

## THE CANONIZATIONS AT ST. PETER'S.

The recent grandiose ceremonies of canonization, which took place in the Basilica of St. Peter's, have been amply described in the usual cables. There is, however, a notable error in the account of the recent canonizations. There it is said: "From 1870, on the fall of Temporal Power, until 1897, there were no canonizations at all." This is not so. The late Pontiff, Leo XIII., in December of 1881, canonized four Saints, St. Clare of Montefalco, and St. Joseph Benedict Labre among them. These canonizations were made in the hall above the vestibule of St. Peter's, which was prepared and arranged afterwards for the several Beatifications which were made between that time and May, 1897, when Leo XIII. determined to have the canonizations in St. Peter's.

It was half past eight, when the Pope entered the Church, the procession having come from the Sistine Chapel down the Scala Regia preceding Pius X. In his left hand he carried a wax candle, blessing the people with his right as he entered seated on the Sedia Gestatoria.

The Saints canonized on this occasion were Alessandro Sauli and Gerardo Masella. The former was born in Milan, 15th February, 1584, of noble parents—his father being the Marquis Domenico Sauli, of Genoa, who had removed to Milan, where he was President of the two Supreme Magistrates of the Duchy, and his mother was the Marchioness Tommasina Spinola, likewise of a Genoese noble family. After his school course he was made page to the Emperor Charles V., but he was devoted to the religious life, and soon became a member of the Congregation of Barnabites—then recently established—and in 1551 he was vested in that congregation. In 1556 he was ordained priest; in 1567, when he was 33 years old, he was elected General of the Congregation of Barnabites. Three years later he was appointed Bishop of Aleria in Corsica, where for 21 years he was so noted for his humility and charity that he merited the title of the Apostle and Tutelary Angel of the whole island.

He was spiritual director to St. Charles Borromeo, and a great friend of St. Philip Neri and of Pope Gregory XIV., who transferred him to the Diocese of Pavia. During the eleven months that he governed this diocese he was regarded as a saint. He died while visiting the castle of Calosso, 11th October, 1592, and his remains were brought to Pavia and buried in the Cathedral of that city, where they are still venerated. Pope Benedict XIV. beatified him 23rd April, 1741, and now in consequence of other miracles wrought through his intercession—one occurring 19th March, 1899, in the case of Maria Canessa of Pieve di Cervione in Corsica—which miracle has now been approved in the process of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, and the Blessed Alessandro Sauli has now been solemnly canonized by the reigning Pontiff, Pius X.

St. Gerardo Masella was born at Muro Lucano in 1726. He was the child of poor parents. His childhood and youth were distinguished for the piety that possessed him. He had been a shop-boy, and when he was 23 years of age he entered the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer as a lay brother. The humble tasks of a lay brother do not lend themselves to popular description, but when they are performed in the proper spirit they become means of grace and sanctification. In Masella's case, in fulfilling these in the most devoted spirit, sanctity was achieved; and two years after he pronounced the religious vows he died of pulmonary consumption in his 29th year. In 1893 he was elevated to the honor of the altar with the title of Blessed by Leo XIII.; and now Pius X. has raised him to the honor of the saints.

### CHAMPION OF DOWNTRODDEN

Rev. A. P. Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission House at the Catholic University of America, in closing a mission at St. Stephen's Catholic Church, preached an eloquent sermon on missionary work in the Church.

Speaking of the Catholic Church as the champion of the downtrodden, Rev. Father Doyle said: "Where the grind of daily life is a contention against poverty, vice, and degradation, some angel visitant from the other world must come to comfort and console. America has had among its striking traits the eager grasping for wealth, and the attainment of this end as the

huge throng rushes on, many are crushed, still others are cast by the wayside, and others are brought into life for whom existence is but a damning fate.

"Thinking men say that there are tremendous problems for us to solve if we would preserve ourselves a great nation, and not the least of these are the problems created by the grasping avarice of wealth. The Catholic Church has been pre-eminently the church of the plain people of the land. In the teeming cities it has placed its strongholds, and its coercing, restraining, uplifting and spiritualizing power over the masses of our population is a marvelous civilizing force.

"Every Catholic pulpit is a battery belching forth hot shot against anarchy, insubordination and lawlessness. Every Catholic Church is a most powerful agency inculcating reverence for authority and obedience for law.

"No one who has seen the manner in which the Catholic Church has identified itself with the cause of struggling humanity can doubt that it has been and ever will be a saving factor in our American life.

"The Catholic Church is destined to secure a marvelous expansion in this country by attracting the intellectual and spiritual life of the country to her teaching and her policies. She is perfectly at home in the free air of American liberty. She stands for all that is highest and best in our American life, and against all those degrading elements that would drag down the sweet seriousness of upright living and make it a dangerous and blatant vulgarity."

### Father Tom Burke And the Orphans.

I had been removed from Ireland and was living in London, and Father Burke had been invited to preach both in the morning and the evening. There were hundreds of Dominican Fathers present from all parts of the world, and the clergy, regular and secular, were also present in great numbers. When I saw Father Tom entering the pulpit I hardly recognized him. His voice was at first so weak that it was scarcely audible, but after a while he revived and continued until the end in somewhat of his old style of eloquence. When the Mass was over we were all requested to go into the yard outside to be photographed. The Dominicans were arranged on one side, and all the other clergy were facing them. The photographer being some time in arranging his machine I crossed the space between the two bodies of the clergy to speak to my old friend. It was for the last time. First of all he said to me, "To think that we should meet here in this great Babylon." I then asked him how he was, and he replied that he was just dying on his feet and he begged me to pray for him. I was not present at his evening discourse, but I was told that his voice seemed a little stronger than it had been at the high Mass in the forenoon. On the following day he returned to Dublin and went straight out to Tallaght, the novitiate of the Dominicans. He retired to his bed and was very ill, suffering intensely from cancer of the stomach. Two days later while he was still in bed a deputation came out from Dublin to see him. A popular preacher had promised to plead the cause of some orphans, but from one cause or another had failed to keep his word. Whom else should they ask but Father Burke? To whom else should they appeal but to him who had so often and so eloquently pleaded for the widow and the orphan? They found him in bed, it is true, but they were not aware how ill he really was. He could not refuse them, so he got up, dressed himself, and returned to Dublin with them. After that he went back to Tallaght and to his bed there. Within a few hours his Master came to call him.—Rev. L. C. P. Fox, O.M.I., in Donahoe's.

St. Edward Parish has presented a petition to the License Commissioners asking them to grant no license in that parish.

It is the living deeds of men and not the flowing words of finished discourse that tell the true patriots. It is not our green needs that make us love so tenderly our native land; it is the noble lives of our citizens, the glorious achievements of our forefathers, and a thousand other living things, around which cling our fondest memories and hopes, and make us love the land we call our home.—Father Corrigan.

## FLORENTINE VANDALISM AND ROMAN DEVOTION.

Of all the cities of Italy, Florence is the one which wins most by the beauty of its works of art and by the kindly good-nature of its people. The devotion of the Florentines to their religion is proverbial. Yet Florence has achieved the saddest notoriety that it is possible for a religiously minded people to have; that of being the one city in the world where the festival in honor of the Immaculate Virgin Mother of God was brutally disturbed and interrupted by a horde of anti-religious Socialists and Anarchists.

"Why has such a brutal exception fallen to our city?" asks a Florentine; "do we love the Madonna less?" No, indeed. Whosoever wanders through the streets of Florence will see for himself that it is a city sacred to the Mother of God. The churches dedicated under the invocation are most numerous; the street corners are adorned with innumerable shrines of the rarest beauty and the highest art, all in honor of the Blessed Virgin. "The noble city," says a writer, "which elected Jesus Christ as its King, would have no other Queen than the Queen of Angels and Saints."

The demonstrations of the Socialists and the Anarchists were directed against the celebration of this feast of the Immaculate Conception. Florence contains within its walls a party to which nothing is sacred—neither the rights of others, nor civilization, nor education, nor the respect due to art, to history, or to tradition. These Socialists and Anarchists began their campaign early in the day, and continued their destructive career during the whole day and into the evening. Many of the shrines on the corners of houses and in the streets were smashed by them. Many of the guardians of such shrines managed to remove the candles and the draperies that adorned those shrines before the destroyers arrived. In the Church of San Remigio all the colored lights were broken by blows of sticks. The sacristan was threatened with like treatment, and in his fear he ran away.

At San Frediano the Socialists began to stone the convent; they smashed many "tabernacles" or shrines. A revolver fired here wounded a boy in the neck. Near San Frediano, where a number of people had illuminated their windows, the Socialist demonstrators began to stone them, and soon there was not a sound pane of glass left.

The public force was, says the Tribuna, which cannot be suspected of leaning towards anything Catholic, impotent to prevent these demonstrations, for the movements of the Socialists have been simultaneous in very many parts of the city. No one foresaw these acts of vandalism, and hence the troops were not consigned to barracks where they might be called upon.

At the cathedral a good number of agents of public security were on guard, and in consequence no mischief was wrought there.

Among the episodes, says the Tribuna, was that of a priest who failed to fly so as to save himself from being beaten. An "under-factor" of the Mayor, who had just arrived from Carmignano, found himself present at a scene of vandalism. He reproved one of the most violent of the Socialists, and as the latter continued to shout "Down with the King!" and "Hurrah for the Revolution!" the "under-factor" dealt him a blow that sent him rolling to the ground. The carabinieri arrived in the meanwhile, and the shouting Socialist was consigned to their keeping. Various other arrests were made.

Amongst other shouts that were uttered during the day were: "Down with the priests!" "Viva the Social Revolution!" and in many places the Hymn of the Laborers was sung. Many choice artistic shrines were broken. The silver ex-votos that hung within the glass that enclosed the pictures of the Madonna were stolen—Socialists have no objection to these religious objects. Candles were also stolen, and the silken cloths and curtains that were met with in the decorated shrines. Seminary students were pursued in the streets and struck until some of them had their faces quite livid with blows.

From this brutal scene at Florence the eyes of people in Italy have turned to other cities where the festival of the Immaculate Conception was observed with universal devotion. Reports from every important city are unanimous in speaking of this day. In Rome, in spite of the disaffected that conspired there, there was nothing to disturb the religious solemnity of the day.

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LADIES' CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, two rows of Val. lace insertion down front, lace edging, with silk ribbon. Regular 26c. Sale Price ..... **19c**

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LADIES' FINE WHITE CAMBRIC CHEMISES, lace edging down front and round neck and sleeves, self trim. Regular 45c. Sale Price ..... **33c**

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13c and 15c yard

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Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 2 yds. wide, round threads, Reg. 22c. Sale Price ..... **17c**  
Horrocks's English Sheeting, 2 yds. wide, extra strong. Regular price 35c yard. Sale price, per yard ..... **27c**

**Linen Towels**  
Pure Linen Towels, all new perfect goods.  
Heavy Crash Towels, fringed ends, red and blue borders, size 20 x 40, Regular, 16c. Sale price ..... **12 1/2c**  
Rough all Linen Oatmeal Towels, red border, fringed ends, size 20 x 40, Regular, 16c. Sale price ..... **13c**  
Heavy All Line Huck Towels, red borders and fringed ends, Size, 20 x 40, Regular 17c. Sale Price ..... **13 1-2c**

**Linen Napkins**  
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Size 1—Price, per dozen, \$1.90 \$1.45  
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The Dominion Parliament opened yesterday, and Mr. R. F. Sutherland, M.P. for North Essex, was elected Speaker. The official opening by Earl Grey takes place to-day.

The most I can do for my friend is simply to be his friend. I have no wealth to bestow on him. If he knows that I am happy in loving him, he will want no other reward. Is not friendship divine in this?—Henry D. Thoreau.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned, owners of immovables in the Counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, L'Assomption and Terrebonne, call, by these presents, a meeting of owners of immovables of the said Counties, to be held the 30th JANUARY, 1905, at 7.30 in the evening, in the Society of the Parish of St. Barthelemi, Berthier County, to consider if it is opportune to establish in the said Counties a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, after the principles of Mutual Assurance:

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Paris, Jan. 15.—M. Combes weathered another session of the Chamber lasting until one o'clock, and secured a majority on a motion supporting the policy of the Government. The result was reached late in which there were violent altercations, and a free fight, and during which an oppositionist was pushed a saucypan in the premier.

It was generally expected that a session of the Chamber to-day would culminate in a throw of the ministry of the floor and galleys, and the Chamber would witness the final struggle against the ministry slowly gaining ground. The elements of opposition combating the policy of the Government, those denouncing the collection of secretaries regarding the live officers, and, third, those of the tardiness of the Government in passing a law creating tax.

These various elements of strength of the majority Combes to-day found him fronted by rebellion in his His speeches, in closing days' debate on the policy of his ministry, and a d of his detractors.

"They are the same sought to arouse the a pitched attempt of a Combes.

The Premier referred to the which had not spare hairs. He wished time to the work against the relations, and if the minister retained, he said it would consider the income tax men's pensions and the Church and State, but that would be modified so as any spirit of intolerance. M. Combes said: "I hope it will be maintained in carry out this policy. It to be another ministry, one of reaction. The Chamber choose between marching lending itself to reaction."

The speech was interesting demonstrations of disapproval.

MM. Robot and Bos attended, the latter declared M. Combes's policy was of hood and dissimulation. A table tumult followed. The endeavored to scale the attack members on the of the Chamber, and, "Traitor," "Coward," "The President temporarily the session.

The violent scenes were when the session resumed, and a preliminary vote showed government had a majority. The decisive vote was taken motion of Bienvenu Marching the declarations and of the government, and was by a vote of 289 to 279.

**CABINET WILL RESIGN**

Paris, Jan. 15.—The minister M. Combes, after emerging fully from his bitter midday gle in the Chamber of Deputies decided to abandon the Department some portion of its prestige remains, and has signified intention of resigning. Officialment of the resignation has been made, but M. Combes finally stated the intention of himself and his colleagues, and the resignation of the minister. Combes's career of the only awaits the formal of the letters of resignation. Friends of the ministry that its retirement is vain.