has held with rare distinction every rank from that of Cadet-Midshipman in 1872 to that of Admiral in 1915. As Chief of Naval Operations of the U. S. Navy during the World War, Admiral Benson commanded the greatest fleet America ever sent upon the seas. Four millions of American troops bound for the battlefields of France were transported in ships under his command. In recognition of the transcendent value of Admiral Benson's part in the winning of the World War, his own Government and three Foreign Powers conferred upon him their most coveted military honors. * * * President Wilson appointed him Chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board in 1920."

MONKS TO STAY IN WELSH ISLE HOME

London, Sept. 14.—The Benedictine community of Caldey Island, South Wales, the members of which created a sensation in the religious world thirteen years ago when as Anglican monks they made their submission to the Church in a body, is not to leave the island, as has been rumored.

Living in circumstances which call upon them to attend to secular affairs outside the routine of cloister life, they have been experiencing constant difficulties, but though a change of environment was considered, no decision on the point was made.

Dom Wilfrid Upson, O. S. B., the Prior, returning from an audience with the Holy Father, states that "it seems clear that God intends us to carry on our work here for the present."

ANCIENT MONASTERY WALLS YIELD RELICS CREDITED TO ROYALTY

London, Eng.—Two skeletons, believed to be those of Gilbert de Clare and his wife, Princess Joan, daughter of King Edward I., together with a casket containing a heart, were found in wall vaults during excavations at the ancient House of the Grey Friars in Cardiff.

Gilbert de Clare brought the Grey Friars to Cardiff in the 13th century, and it is supposed that he intended the vaults to be the burial place of the Lords of Cardiff. If this belief is accepted, it would lead to the conclusion that the skeletons are those of Gilbert and his wife.

The heart is believed to be that of the son of Gilbert. He was killed in the Battle of Bannockburn when Robert Bruce routed the English Army under King Edward II.

MARIENBAD SPRINGS SEIZED

WILL BE DISASTROUS TO THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS CARRIED ON BY MONKS

By Dr. Frederick Funder (Vienna Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Marienbad, the famous spa, visited by patients from all parts of the world, has been the scene of a revolutionary act of violence committed by the Prague Socialistic government of freethinkers. By an official order, in which not even the terms set by the law relating to the expropriation of property are respected, the whole property of the Premonstratensian Priory of Tepl, consisting of springs, baths, buildings, together with all fixtures, furniture, etc., have been confiscated by the Government. By the same order the confiscation of agricultural property of the Priory of Tepl has been proclaimed, inasmuch as it had not yet been claimed by former acts on which your correspondent reported at earlier dates.

ACTION AROUSING GENERAL INDIGNATION

Far beyond the frontiers of Czechoslovakia a general cry of indignation is sounding because of this breach of the law directed against a Catholic priory, which was among the pioneers of Catholic civilization in Bohemia when this country was still a barbarous desert and which since, almost for a thousand years, has been a place of the cultivation of a deep religious spirit, of science and of general human progress. What is to be attained by this breach of right is perfectly clear: the freethinkers hereby intend to strike a crushing blow against the Order, the activity of which is raising a barrier to their anti-religious aspirations and tendencies.

Soon after the formation of the new Czechoslovak State the whole property of Tepl Priory was attached under the law relating to the expropriation of property passed at that time by the Prague Parliament with the opposition of the Catholic deputies. The priory pleaded in legal proceedings that under the cited law only estates of an agricultural character could be confiscated, not bathing places, mineral waters and medical establishments. It seemed as if the Government had taken this objection into account, for the priory received permission by the State authorities to let the whole management of the bathing institutions and mineral springs of Marienbad to a company which was largely composed of Czechs. The lease contained the stipulation that it was to terminate on August 15, 1925, and that on this date the springs, buildings and the whole property were to be handed back to the priory. When the lease had expired and the priory asserted its right to reenter into possession of its property, officials of the Prague Land Reform Office came to Marienbad, seized the offices of the bath administration and the safe, and declared all springs and buildings of Marienbad belonging to the priory to be State property. The reason given for this drastic action was that by taking the management of the waters out of the hands of the lease holding company and handing it back to the priory, the efficient administration of the watering place might be interrupted. Furthermore, it was said, the State intended to take the waters over under its own management.

By this communistic proceeding Tepl Priory has been robbed of its main property and consequently made unable to carry on the numerous educational institutions and parishes under its care.

STEPS TAKEN TO HAVE ORDER REVERSED

The priory has taken legal steps against the illegal order, but it seems to be very doubtful whether it will be possible to obtain a reversal of this confiscation, made with full knowledge of all its ruinous consequences.

It must be realized that Marienbad is one of the most famous health resorts of the world fully to understand the magnitude of the action of the Prague Government. Everything in the way of construction and equipment in this international watering place since 1808, the year of the foundation of Marienbad as a health resort, was the work of Tepl Priory. The visitors increased in proportion to the enlargement of the establishments and institutions. They numbered more than 30,000 in the years preceding the War. Prominent persons hailing from all parts of the world, among them repeatedly King Edward VII. of England came to Tepl Priory to enjoy the health and the blessings of this estate were not denied to the poor. On an average 10,000 free tickets for baths were given to the public every year and 12,000 at reduced rates. For poor people, needing the use of the waters, a special hospital was built by the priory.

TITLE TO PROPERTY CLEAR

The legal title of the Marienbad property of Tepl Priory is perfectly clear and has nothing to do with the motives out of which originated the injury done to Czech property by the law relating to the expropriation of landed property passed by the Parliament of Prague. To justify that law, its authors stated that it was the question of making good an injury done to Czech property by the Catholic rulers of the Hapsburg family at the time of the Catholic counter-reformation in the seventeenth century, this property having then been divided among Germans.

From a deed of donation still in the possession of the priory, it appears, and can be proved, that as early as 1197 a squire by the name of Groznatar gave to Tepl Priory three pieces of land which represent its property of land and springs at Tepl and Marienbad. The eviction of this Catholic priory cannot therefore be excused by hygienic, nor by any social or historic reasons.

The German Deputies in the Czech legislature have drafted a petition to the Prime Minister concerning the seizure and will send Senator Ledebour - Weicheln to Geneva to protest to the League of Nations.

HANDLED 12,977 ELLIS ISLAND CASES IN YEAR

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—Many thousands of immigrants from overseas and from Mexico were the beneficiaries of advice and assistance from the Immigration Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference during the last twelve months, it was reported to the Hierarchy by Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., General Secretary of the Conference.

The branch office of the Bureau at Ellis Island handled in the period covered by the report a total of 12,977 immigrant cases. The office at El Paso cared for more than 10,000 Mexican Catholics, and aided the Catholic women of Mexico to serve their immigrants. The Philadelphia office handled cases and examined and directed an aggregate of 565.

Of the number of immigrants for whom the office at Ellis rendered service, 1,068 were referred to it by Catholic societies, 2,051 by the Travelers Aid, 104 by Protestant groups and 667 by societies abroad. Thus far, since its establishment, the Bureau has cared for, advised and directed 88,998 immigrants. The Bureau regards as of outstanding importance the success of its efforts to bring about a more humane treatment in many cases of the individual immigrant temporarily in the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities.

The work of the Bureau in the so-called Irish heart cases is recalled. "The Bureau found that many young Irishmen, passed by U. S. doctors as of sound health in Ireland, were deported when they reached Ellis Island on the ground that they had weak hearts. The highest monthly record of deportations was for September—39 cases. That situation was made known to the public and exact data supplied to the officials of the Department of Labor. The abuse has stopped. The record for May, 1925, was six such cases."

BRITISH SCIENTISTS MORE CONSERVATIVE ABOUT EVOLUTION

London, Sept. 14.—The meetings of the British Scientists' Association at Southampton which concluded yesterday, produced no sensational pronouncements on the relations of religion and science. Indeed, a general tendency there exhibited was for scientists to become much more reticent and careful in their generalizations than they have been at times in the past.

Sir Oliver Lodge, preaching on Sunday at the Avenue Congregational Chapel, said our knowledge of the universe, as enlarged by scientific study, fell almost infinitely below reality. Science was quite unable to get to origins; the solar system might be fifty million years old, it might be fifty thousand million. The human mind appreciated things through the senses, but the greatest things were inferred, were ideal, and that was where reality lay.

The chief sensation of the conference was the discussion of the alleged "missing link" skull recently discovered by Mr. Turville-Petre in a cave on the shores of Lake Galilee near Captharum. Sir Arthur Keith described the discovery as epoch-making. A model of the remains of the skull (only the forehead and one cheek bone exist) was exhibited, but Sir Arthur conjectured a reconstruction of the whole, and said it was not that of an ancestor of man but of a cousin, as it were, of an ancestor of man, but a creature much nearer to man than to ape. He thought it was twenty thousand to thirty thousand years before the time of Abraham. Sir Boyd Dawkins said he thought it was a link between ape and man, but much older than Sir Arthur Keith suggested.

CARD. VANNUTELLI HONORED

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci (Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

His Eminence Cardinal Vannutelli, dean of the Sacred College and senior Cardinal not only as to the purple but also as to his age—he is eighty-nine and has been a cardinal for thirty-five years—has just celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as occupant of the See of Palestrina. Very high honors have been paid him.

While he has occupied the See of Palestrina only twenty-five years, Cardinal Vannutelli has had episcopal rank for forty-five years, his previous See being titular. He is one of only three cardinals still living who were elevated to the purple by Pope Leo XIII., the others being Cardinals Nava and Skrbensky.

Pope Pius XI., in a letter to the jubilarian, recalls his long and busy life and declares that one of his finest accomplishments has been the presiding over many Eucharistic congresses. The Mayor of Palestrina, accompanied by the city Assessors, the Secretary of the Commune and the Secretary of the District, also did the cardinal honor.

Cardinal Vannutelli was born in 1836 at Genazzano. He studied at Rome, where he received high degrees, and was ordained in 1860. He served as Auditor of the Apostolic Inter-Nuncio to The Hague and of the Nuncio to Brussels before he was called to Rome in 1875 and nominated by Pope Pius IX. as Substitute Secretary of State at the early age of thirty-nine. Pope Leo XIII. nominated him Auditor of the Rota, and in 1880 was made Titular Archbishop of Sardi and sent on a difficult diplomatic mission to Constantinople as Apostolic Delegate. In this mission he was eminently successful.

Pope Leo XIII. later sent him to Russia as head of the Papal Mission for the crowning of Czar Alexander III., and still later to Portugal as Apostolic Nuncio. At both places he accomplished different diplomatic tasks. He was made a Cardinal in 1899, but his decree was not published until 1900.

Some of the high offices in the Roman Curia that have been held by Cardinal Vannutelli are: Prefect of the Administration of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Council, Prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Seal, and Head of the Dateria. In 1900 he entered the order of Bishops, assuming the See of Palestrina, to which later was added the See of Ostia. He also represented the Pope as *Legate a latere* at the International Eucharistic Congresses at Brussels in 1898, Tournai in 1906, Metz in 1907, London in 1908, Cologne in 1909 and Montreal in 1910. He is now Protector of the work of the Eucharistic Congresses and Honorary President of the International Council for their celebration.

One of the most outstanding events in his career came this year when he opened the Holy Door of the Basilica of St. Mary Major for the Jubilee Year. It was he who in 1900 opened and closed the Holy Door of the Basilica for the Jubilee of that year. The same cardinal performing this function at two successive jubilees is rare in the history of the Church. Cardinal Vannutelli expects to officiate at the formal closing of the door in another three months.

QUEBEC LAUDED BY PROTESTANT

Sydney, Australia.—Striking tribute to the attitude and influence of the Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec was paid by John Bassett, of the Montreal Gazette, one of the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference at Melbourne. He said:

"Quebec is one of the greatest bulwarks against Bolshevism within the British Empire, due to the wonderful influence of the priests, who have created, by good counsel, a remarkable spirit of common sense between employers and employees."

Although he is himself a non-Catholic, Mr. Bassett praised the tolerant attitude of the Catholic majority of the Quebec province. "The French-Canadian province of Quebec is one of the happiest and most progressive of the Dominion," he declared, "and although the Roman Catholics are in an overwhelming majority, there is no bigotry or interference with the religious liberty of the minority."

Mr. Bassett also had praise for the economic contentment and prosperity of Quebec, which, he said, was due to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in deprecating extremes and in standing for moderation and common sense in industrial and commercial matters. Quebec, he added, allowed no intrusion of any foreign or dangerous elements into its industrial fabric.

TORTURE OF RUSSIAN CATHOLICS

Prague.—A recent article published in Nasinec by Dr. Cinek, one of the best informed men on religious movements in Czechoslovakia, gives a very depressing account of conditions in Sub-Carpathian Russia, where violent attempts are being made by Russian Orthodox agents to oust the Uniate Catholics of the Greek Rite.

The chief instigator of this propaganda is said to be "Archbishop" Savatij, a native of Czechoslovakia who was irregularly ordained a few years ago by the Patriarch Meletios of Constantinople. Savatij, it is reported, has been officially recognized by the government of Prague. He has "ordained" a large number of illiterate and violent persons who are now going from village to village in Carpathian Russia striving to win a following among the Uniates.

The methods used by these persons are scarcely calculated to win sympathy for their ideas. A favorite plan, according to Dr. Cinek, is to appear suddenly in the Uniate churches during services, and drive the faithful out with sticks. They also damage or even burn the crops of the Uniates, fire shots through the windows of the priests' houses, set fire to houses and poison wells, he says. So far they have succeeded by these methods in seizing forty-four Uniate churches, especially in the district of Marmaros.

The case also is mentioned of a young man, Hilarion Chyra, a student at the Normal school of Uzhorod, who was seized by the Orthodox agents and actually tortured. Orthodox crosses being cut on his chest, arms and the soles of his feet with knives. The natives of this district are very poor and backward and unable to defend themselves. The Serbian Church also is striving to get a foothold in this district through an agent by the name of Kabaluk, editor of the *Cerkovna Pravda*, who is working under the direction of the Serbian Bishop Dostic. It is not difficult, under these circumstances, to imagine the confusion which reigns in the villages of Sub-Carpathian Russia as a result of these conflicting influences, says Dr. Cinek.

Mgr. Gebe, Bishop of the Ruthenian Uniates, working with exemplary zeal, spends much of his time traveling through his vast diocese to encourage, strengthen and comfort the faithful who are being thus persecuted. At Uzhorod, where he presided at a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the women's normal school, he was given an enthusiastic reception by the leaders of the Catholic population.

CHRISTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY INSTITUTE

By Mgr. Enrico Pucci (Rome Correspondent, N. C. W. C.)

Rome, Aug. 24.—The Holy Father has the intention to found a Pontifical Institute of Christian Archaeology, the purpose of which would be the intensifying and coordinating of results of the researches, now being undertaken everywhere by scholars, into the history of the first centuries of the Church.

There already exists in Rome the Pontifical Commission of Sacred Archaeology which was instituted by the Holy Father, Pius IX. in 1851, when the discoveries by Giovanni Battista de Rossi began to show the enormous importance of the Roman Catacombs to the history of the Church and Christian religion. This Commission has had the custody of the Catacombs and publishes a bulletin of the highest importance to the scientific world. It is also recognized by the civil authorities as the exclusive custodian of that precious patrimony of the Catholic Church and of all that refers to it and exclusively depends on it.

The Holy Father would like this Commission developed and enlarged, making it the nucleus of a Superior Institute of Christian Archaeology.

Meanwhile he has begun by nominating several members of the Commission residing abroad, choosing among the most noted patrons of history and research relative to the early ages of the Church. These new members are Mgr. Batifol, Professor of the Catholic Institute of Paris; Father Delattre, director of the excavations at Carthage and Christian Africa; Mgr. Leynaud, Archbishop of Algiers; Father Naval of Madrid; Father Griera of Barcelona; Rev. Prof. Sauer of the University of Friburg; Mgr. Kirsch of Lausanne; Prof. Maere of the University of Louvain and Prof. Dolger of the University of Bonn.

The headquarters of this Pontifical Institute of Archaeology will be in the Casa della Catacombe which is being built at the initiative of the Pope and thanks to the generous help chiefly procured by Bishop Schrembs.

CATHOLIC NOTES

Washington, Sept. 19.—Walter T. Johnson of Kenton, Ohio, was elected third president of the National Council of Catholic Men at its convention here this week, replacing Admiral William S. Benson, who has guided the destinies of the Council almost since its inception five years ago.

Milan.—The fourth of the series of religio-ethnological courses inaugurated in 1912 under the leadership of Father William Schmidt, S. V. D., founder and former editor-in-chief of *Anthropos*, will be held this year at Milan at the University of the Sacred Heart, September 17 to 25. This seat for the course has been chosen by express suggestion of the Holy Father.

Paris.—Reports received here from Jerusalem state that the Young Men's Christian Association has collected in the United States the sum of \$800,000 to build a large edifice in Jerusalem. This building will be used as the headquarters for all Protestant work undertaken in the Near East. This will give Protestantism a new point of support in Palestine.

Ljubljana, Jugoslavia.—A great Congress for reunions of the Eastern Orthodox Church was held in this city during the last week of July. Delegates came from all parts of the country as well as from France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Turkey, Great Britain and the United States. The Congress also drew many Orthodox prelates including professors of the Orthodox theological faculty of Belgrade.

London, Eng.—Accompanying a pilgrimage from the Southwark diocese, in which officially there were no invalids, Mr. James Grennan, of Northwich, Cheshire, declared on his return to England from Lourdes that he had been cured of paralysis of the leg, from which he had been suffering for seven years. Mr. Grennan's general condition was weak, and he arrived in Lourdes in a delirious state through being unable to eat, but after his first immersion in the baths he immediately asked for food. The next day, he says, he had fully recovered the use of his legs.

Lima, Sept. 9.—President Leguia of Peru recently made the formal presentation to Mgr. Lissou, Archbishop of Lima, of the residence built by the Government on the site of the ruins of the ancient archiepiscopal palace. This handsome new residence is a tribute of the State to the Church. The speech of presentation made by President Leguia could not have been more cordial. It revealed deep piety and a sincere desire to maintain excellent relations between the Church and State.

Canton, China, Sept. 4.—Father L. Froc, S. J., Director of the Giocavai Observatory and a leading student of typhoons, which cause much loss of life and property in China, has published a pamphlet dealing with the characteristics and habits of these devastating storms which is being widely quoted. The North China Daily News publishes two columns of excerpts from it. Father Froc's aim is largely to help navigators by acquainting them with a general knowledge of typhoons so that they may act accordingly and possibly save lives and property.

Berlin.—Dr. Bornwasser, Bishop of Trier, has taken a definite stand against the use of instrumental music, other than that of the organ, in the churches of his diocese. Dr. Bornwasser, in his pronouncement, points out that orchestral music is a step towards the secularization of ecclesiastical music. He quoted Richard Wagner to the effect that the first step toward the decay of Catholic ecclesiastical music is the introduction of the orchestra. The organ, said Wagner, has authority in the Church.

Regina, Sask.—A Sister of the Gray Nuns Order recently arrived here from the northern missions and had her first glimpse of civilization in five years. She traveled 500 miles by sledge, canoe and train. The necessity of consulting a dentist was one of her objects. She also enjoyed a short stay with relatives here. She is Sister Carrier, and she is stationed at Notre Dame of the Sacred Heart, Beauval Mission, in the cold northland of Saskatchewan. She expressed absolute satisfaction with her station, even saying she would like to go further north.

Rome, Aug. 17.—The sudden death of the Rev. Father Albert Lepidi, of the Order of preachers, Maestro of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, has come as a great sorrow to the intimate court of the Holy Father. This very ancient office, the holder of which was also called Theologian or Canonist of the Sovereign Pontiff is one of the most important and historically illustrious of the Holy See. It has always been entrusted to a religious of the Dominican Order who lives in the Vatican and who chiefly exercises his office in the revision of books printed in the city of Rome.