

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

Monsignor Michael Kelly, Rector of the Irish College, was, as has already been related, nominated by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide, as Coadjutor Bishop, with right of succession, to His Eminence Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, and this nomination has been ratified by His Holiness Leo XIII. The solemn consecration of the new Bishop will take place on Thursday, August 15th, the Feast of the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady, in the Pope's Church of St. Joachim in the Prati de Castello at Rome. The consecrating Prelate will be His Eminence Cardinal Satolli, Archbishop of the Lateran. It is expected that in the month of September the new Bishop will depart for his distant mission.

The work of Monsignor Kelly as Rector of the Irish College at Rome has given very great satisfaction to the Sovereign Pontiff and the Propaganda, and His Holiness was so pleased with his work here that he was not willing to let him go from Rome. This fact alone constitutes the highest testimony to the merits of Monsignor Kelly.

The students of the Irish College leave Rome to-morrow, 16th, for the higher and cooler air of Tivoli, where they pass the summer in a large villa on the slope of the hills looking towards Rome. All, or nearly all, the colleges of the Eternal City are closed for the summer, the vacation beginning to-day or to-morrow. The Tusculan and Sabine Hills and the slopes of the Alban Mount are dotted with villas where the students of the ecclesiastical colleges of Rome pass the hot summer days. The American college villa is in the vicinity of Castel Gandolfo, a summer residence of the Pontiff's previous to the Italian invasion of Rome. The Scotch college villa is on the slope of a hill behind the town of Marino. The villeggiatura of the English College is on Monte Poizio, behind Frascati, and the surrounding scenery suggested to Cardinal Wiseman scenes for his work "Fabiola."

It is interesting to note that the site on which the villa of the Irish students stands at Tivoli is generally held to have been the site of the Villa of Cassius, one of the chief conspirators in the plot for the assassination of Julius Caesar. Massive ruins of reticulated walls, and of great rubble platforms for the support of buildings on the hillside underlie the present villa. Excavations made in the vicinity in the latter part of the 18th century brought to light fragments of statues and mosaic pavements. A certain De Angelis, excavating here in the year 1774, discovered beneath a space of a few square feet a series of statues in marble, including statues of Minerva, a faun, a sleeping boy, a recumbent figure of Bacchus, several figures of Hermes, and a series of marble busts, representing Greek philosophers and poets—Eschines, Solon, Bios, Anacreon, Pericleus, Pittacus, Cleobulus, etc., etc. In the centre of one of the mosaic pavements found on that occasion is a little picture presenting a view of the Nile. A series of grotesque paintings in fresco were also brought to light. The Hall in the Vatican Gallery is largely indebted to these excavations on the site of the Villa of Cassius. Here are the busts of the philosophers just mentioned, and also a very fine statue of Apollo playing the lyre. "The images of the orators and famous poets of Greece," says a French critic, "as well as the images of the philosophers, adorned the dwellings of the Romans, for Greek literature had penetrated into Rome, as well as Greek philosophy. The Villa of Cassius at Tivoli, offered, as does the Hall of the Muses at the Vatican, where the statues of the Muses as well as the busts of several philosophers, which have come from this villa, are gathered together, a striking example of the association of philosophy and the Muses."

Thus is the interest of a student's summer holiday enhanced by considering the ancient memories associated with the place in which he dwells. Indeed the whole neighborhood in which he takes his daily walks abounds not only in picturesque beauty, but also in historical associations. Tivoli is eminently beautiful—the cascades formed by the rapid little river, Anio, are world renowned, and the "Temple of the Sybil," a gem of ancient architecture set in a landscape of unparalleled beauty:

"And high on ruddy crags before me rose
The pillar'd circle of the Sybil's shrine
In matchless gracefulness, and still divine
To classic pilgrim."

And on the other side of the valley, a now desecrated little Franciscan monastery stands on the site which arch-

aeologists ascribe to that of Horace's villa at Tibur or Tivoli. This is not the celebrated Horace's Farm, which he received from Maecenas, and which is held to be near Tivenna, in a very beautiful situation. Such reminiscences as those which gather around the places where the students pass lend them a human interest that is never afterwards forgotten.

Yesterday, 14th July, the fete of the French Republic, was observed in the two French Embassies at Rome—that to the Quirinal in the Palazzo Farnese, and that to the Vatican in the Palazzo Rospioglio. In the former the mercantile and professional elements prevailed; in the latter the literary and literary. The Ambassador to the Quirinal, M. Camille Barriere, could not assist at the reception, so that the Charge d'Affaires, M. Legendre, received those of his compatriots who called. These were comparatively few, as the heat was oppressive, and many members of the French colony have gone to the seaside and to the hills. A telegram from the absent ambassador, which was read, and conversation and the drinking of champagne constituted the ceremonies of the day at the Farnese Palace.

At the Rospioglio Palace M. Nisard, Ambassador from France to the Holy See, received his compatriots and friends personally. Amongst those who visited were: The Minister of Russia to the Vatican, M. Goubastou, the Procurator of Missions for Abyssinia, the Superiors of French schools and charitable institutions, the "pensionnaires" of the French Academy, Monsignor Vignon, Monsignor Guthon, and others. Monsignor Duchesne, the Director of the French School of Archaeology, visited both the embassies.

The King and Queen, with their baby daughter, Princess Yolanda, left Rome on Wednesday afternoon for the Castle of Racconigi in Piedmont. Along the streets traversed by the Royal cortege on its way from the Palace of the Quirinal to the railway station, a considerable crowd had gathered, inspired mostly by curiosity to see the Royal baby. A passage was kept clear by soldiers in the streets for the passage of the Royal carriages. In one carriage rode the King and Queen with General Brusati, in another the baby Princess in the arms of her nurse—a peasant woman from San Vito Romano, near Genazzano, and a sort of governess, a Miss Stella Dickens from England. The Royal coach containing the young King and Queen was so closely surrounded by mounted cuirassiers, holding drawn swords that it was almost impossible to catch a glimpse of the new Sovereign for whose sake all these precautions are taken. From time to time the newspapers contain reports which may be alarming reading to their King, that a new anarchist has left America charged with the task of assassinating some of the Sovereigns of Europe. At no time since Italy came under the rule of the House of Savoy was the King so conspicuously guarded against the execution of plots, of which he might become the victim, as the present occupant of the Throne, Victor Emanuel III. Perhaps King Humbert was a little heedless of his personal safety, and left himself, by his courage and his trust in the people, open to attack. There are in the special measures of protection with which the successor of King Humbert is surrounded evidences that his Ministers do not think it safe to trust his person to ordinary guards.

In Racconigi there are cool breezes to be enjoyed, and the place is surrounded by the faithful Piedmontese. Nevertheless at the arrival of the Sovereigns there no one was admitted to the station but the officials of the Court. The King and Queen and the ex-Queen Margaret return to Rome for the commemoration of King Humbert's death, on 29th July, the first anniversary of the day he was struck down. They will assist at a Requiem Mass in the Pantheon on that day. A national pilgrimage from many parts of Italy will come to Rome, taking advantage of the large reductions of railway rates conceded for this occasion, and visit the Pantheon on that day. Thus, an unusual crowd of patriotic tourists will enliven at that period the summer dullness of the Eternal City. Immediately after these commemorations the members of the Royal family will return to seek a cooler atmosphere, leaving Rome in a species of abandonment.

Leo XIII. never leaves Rome, nor issues beyond the precincts of the Vatican. During the past week His Holiness made another visit to the Vatican Gardens, and passed the hot hours of the day in the tower of Leo IV. The rest of the week is given to the reception of bishops, diplomatists, heads of religious orders, and those travelers who are privileged to see him.

The Sovereign Pontiff has, out of

his poverty, increased by several thousand francs the subsidy he bestows annually upon the Commission of Sacred Archaeology, for the continuation of excavations in the Catacombs with more energy, and for the preservation of the works already brought to light. This will also help to the publication of books in which the discoveries will be described. It has not been possible to demonstrate at full length the findings in these early Christian cemeteries, only a bare record of them can be kept. A further account of them will soon be published.

ENGLAND THE SEE OF NOTTINGHAM.

It is rumored in well informed Catholic circles that the choice of the Pope has fallen upon the Rev. Father MacCall to fill the vacant See of Nottingham. Father MacCall was for some years connected with the Brompton Oratory, which he left in 1893 to take up work at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. Subsequently he was appointed Rector of the Duke of Norfolk's Church at Arundel.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

On the completion of the Catholic Cathedral at Westminster an interesting relic will be removed from the little church of St. Peter at Marlow, Bucks, where it has been venerated for very many years, says an English paper. It is the reputed hand of St. James (the Greater), the Apostle, which is preserved in a crystal casket. The relic was brought from Germany to England in the year 1133 by the Empress Matilda as a present for her father, Henry I., who greatly valued it. The famous Benedictine Abbey of Reading was founded in order that a fitting shrine might be provided for the hand; and the abbey, called St. James' Abbey, was consecrated in 1163 by St. Thomas of Canterbury. The relic remained there until the Reformation, and it subsequently passed to Dr. Hlenkinsop, who died in 1792. Then it was placed in the Museum of Reading, and eventually the relic came into the possession of Mr. Scott-Murray, whose family have been associated with Marlow and the neighborhood for many years.

IRELAND DEATH OF AN IRISH PRIEST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A telegram has been received in Armagh from the Most Rev. Dr. McSherry, Bishop, Port Elizabeth, announcing the death of Rev. Peter Fox, which event took place at Alhwal North, South Africa, on the 26th inst. This sad piece of intelligence has caused widespread regret in the Archdiocese of Armagh, where the deceased labored on the Mission for a number of years. Father Fox, who has been called away at the comparatively youthful age of forty-four years, was a native of Carrickmore in County Tyrone. He was a diligent student in St. Patrick's College, Armagh, for a number of years, and from thence he passed to Mavnooth, where, after a brilliant scholastic career, he was ordained to the priesthood. His first appointment on the Mission was to Curacy of Moneymore, and he was subsequently transferred to Dunganon, where he rendered yeoman service for the Church, and gained the lasting esteem and endearment of all who had the privilege of knowing this good-hearted and sincere young priest. From Dunganon he was transferred to Cullyhanna, County Armagh, and after working here with characteristic energy for some time he contracted a disease of the lungs, from which he never thoroughly recovered. The disease developed so seriously that he was obliged to seek relief in a Continental health resort, where he spent about nine months, endeavoring, with the indomitable spirit which always characterized him, to regain his health. He recovered somewhat, and returned to Ireland, but, finding that he could not live in the climate of his beloved native land, he emigrated to South Africa about three years ago. There he was able to minister occasionally in the diocese presided over by the Most Rev. Dr. McSherry, to whom he was well known, but the fatal lung malady again overtook him, and he passed away, resignedly, on Friday, in a distant clime far away from the old land which he loved with a fervent and pure love, after a most edifying and exemplary life unselfishly devoted to the service of the Church.

TURBULENCE IN BELFAST.

Notwithstanding the urgent representations of the Irish Party in Parliament, the Government has refused to make provision for the protection of Catholic workmen on the Queen's Island, Belfast. The periodical stoning, or beating, or drowning, of mere Papists has, apparently, no influence on the mind of the Irish Executive. Perhaps, however, the maltreatment of an English commercial traveler will be considered of sufficient gravity to draw official attention to the state of affairs that exists at the shipbuilding yards. This Englishman, in the course of his day's business, visited Messrs. Harland and Wolff's. "On his return along the Queen's road"—we quote from The Belfast Echo, a Unionist

journal—"he was attacked by a number of young men, who threw pieces of wood, bones, etc., at him. The ringleaders demanded his name and asked for money, and insulted him by every means possible. They told him that he was a reporter in the local Nationalist paper, and had seen him put his notebook in his pocket. They rudely snatched his order book from him, and while they were perusing its contents he walked into the south yard of Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co., and told what had occurred. Shortly afterwards he drove to the Ulster Club on a car in company with one of the principals in that establishment. He left Belfast naturally disgusted at the brutal and cowardly assault committed on him." The incident speaks for itself, and needs no comment. The pity of it is that the visitor to Harland and Wolff's on the occasion, who was taken by these genal "young men" for a reporter from a Catholic paper, was merely an English commercial traveler. He should have been the English Governor of Ireland himself, Mr. George Wyndham. Then, perhaps, the rulers would have begun to appreciate the realities of the situation on the Queen's Island.

FRANCE

The death of Monsignor Del'Escaille, Dean of the Metropolitan Chapter of Notre Dame, is deeply regretted. The deceased ecclesiastic was a great friend of Ireland, and belonged to the St. Patrick's Association for a considerable time. Of late years it was Monsignor De L'Escaille who usually said Mass for the Association on St. Patrick's day in one of the side chapels of the cathedral. He was about 77 years old, and was a splendid type of a French priest of the old school. He had a tall, commanding figure, and owing to his dignified bearing he was sometimes compared to one of the famous chaplains of the Court of Louis Quatorze at Versailles. Monsignor D L'Escaille was formerly for some years Vicar-General at Bourges, under the then Bishop who bore the historic name of De La Tour d'Auvergne, one of the best and most famous in France.

A notable tribute to Lourdes has been paid by a Viennese lady, the Countess Maria Rosstitz. Writing in The Vaterland of Vienna the Countess describes her impressions while visiting the Pyrenean Sanctuary, and concludes by saying: "Happy France, that possesses so holy a place. Whither no one can go without feeling the better for it!" The Countess also says that it is impossible that the devil should prevail in a country possessing Lourdes, and that France can certainly never go under while such a Sanctuary exists on her territory. French writers are evidently becoming more and more interested in the personality and in the career of the late Cardinal Newman. It is to be hoped that they will in time print extracts from his writings in their school and university books, and also give him a larger space in examination papers. In those latter there has always been too much Macaulay, Carlyle, to a certain extent, and Macaulay ad infinitum, has evidently been the motto of the French professors who prepare such books and papers. Attention will now, no doubt, be more directed than before to the writings of the author of "Apology," the "Grammar of Assent, and "Callista," owing to the book of Mademoiselle Lucie Faure, daughter of the late President of the Republic, and to the newer volume on the English Cardinal written by Father Bremond, S. J. Father Bremond's contribution to Newman's literature is entitled "Religious Unrest: the Dawn and the Morrow of Conversion." The French Jesuit author has evidently been well supplied with information on his subject from England and also from Rome. He brings out the great figure of Cardinal Newman, in full relief, and omits nothing, from the days with the Pusey family and the events at Littlemore down to the close of the wondrous career at Birmingham, when "the great dream woven between the Soul and God," as the Cardinal himself had defined life, was broken forever.

THOUSANDS LIKE HER. — Tena McLead, Severn Bridge, writes: "I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for curing me of a severe cold that troubled me nearly all last winter." In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary.


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