

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ROME

On Feb. 20 took place the presentation to the Pope of the very rich golden tiara, the gift of the Catholics of the whole world. It was presented by His Eminence Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, accompanied by all the Bishops who are in Rome at the present moment, for this occasion. All the Cardinals of the Sacred College here assisted at the solemn ceremony, which was carried out with great solemnity. The Noble Guards who accompanied the Pope appeared then in their new uniforms of red, a color which they have not worn since the 20th of September, 1870. All the members of the Pontifical Court were arrayed in their most gorgeous uniforms.

The tiara which the Catholics of the world, on the initiative of the International Committee, presided over by Count Giovanni Acquaderni, offered then to the Holy Father has been executed by the illustrious Bolognese artist, the goldsmith Augusto Milani, whose former works have been much admired, such as the votive lamp offered by the Italian pilgrimage at the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes. The tiara is of fine silver bands, all wrought in relief, of oval form, somewhat pointed at the top, surmounted by the cross dominating a tiny globe representing the world, and this is fixed upon a curved, dome-like form which surmounts the pierced summit of the tiara, the piercings being in star-like forms suggesting the firmament. The silver oval is divided by three crowns of the purest gold placed one above the other. The two bands which run between the first and second and the second and third crowns are adorned with continuous reliefs, very choice in design, and every finely wrought, representing olive branches burdened with fruit, which, rising from the base, are exquisitely interwoven one with another, covering the silver ground work with leaves and fruit.

On the first band are placed six medallions admirably wrought in niello, which, as the late Professor Middleton described it, is "a method of producing delicate and minute decoration on a polished metal surface by incised lines filled in with a black metallic amalgam." In four of these medallions are figured the first Pope, St. Peter, Leo XIII., who has reigned the years of St. Peter in Rome, Pope Pius IX., and the figure of an angel. In the other two are two inscriptions wrought in the same style.

The upper part of the tiara above the third crown is all pierced, a device which has allowed the maker to give it the necessary lightness in weight—which is just two pounds avoirdupois—and to the design a lightness which is pleasing to the eye. This rare artistic work is valued at several thousands of francs, and has occupied the artist during a whole year. Such is the gift which, through the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, the Catholic world presents to the Pope on this the 25th anniversary of his election to the See of St. Peter!

ENGLAND

CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

It is believed that the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, who is near seventy, and not in robust health, is about to ask the Pope to appoint a Coadjutor cum iure successionis. In London Catholic circles interest is already aroused as to the name of the probable Coadjutor. It is said that at one time the strong wish of Cardinal Vaughan was that the choice of the clergy should fall on Monsignor Merry del Val, a brilliant young prelate who, though still at the sunny side of forty, has filled with such distinction many high offices, and is so great a favorite of the Pope. Monsignor Merry del Val is Irish by paternal descent, Spanish by birth, and English by education and maternal descent. To Monsignor Merry del Val the English Catholic nobility have, it is said, made strong objection, for while they admit his eminent fitness, they hold that the appointment of a foreigner to the See of Westminster would have a bad effect on the interests of the Church in England. Cardinal Wiseman, though born in Spain, was technically an English citizen, his Irish father and mother being British subjects. It is now believed that the new Coadjutor will be Dr. Bourne, the Bishop of Southwark, unless his health should not be strong enough. Dr. Bourne is the son of an Irish father and mother.

The legend according to which Pope Leo XIII. is styled "Lumen in Coelo" finds no favor amongst the learned, nor, it is said, with His Holiness himself. Irish saints attracted a vast amount of interest in the Middle Ages and, especially the voyages of St. Brendan and the Prophecies of St. Malachy, who was Archbishop of Armagh in the eleventh century. One of the alleged prophecies of the saint described past Popes from St. Peter by a motto, and in a similar manner predicted the character of future ones. The late Marquis of Bute, who was as learned as he was devout, devoted

to this alleged prophecy a very learned article in The Dublin Review. Lord Bute's belief was that the Prophecy was a sixteenth century forgery. He shows how up to the date of the Prophecy's appearance the mottoes exactly fitted, yet it was only by desperate efforts they could be made to apply to the Popes in later days. "Lumen in Coelo" fits well enough for so learned and brilliant a Pontiff as Pope Leo, but Lord Bute pointed out that anything could be explained in the way in which it has been said that "Aquila Rapax" refers, not to the gentle and holy Pope Pius VI., but to the "Ravenous Eagle," Napoleon, who made the Pope a prisoner.

FRANCE

The conflict between the Holy See and the French Government over the nomination of the Bishops is still continuing. The Univers states that the Sovereign Pontiff would on no account accept the nominations made by the French Government without a previous understanding on the important matter at issue. The conflict has reference to the intentions of the French Government to nominate bishops to the Sees of Bayonne, Saint Jean de Maurienne, and Constantine without referring to Rome. A minor phase of the conflict is the refusal by the French Council of State, the guardian of the Administration, to register the bulls of the Canonical institution or investiture of the Bishops of Annecy and Carcassone. Strictly speaking, the real conflict is that about the nominations to the three Sees mentioned. M. Combes must undoubtedly give way on this question, unless he wants to get himself branded as the most unstatesmanlike of all the French Republicans who have held the reins of power since the fall of the Second Empire.

The phase of the conflict which has special reference to the question of what is known as the "nominavit nobis," is by no means new. It was raised by the nomination of the Bishop of Quimper, who, in the Papal bull, was described as having been "presented," not "named" or "nominated," to the Sovereign Pontiff by the then President of the Republic, M. Thiers. Cardinal Antonelli admitted that the wording of the bull needed alteration under the terms of the Napoleonic Concordat, so he had the "presentate" changed to "nominate." The French Government thus vindicated its claim to "nominate" bishops. At that time there was no question of the "nobis," but in 1872 the re-established Council of State objected to that pronoun, as the French Government is also doing now, in connection with the institution or investiture of Mgr. Delannoy to the Bishopric of St. Denis. It was considered that the use of the "nobis," meaning that the President of the Republic had named to the Sovereign Pontiff the selected bishop, did not indicate sufficiently the authority of the French Government in the matter. The French President accordingly issued a decree formally asserting the authority of the State relative to the nominations of bishops, and admitting that the Holy See had fully recognized this authority, and agreeing to the formula in the bulls of "nominavit nobis," as the said phrase or formula was not intended to be prejudicial to the rights of the Government. It was also set forth that the said phrase or formula had been employed in the Papal bulls since 1803, that is to say, in the time of the First Napoleon. Thus both Napoleon and M. Thiers admitted this formula which M. Combes or his State Councillors find, or affect to find, incompatible with the dignity of the Government. With reference to the direct nominations which M. Combes is trying to carry through as regards the Sees of Bayonne, Saint Jean de Maurienne and Constantine, M. de Narfon, very appropriately recalls in The Gaulois the fact that, in 1880, M. Florens nounced to Mgr. Puyol, then chaplain of a college in Paris, that the Government intended to nominate him to a certain See without any preoccupation as to whether Rome would ratify the selection or not. The priest simply refused to have a nomination to a bishopric on such terms, wrote on the subject to Gambetta, who not only approved of his determination, but said he would arrange that no such attempt to alienate Episcopal candidates from their allegiance to the Holy See should be made thereafter.

In this connection the clause of the Concordat of 1801 with reference to the nominations of French bishops is worth quoting. It runs: "The nominations to new bishoprics, and to those left vacant, shall be made by the First Consul, and the Canonical institution shall be given by the Holy See, according to the forms established, as regards France, before the change of Government."

LIKE OTHER EVILS cramps and diarrhoea come suddenly. Promptly give a dose of Perry Davis' Painkiller and the pains will go immediately. A bottle at hand will save hours of suffering—be prepared.

CENTENARY OF A FAMOUS ABBEY

Rome, March 9.—When Napoleon the Great was in his glory he wrote from Erfurt to Talma, the great tragedian, "Come to Erfurt and you will play to a pitful of Kings!" Yesterday afternoon when Cardinal Satolli stepped on to the platform in the great hall of the Cancellaria Palace to inaugurate the celebration of the 9th centenary of Grottaferrata Abbey, it might well be said that he addressed an audience of Princes. Ten Cardinals in their scarlet robes occupied the row of crimson and gilded chairs that stretched from one side of the hall to the other. Here were their Eminences Vincenzo Vannutelli, Bishop of Palestrina; Macchi, Martinelli, Mathieu, Sanminiatielli, Cassetts, Tripepi, Segna, Gennari and Vives y Tula.

The occasion was an important and interesting one. At Grottaferrata, about 14 miles from Rome, there stands an Abbey of Greek Basilian monks, which is renowned in Italy and throughout Europe. It is near to Frascati, and the road that leads from this suburban See to Grottaferrata is very beautiful in the spring and summer; great elms border it and shade it. "When you reach the Abbey," wrote a traveller some years ago, "you might imagine that you were the victim of some illusion, and that you were in presence of a vast mediæval fortress. The enclosing walls present a quadrangular form with towers and by ramparts fortified with turrets. A deep ditch surrounds the whole mass of the buildings, and, although it is under cultivation at present, it might even yet be easily inundated, and thus serve to defend the Abbey."

That the Abbey of Grottaferrata occupies the site of Cicero's Tusculan Villa is the opinion of Padre A. Rocchi, the Basilian Monk, who has written a most interesting work on this Monastery. This opinion is supported by the late master of Christian Archaeology, John Baptist de Rossi, who, after treating of the question in an exhaustive manner, declared that the greatest number of the best archaeologists and topographers recognize this as the site of Cicero's Tusculan Villa.

At the beginning of the 11th century, that is to say in the year 1004, under the Pontificate of Pope John XVIII., brother of Gregory I., Count of Tuscum, the Abbey of Grottaferrata Nilus, a saintly Abbot of Calabria, of a noble family of Rossana, tormented by the incursions of the Saracens, who were masters of Sicily, and infested the southern shores of the Peninsula, went about 980 to the neighboring districts of Campania. After years spent in other parts of Italy he finally came to the spot where the Abbey of Grottaferrata now stands. In the traditions of the time, though they had grown languid, the place that he had fixed upon was the famous Tusculan Villa, which had descended from hand to hand among the Lords of Tuscum, and which in that period was a rude country house held by tillers of the soil. It was a select place, because it was furnished with water, and sanctified by the vicinity of a church, of which according to De Rossi's accounts, there are few but important remains in the Abbey. "The robust Roman constructions," writes Rocchi, "those great vaults rendered habitable, of some one of which it may be supposed a chapel was formed with iron railings, may have given to the whole place, long before the Abbey was founded, the name of Grottaferrata."

In a discourse which was a delight to listen to from the excellent mode of enunciation employed by the speaker, in which every word stood out clear and distinct, and from the admirable manner in which the thoughts followed one another, equally clear and distinct, Cardinal Satolli traced in rapidly succeeding pictures the story of the growth and life of this great monastic centre of religion and learning. He dwelt on the original purpose of this retreat—the pursuit of the religious life. Then he dwelt on this singular peculiarity of the Abbey, which is the use of the Greek Rite in its church. Although the Rite of the Latin Church is exercised within its walls in the administration of the Sacraments to the faithful, and also in the celebration of the Divine mysteries for the people, nevertheless the principal and most solemnly employed is the Greek Rite, which is special to the monks of St. Basil.

Then the Cardinal referred to the other works by which the monks of Grottaferrata deserved well of mankind. The cultivation of learning was a portion of their daily labor, and towards the development of knowledge and its preservation down to our own days they contributed largely by their indefatigable copying of ancient documents, especially those in the Greek language. The natural consequence of the place which this Abbey has for nine centuries occupied, the essential effect of the application of the monks to studies, and of their love for good literature and for artistic calligraphy, is that within its walls there were to be met with, and even still there are, important monuments of literature and of art. It would be a long task to relate and describe the valuable ancient manuscripts they once possessed, many of which have been transferred to the Vatican, and others which they still possess.

They also, learning this from the Benedictine Monks of Monte Cassino, gave themselves up to the cultivation

of the land, and thus proved of inestimable benefit to the people who settled around the Abbey, and who were employed by them, and who learned from them to reclaim lands from their prevailing barrenness. In many parts of Italy the beneficial efforts of the monks to make two blades of grass where only one grew before have been recognized by a grateful people.

Cardinal Satolli dwelt on the unity of these Basilian monks of Grottaferrata with the Holy See, even though their rite and language were Greek. Their constant attachment to the centre of unity took away from the dissentient Greeks the excuse that these rites and language were alien to Rome. The learned Cardinal pointed out that the New Testament, with the exception of St. Matthew's Gospel, was written in Greek, and that it was the language used by the Popes for the first two centuries of the Church. He declared that the Church is the jealous custodian of the Greek Rite. In a grand outburst of fervid eloquence, in which every word sounded clear as the stroke of a hammer upon a bell, he described the benefits of the monastic Orders in religion and to humanity. Art, literature, and Science owed much to them.

Chats With Young Men

THOUGHTS INTENDED FOR AD- MENT.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie was present at a meeting of a young men's society recently and delivered an address, in the course of which he said: "The best of wealth is not what it does for the owner, but what it enables him to do for others. "It is one of the most cheering facts of our days that under present conditions the wages of labor tend to rise, and the price of necessities of life to fall. There was never a nation so splendidly situated as ours is at this moment in regard to labor. Every sober, capable and willing man finds employment at wages which, with thrift and a good wife to manage, will enable him to go far toward laying up a competence for old age. There is nothing upon which the success and happiness of a workingman as much depends as a good managing wife.

"And here let one who has, almost without intention or desire, had himself loaded with somewhat more than a competence, tell you soberly that what one has beyond this brings little with it, and sometimes nothing desirable with it. What all of you should strive for is a competence, without which, Junius has said, no man can be happy. No man should be happy without it if it be within his reach. I urge all of you to save a part of your earnings these prosperous days and put it in savings banks at interest, or, better still, buy a home with it."

REVERENCE.

Reverence is a quality sadly lacking in the youth of to-day. There is prevailing an exaggerated idea of the "I'm as good as anybody, b'gosh!" sentiment. So you are "as good as anybody," son, if you make yourself so. But, being as good as anybody, you will not need to thrust that information on any one. Nor will you need to despise others. If you are really worthy of respect, you will not have to make an effort to exact respect. And it is a mistake to imagine that treating others with lack of respect elevates yourself. Respect will be paid to real worth by those whose opinions are worth the while. If your goodness does not meet appreciation by people of worthy character there is something the matter with your goodness. It would be well to make a personal inquiry and locate the trouble.

The habit of treating sacred subjects with levity is a bad one. It kills reverence in our hearts, and thus lowers our standards of goodness. We need to nourish high ideals of right, of goodness, of holiness or our characters are degraded. When reverence goes out greed, selfishness and inhumanity come in. Besides the wrong done to our natures when we fail, in reverence things held sacred, we do a grievous wrong to others. It is evil enough to lower our own standard of right, but when we cloud the sense of purity, of sacredness, in others it is doubly wrong. If we fail in ourselves to keep some ideal holy for our aspirations let us not drag the ideal of others in the dust under our feet.

BASEBALL AT ST. MICHAEL'S.

St. Michael's College will be represented on the diamond this year by one of the fastest college teams in Canada.

Of last year's team, Rosler, J. F. Kelley, Nixon, Quinn, Cunningham, Pickett and Dooley are available, while the new talent consists of Lynch, third baseman of the Scranton, Pa., State League team; Murphy, of Sandwich College; Dunn, of Holy Cross, and Burke, of the Pittston, Pa., team.

In the box will be found Burns, who twirled for the Fitchburg, Mass., High School team, and Riley, the crack twirler of the Middletown, Conn., State League team.

Behind the bat will be found Gorman and Nixon; Dooley will cover first base, J. F. Kelley second, Quinn short, and Lynch third. For the outfield there will be many aspirants. Rosler's record with the

famous Carbondale "Pats" last year, makes him a fixture in left field, while Murphy, Pickett, Cunningham, Ruddy and Burke will try for the other positions.

Senior League teams desiring practice matches before the opening of their respective leagues would do well to communicate with the secretary of the baseball team at once, as the schedule is now in preparation.

The season will open April 4th with a game against one of the strong city teams.

A MAGIC PILL.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmele's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

HEROIC FATHER PUETZ

(From The New York Independent.)

Father Puetz is the only Catholic priest on the Island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies. When the terrible explosion of the Soufriere volcano occurred last May this clergyman was at Kingstown, at the southern end of the island, beyond the zone of devastation by steam and mud and blistering ash. Many were killed in that eruption, scores survived only to suffer from burns and blows of falling stones, while hundreds were made homeless and driven to distant settlements for shelter and food, their cabins burned, their little gardens blighted in the rush of scalding sulphurous vapor, the mills and plantations where they had worked buried under a million tons of dust and scoria. The poor blacks were dazed with grief and pain, and they were in sorry need. The land was filled with the cry of the children.

HOPED TO SPEND HIS DECLIN- ING DAYS IN COMFORT IN HIS NATIVE LAND.

Now, Father Puetz is a quiet, modest, sunny man, who is pastor of so small a church that he has a task to keep his people together. The money received for his services was little, for, like all of the Antilles, St. Vincent is poor, the people in a few instances earning more than a quarter of a dollar a day for mechanic labor, and but 10 or 15 cents for work in the fields. Yet he had managed to save a penny here and twopenny there, because it was the hope of his life to go back to Germany, his old home, and see his friends and kin before he died. He had been separated from them for years, and as the pennies increased to shillings, and the shillings at awesome intervals grew to pounds he began to dream glad dreams of the day when he would actually set sail for the old country. His joy was near, for he had enough for his steamer passage, and, lacking a few shillings, for the expenses of the trip. In a few weeks he would be in Germany; he would sit at meat with the old friends; he would hear his native speech; he would see smiles of welcome on the remembered faces; he would breathe an air of freedom; he would throw care aside and for the first time in years he would have rest.

GAVE HIS LIFE'S EARNINGS FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

In the day of shaking and thunder and darkness he learned that 1,500 of the natives of the island had been slain, that the northern third of St. Vincent was a smoking desert, that thousands of survivors, some barely able to move or be moved, were retreating across the hills, a hungry, frightened army. Father Puetz went to the bank, drew out every penny of his savings and placed the sum in the hands of the officials. "Give this to the people who need," said he.

The ship that had so often taken him to Germany in his imagination slipped away in the night. The sun that should have risen among the lindens still rose above the palms. It was only the silent birds of the tropics that stirred in the leaves, not the singing lark and flute-throated starling. Instead of happy days, days of friendliness and cheer, the priest saw before him months of duty, months of hardship, years—perhaps a lifetime—of imprisonment in his exile. But there was no repining, no complaint. He went about his work with a smiling face. In the greater suffering of the people he forgot his own. His dreams had faded, from clouds had fallen, but a ray from heaven pierced the darkness on that day and lighted a halo on the head of Father Puetz.

THE DEMON, DYSPEPSIA.—In olden time it was a popular belief that demons moved invisibly through the ambient air, seeking to enter into men and trouble them. At the present day the demon, dyspepsia, is at large in the same way, seeking habitation in those who by careless or unwise living invite him. And once he enters a man it is difficult to dislodge him. He that finds himself so possessed should know that a valiant friend to do battle for him with the unseen foe is Parmele's Vegetable Pills, which are ever ready for the trial. When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Laven's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION. BUFFALO. GOLD MEDAL. AWARDED. Labatt's Ale and Porter. SURPASSING ALL COMPETITORS.

"BREAD THAT IS BREAD". Such is the opinion of the people that use TOMLIN'S. The Toronto Bakery. 420, 422, 424, 426 and 428 Bathurst St. Phone Park 653 and have one of our waggons call with a sample loaf. It only costs 5c.

OUR BRANDS. The O'Keefe Brewery Co. Limited. TORONTO.

Established 1856. Office and Yard FRONT ST., NEAR BATHURST Telephone No. 440. Office and Yard PRINCESS STREET DOCK Telephone No. 190. P. BURNS & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Coal and Wood. Head Office 38 King St. East. PHONE MAIN 131.

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO., Limited. MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED White Label Ale. Their other brands, which are very fine, are: INDIA SPECIAL, AMBER, JUBILEE, CROWN SPECIAL, XXX PORTER and HALF-AND-HALF. The above brands can be had at all first-class dealers.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS EPPS'S COCOA. An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in 4 lb. tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO. Ltd., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. EPPS'S COCOA GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

If you are Renting or working for someone else, why not get a farm of your own in New Ontario. For particulars write to HON. E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Toronto, Ont.

POPE IS IN GOOD HEALTH. Rome, March 9.—The Pope this morning received in audience Cardinal Perraud, Bishop of Autun, France, thus contradicting the alarming rumors which again had been circulated regarding the Pontiff's health. His Holiness, in the course of this morning's audience, said to Cardinal Perraud that he hoped the relations between France and the Holy See would continue to improve, for they were not so bad as the enemies of the church wished. The Pope during the afternoon received in separate audiences five Cardinals who are leaving Rome, now that the jubilee celebrations are over. He will receive tomorrow a delegation of British Catholics headed by the Duke of Norfolk.

Allen's Lung Balsam. The best Cough Medicine. ABSOLUTE SAFETY should be the first thought and must be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon its safety depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains no opium, and is prompt in cases of Croup, Colds, deep-seated Coughs. Try it now, and be convinced.

Empress Hotel. Corner of Yonge and Gould Streets TORONTO. Terms: \$1.50 per day. Graining in all its variety. Paper hang- ing w.c., etc. SOLICITS A TRIAL. OFFICES 161 QUEEN ST. WEST. RESIDENCE 3 D'ARCY Telephone Main 8776.

JAS. J. O'HEARN House and Sign Painting. Graining in all its variety. Paper hang- ing w.c., etc. SOLICITS A TRIAL. OFFICES 161 QUEEN ST. WEST. RESIDENCE 3 D'ARCY Telephone Main 8776.