

OF ROMAN RITES

The Pope Explains Meaning of Encyclical

At the close of this month the regular Roman season at the Vatican will come to a close. According to the lists kept at the Major Domo's office it will prove that a record number of Americans have been admitted to the presence of the Holy Father. During the last week the Pope received three American Bishops and also two newly ordained priests of the American College, the Rev. J. J. Flanagan, of Rockford, Ill., and T. A. Canty, of Chicago, both of whom received the priesthood on Saturday last from Mr. Coppetelli, the Latin patriarch of Constantinople.

At the first audience Bishop Henney presented a large group of pilgrims organized by Chevalier McGrane. The Pope, blessing all present, declared that he intended his blessing to extend to all Americans, whatever their creed. The Holy Father spoke in terms of the highest praise of the religious liberty accorded to the Catholic Church in the United States.

VATICAN AND GERMANY.

Some incorrect accounts have been published of the attitude of the Vatican in the settlement of the incident with Germany. It is not true that the Holy See has withdrawn the passages which caused the commotion. The Pope merely explained the false interpretation that had been put on them.

LAW OF APPOINTMENTS.

A few months ago the Roman congregations decided a case from the diocese of Fall River in the sense that only the bishop of a diocese can make permanent appointments of rectors. An appeal was lodged, and now the Holy See has sent instructions to the Archbishops of America to meet and formulate their opinion of the general principle at stake, viz., whether the temporary administrator of a diocese has a right to make such appointments when there is delay in the nomination by the bishop.

The latest attack on Cardinal Merry del Val is from Portugal. The Cardinal Secretary recently commanded the community of Franciscan friars of Lisbon to desist from publishing a periodical carried on under their direction. The Franciscans have taken up the defence of the friars very energetically, and threaten to make the question one of national politics. It is believed in Rome that part of their plan is to start a general war in Portugal on the Church.

The Sacred Heart an Object of Worship.

(Rev. Henry Woods, S.J., in America.)

We all know and love the Sacred Heart. Devotion to it fills our churches and throngs our altar rail. "The first Friday" has become a commonplace among all Catholics. The devotion to the Sacred Heart, therefore, is thoroughly understood in practice by millions who have no idea of the knotty speculative problems it involves.

These cluster round the question: What is the object of devotion? There have been Catholics who held it to be exclusively our Lord's redeeming love. The Heart of Jesus, they said, is here but a metaphor to express this great love, just as a great heart, a broad heart, a tender heart, a hard heart express metaphorically qualities in those of whom they are predicted. This position they took through a kind of fear of the Jansenists, the implacable enemies of the devotion, who recognized in it something that would upset all the practical applications of their theological systems to Holy Communion.

It is absolutely certain that the real, physical Heart of Jesus is the immediate object of this devotion. Unless this be so, the revelations to Blessed Margaret Mary, become, if not unintelligible, at least unnecessary. Showing her His Heart, our Lord said: "Behold, this Heart which has so loved men as to have spared nothing, even to the emptying and the communicating of itself to manifest love." Here the object of worship and the motives are proposed to us just as in those other words of our Lord: "God so loved the world as to give His only-begotten Son; that whosoever believeth in Him may not perish, but may have eternal life." Moreover, our Lord demanded, what was the end of the Sacred Heart? "To glorify Me," he said. "To glorify Me," he said. "To glorify Me," he said.

...This is just the error of the new devotion. And so the Symbol of Pieta, which adapted their whole heretical system, they rebuked the address of the Sacred Heart because these "do not advert to the fact that the most holy Flesh of Christ or any part of it or His entire Humanity if separated or abstracted from the Divinity cannot be the object of supreme worship."

The measure of the Jansenists was based on their abuse of the word alone. They pretended that in the devotion to the Sacred Heart Catholics separate it positively in their minds from the Sacred Humanity of which it is an inseparable part and from the Divinity to which it is indissolubly united. When the Sacred Heart alone was presented to the Blessed Margaret Mary as an object of adoration, it was not to lead her to so impious an act of mental separation, but to help her to a more perfect concentration of her faculties upon the Heart of the Saviour. Whereupon Pius VI, in the Bull "Auctorem Fidei," which condemned the whole Synod and noted its errors one after another, says that this particular one is "captious and injurious to the faithful worshippers of the Sacred Heart of Christ, as if these adore the Heart of Jesus separated or abstracted from the Divinity, whereas they adore it as it is, the Heart of Jesus, namely, the Heart of the Person of the Word. The briefest inseparably united, just as the bloodless Body of Christ during the three days of death, without separation or abstraction from the Divinity, was adored in the tomb."

The infallible Vicar of Christ confirms our statement that the real, physical Heart is the object of our adoration, and he explains how it is so. It is an object of supreme worship because it is the Heart of Jesus, united inseparably to the Person of the Word. The briefest reflection shows that when one says: my head aches, all understand him to mean not that his head taken abstractly is suffering, but that he personally suffers in that particular part. When we praise an artist's skillful hand, we praise, not the member exclusively, but the person exercising his skill in that member. So, too, when we adore the loving Heart of Jesus, we adore the Person of the Word made Flesh manifesting his love in His Divine Heart.

SYMBOL OF LOVE.

How is the love of the God-Man manifested in his Heart? The older theologians of the devotion following the notions of their day said plainly that the Heart of Jesus is the object of adoration, inasmuch as it is the organ of His redeeming love. The expression is objectionable. This love is chiefly an act of the will, and as for the sensitive affections involved in it, one cannot say the heart is their organ. To obviate this difficulty others called the Divine Heart, the seat of redeeming love. This was no improvement, since in this matter seat and organ must mean much the same. But all this involves physiology. Hence when in 1765 Clement XIII approved the Mass "and Office of the Sacred Heart" he stated their object to be "to renew symbolically the memory of that divine love by which the only begotten Son of God took human nature, and becoming obedient even unto death, gave Himself to men an example to be imitated of meekness and humbleness of heart." The term symbol has since been practically consecrated by pontifical usage. We say therefore the object of the devotion is, the Sacred Heart of Jesus, inasmuch as it is the symbol of His redeeming love. In this the real Heart of flesh is the immediate object of adoration; the principal object is the love of Jesus redeeming mankind.

Some find the word symbol too weak. However, one must remember that among symbols there are degrees, the higher being connected much more intimately with the things symbolized than the lower. Two hearts tied together with a true-lover's knot, the joining of two hands and wife, and each approaches more closely than its predecessor to what is symbolized. The close embrace from which they have to tear themselves when some temporary separation impends, is also a symbol of that love, but much more intimate connection between love and the movements of the inflamed heart, the nature of this connection is one of the mysteries of our compound nature. Organ, seat, symbol are words halting because of the mystery, but expressing as far as this is expressible, an idea really the same in the minds of all, whether theologians or pontiffs, preachers or hearers, who are true adorers of the Sacred Heart.

HYMENEAL

COLEMAN-BRENNAN.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Tuesday, June 7, at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, officiating, T. F. Heffernan, P.P., officiating, the contracting parties being Mr. William Coleman and Miss Annie Brennan, second daughter of the late Mr. Denis Brennan. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. H. D. Brennan, looked charming in a white Irish lace gown over white tulle and a white picture hat with plumes. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lily of the valley. The best man was Mr. M. T. Brennan. The happy couple left on a trip to Ottawa, the bride traveling in a deep grey gown with black hat and white gloves. On their return they will give a party on Monday.

CAUSES DISTRUST.

King's Idea of Establishing Irish Residence Premature.

(T. F. O'Connor, in New York Times.)

The conference of the party leaders on the veto question has produced an extraordinary effect in British politics. It overshadows everything and paralyzes and numbs everything. Nobody would believe that the House of Commons is the same place it was a few weeks ago. Then party passion ran higher than for a quarter of a century, and in society families and friends were divided by the conflict over the House of Lords as bitterly as over the Home Rule question in 1886.

Now a new spirit reigns, and not a word of rancor or even spirit is heard. The increase in John Burns' salary from \$10,000 to \$25,000 was passed with equal acclaim by the Tory and Liberal benches. Only a few of the Labor men and the extreme economists opposed it.

The Government is passing its bills at breakneck pace, always avoiding proposing any but non-controversial measures, and the House of Commons keeps reasonable hours for the first time in half a century, rising in time for dinner.

Conjecture, rumors, and attitude of mind change with every hour. First the impression is universal that the conference is bound to end rapidly in a hopeless disagreement. This is followed by a strongly sanguine feeling that peace is almost within sight.

Premier Asquith was at first supposed to be giving merely lip-service to the country and the King's demand for a truce, and A. J. Balfour, the Opposition leader, was also credited with going to the conference with his tongue in his cheek, resolved to give nothing whatever away, even in the Constitution of the House of Lords.

SETTLEMENT LOOKED FOR.

To-day, however, Mr. Asquith is said to share the hopes of David Lloyd-George, who last week was the solitary optimist in the Ministerial circles, that the conferences may end in a settlement. Mr. Balfour is equally credited with readiness to surrender on many points on which everybody expected him to resist to the end.

There is some foundation for these sanguine hopes. The Tories now realize that the present House of Lords will no longer be tolerated by the electors of England, and they are prepared to meet the coming storm half way by agreeing even to drastic reform.

REDMOND INFLUENCES SITUATION.

Curiously, however, as the hopes of a peaceful compromise increase, suspicion on the part of the rank and file of both parties increases. The Radicals were hostile at first, then they became sullenly reconciled but to-day they have relapsed and are again openly distrustful.

This distrust finds expression in letters to the newspapers, questions in the House of Commons, and the gradual formation of Parliamentary groups. The Protectionist Tories are equally suspicious, thinking Mr. Balfour may attempt to throw overboard the Tariff Reform.

John Redmond remains in Ireland, thus maintaining perfect freedom of action and no responsibility in the conference, but he will arrive in London next Wednesday and his arrival will change the entire situation, he being always the rallying point of the radicals when the action of the Ministry is suspected of not being sufficiently firm.

There are all kinds of rumors as to the terms which Mr. Balfour will accept, one going so far as to say that a purely elective House of Lords will be agreed to. Another declares that he will insist on Home Rule and all the big constitutional questions being excluded from settlement unless accepted by two Parliaments in succession and after two elections.

There is little danger that the Liberals will accept anything which would sacrifice Home Rule, as any such compromise would break up the whole Liberal Party. But the situation is a delicate one and there is some risk that the Liberals may rush into some patched-up compromise which will offend their own supporters.

TORIES' HOPELESS POSITION.

The chief hope of the conference is the evident recognition by the Tories that there is no present chance of their winning the next election, and of the impossibility of any longer defending the House of Lords.

By Working In Water.

A Distressing, Throwing Sensation In The Throat.

Mr. Albert MacPhee, Chicagoan Mission, N.S., writes:—"In Oct., 1898, I caught cold by working in water, and had a very bad cough and that distressing, choking sensation in my throat as I could not sleep at night, and my lungs were so very sore I had to give up work. Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Sore Throat, Pain or Tightness in the Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and the price 25 cents.

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of the Herald disaster to be identified, took place Sunday afternoon from her mother's residence, 75 Britannia street, and was very largely attended, being the largest ever seen in St. Ann's parish, or probably any parish in the city, in fact it was over a mile in length, and the whole of St. Ann's parish, Point St. Charles, and hundreds of citizens were in line, six Sodality girls from the Children of Mary, of which the deceased had been a member, acted as pall-bearers. His Worship Mayor Guerin, Ald. Monahan, ex-Ald. Gallery, and many influential citizens were in the funeral cortege. The funeral was witnessed by thousands. Rev. Father Dufresne, director of the Society of Perseverance of St. Ann's parish, to which society Irene formerly belonged, had the young girls of the society grouped on the church steps, with the reverend Sisters, while the funeral passed the church.

The funeral cortege did not reach Cote-de-Neige cemetery until 4.00, where hundreds of friends waited to see the mortal remains of one of the best-beloved girls of the parish committed to the earth. The procession from the cemetery chapel to the graveside was very touching, and many were the expressions of sympathy heard on all sides. A carriage drawn by two grey horses containing the large number of floral offerings, was in front of the hearse. At the graveside the scene was very affecting. As the body was lowered into the earth hundreds wept. The chief mourners were: Master Joseph Merriman, brother; Messrs. J. P. Guinea, Jas. Merriman, M. Guinea, P. J. Cooney, J. Burke, T. Maguire, M. Shea, uncles; Percy Cooney, Jack Cooney, Edgar Cooney, Victor Shea, cousins.

A requiem Mass was sung Monday morning in St. Ann's Church, which was crowded by many sorrowful relatives. The St. Ann's young ladies' academy occupied the centre aisle. The Rev. Father E. Walsh officiated. Among others present in the sanctuary were Rev. Father Rioux; Rev. Father M. O'Brien, of St. Mary's and Rev. Father Dufresne.

Irish to Dine Bryan.

Miss Merriman was a niece of Miss Elsie Guinea and Mr. J. P. Guinea, of the Grand Trunk Railway, foreman of the Round House, Turcot, and cousin of Sister Leona of St. Joseph's Convent, Peterboro.

In order not to manifest partizanship John Redmond and the Irish Nationalists gave a dinner in honor of William J. Bryan at the House of Commons yesterday.

The entertainment was similar to that given in honor of Mr. Roosevelt. The proceedings were private.

Local and Diocesan News.

ST. THOMAS' NEW BELL.

The bell for St. Thomas Aquinas church arrived last week by the steamer Lake Michigan.

The blessing will take place in the church next Sunday, June 26th, at 3 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop will preside over the ceremony, and a large attendance is expected.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the last regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, 1024, L.O.B.A., held in their hall Monday, June 13, 1910, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 1024, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, do sincerely sympathize with our deceased sister, Mrs. Mary E. Higgins, who, in the loss she has sustained through the death of her dearly beloved husband, Mrs. John Higgins, is bereaved in his infinite wisdom, and we call to the eternal rest of her soul. Be it further resolved, That we, the members of Branch 1024, do hereby extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved ones, and we will also call to the eternal rest of her soul.

FIRST BISHOP

Prelate Was at One Time Napoleon's Prisoner.

There was a special service on Sunday morning last at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York, in commemoration of the one hundred anniversary of the Right Rev. Richard Luke Concanen, a distinguished member of the Dominican order, and an Irishman by birth, who has the distinction in ecclesiastical annals of being the first Bishop of New York. Though he did not live to see his charge or actually administer the affairs of the diocese, he was prevented from sailing for this country on account of the disturbed condition of Europe in those days, and for a time was actually held a prisoner of war, having aroused the suspicions of Napoleon.

Archbishop Farley presided. At solemn high mass, the celebrant was the Very Rev. Matthew L. Heagan, Provincial of the Dominican Order. The Right Rev. Mgr. Patrick J. Hayes, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, preached the sermon. Many priests and prelates, members of the religious orders, and distinguished laymen, assisted at the service, and the Archbishop imparted the Papal blessing at the close.

Bishop Concanen was born in Ireland. His biographers do not know the date of his birth, some holding that it was 1740, others 1747. He was educated at Louvain, Belgium, and at Rome. The Patriarch of Alexandria, the Most Rev. Francis Mattino, ordained him in the Basilica of St. John Lateran, and in 1781 he was elected prior of the convent of the Dominicans in Rome. Eventually he became the master-general of the entire order, and agent at Rome for the bishop of Ireland.

Archbishop Carroll of Baltimore made him his special representative at the Vatican, and later suggested him for the post of Bishop of the diocese of New York. Pius VII. appointed him and he was consecrated by Cardinal di Petro on April 24, 1808. He made two efforts to reach this country, but failed to elude the searching eyes of Napoleon's emissaries. He was the bearer of important documents to the Archbishop of Baltimore, also the pallium for that prelate. Hearing that there were American vessels at Leghorn he started for that port with an extraordinary amount of baggage, consisting of a collection of vestments, church furniture, etc., intended for use in his charge. When he reached Leghorn he found Napoleon had mastered the question of traffic between European ports and North America. The American vessels were not allowed to leave the dock, and the prelate returned to Rome. Two years later he made the last flight. He heard of a vessel to leave from Naples, and secured passage. On his arrival at Naples the validity of his passport was questioned and he was practically held prisoner until the vessel sailed. He died a few days afterwards in Rome, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. A Jesuit priest, Father Kohlmann, administered the affairs of the diocese until the arrival of his successor, Bishop Connelly, who also was a Dominican. In the correspondence of Archbishop Troy of Dublin, there is a statement to the effect that that prelate believed Dr. Concanen was arrested because "the French were curious to see the papers of a person so long the agent of the Irish clergy in Rome and going to America as a Bishop."

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CORONATION MAY 24, 1911.

Although no definite date has yet been fixed for King George's coronation, it is not unlikely that the ceremony will take place on May 24, 1911. This date is celebrated wherever the British flag flies as "Empire Day." It was chosen originally for the celebration of the "Imperial idea" because it was the birthday of Queen Victoria.

It is known that King George favors the idea of being crowned on Empire Day. He is the first British monarch who has made a comprehensive tour of the British dominions, and is an ardent Imperialist.

DOMINION DAY - SERVICE FARES

Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
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Halifax

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

DOMINION DAY

Round Trip Tickets will be sold at SINGLE FARE.
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Through Sleeping Car service has been resumed, leaving Windsor Street Station at 7.45 p.m., daily. Through Parlor car service has been resumed, leaving Montreal at 9.00 a.m. daily, except Sunday.

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Single fare for the round trip on Convention plan. Tickets on sale June 30, July 1, 2, 3, 4. Return limit, July 13, 1910.

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Telephone: Main 3712-3713, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

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BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

DOMINION DAY

RETURN TICKETS AT SINGLE FARE.
Good going June 30th and July 1st.
Returning until July 4th, 1910.

Summer Schedule

IN EFFECT JUNE 19TH

MARITIME EXPRESS

8.15 a.m. Daily	St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton.
8.15 a.m. Except Saturday	For the above-named Stations; also Moncton, St. John's and Halifax.
4 p.m. Except Sun.	EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

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BRITISH PLAY

BRITISH PLAY, 100, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Vol. LX, N

T. P. O'Connor the Politician

Politics are in proceedings in were overshadowed by little group of the deliberative conference of the great parties with the hope of factory compromise veto question.

The newspaper it a conference, does not dignify. In the first of Mr. Asquith's seems to be an of the informal, tions prevailing of both parties.

The Labor party to record official ward the "meet lution heatedly promise that we fact of the anti-

It has been dis quith has drawn memorandum descriptions between Parliament which discussion at Asquith's narra-

tion of the pr things from the view and suggest methods of com- pation.

It is expected four will prep commenting in views and nam on which a cot When Mr. Asqu four's memoran to the meeting, or consultants down to business

"NON-CONTENT

Mr. Asquith of the course of House of Comm ing the remaind intimated that h introduce conten politicians are p tion of the wor

A bill altering fensive accession introduced on Tue 1910-11 will be: It is difficult to Asquith consider sure uncontentio whether the bill reading without It will be oppos Irish Unionists.

Protestants. M Lord Rosebery's been working ag now says he ha members of the behind him.

John Redmond who returned the Bryan dinne urging the Irish of the House to session this wee

TROUBL

Despite Mr. A the bill merely tion in the lang eign's declaratio materially the c cession to the t to be trouble of average Pro alteration in a treme high chur mons and their copal bench in who object to a tion which rep of transubstanti Asquith's idea, contentious seem

The budget, t tentious subject, that Mr. Lloy of the Excheque lower the incre imposed last ye doubtedly lead the Irish memb of the Scotch n Unionists and favor of a mot the Government minority, therei Tory-Irish oml Government on serious, but it o one of the risk without a hot met always fa King George gedly quite seri is about to est political peace tions that trou legislators are vete treaty.

The King has quith and Mr. der, since the l eaky cannot stand the insur the way of an