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THE WAY OF THE CROSS.

Imposing Ceremony at St. Patrick's—Erection of the New Way of the Cross.

St. Patrick's Church presented an impressive spectacle on Good Friday night, the occasion being the erection of the new Stations of the Cross which have recently been received from Rome.

Concerning the Stations, our readers will be interested to know that they are a copy of what is said to be the best Way of the Cross ever painted, viz., that of Overbeck. They were copied by Petriglia, a painter of eminent merit in Rome, whose ability is attested by no less a personage than the Director of the Pope's museum and gallery of paintings.

For many years I have known Mr. Petriglia, the artist, and have also had the pleasure of appreciating his moral and artistic merits. Having seen his enlarged copies of Overbeck's Stations of the Cross, I find that for a very modest price, and in a very short time, he has accomplished a most praiseworthy work.

Father Leclair, formerly of St. Patrick's, but now vice-president of the Canadian College at Rome, directed the execution of the work and evinced much interest therein. Father Quinlivan received from Father Leclair the following certificate of Mr. Leitz, general director of the Pope's museum and galleries, in reference to Petriglia's work:—

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ROME'S VIEW OF MANNING.

The English Cardinal was Hinted by Bureaucrats—Pleaded for Ireland with Leo XIII.

The unclad biography of Cardinal Manning, by a Mr. Purcell, is looked upon here as a wicked deed, writes *Innominate*, the Rome correspondent of the New York Sun. It is the act of a traitor, of a madman or of a lover of scandal to drag his hero out into the public place in his dressing gown under the pretext of being exact and full.

What interests me is the Roman side of the literary adventure. The sensation which the biographer's revelations have made may be guessed. Cardinal Manning was not loved, he was feared. The Roman bureaucracy was afraid of his power, his straightforwardness, his modern democratic ideas. When he came among us the court trembled. He shared the lot of Cardinal Lavigerie, with whom he had traits in common. Whenever the unfoler of Africa appeared at the Propaganda, all, from the cardinal-prefect, disappeared, everyone trying to keep out of his way. He accepted neither combinations nor temporizing. The moderating wisdom of the office exasperated him. Bubbling over with ideas, his head full of plans, he demanded either that a new policy should be undertaken or some tradition broken with. His wrath when he was resisted was terrible. One day he met an ecclesiastic who opposed him at the doors of his apartments in the Hotel de Russel, where, surrounded by all his episcopal household, he poured on him a violent and impassioned objurgation. "You have betrayed me," he cried out in a voice like that of a patriarch of the desert "I turn you out." At another time, having reason to complain of a monsignor who had got away from him an altar shown at the Vatican exhibition of 1878, which he had intended for the cathedral of Carthage, he opened the door of the Pope's study, and pointing to the prelate who was on duty, shouted: "There, Holy Father, is a thief!"

Cardinal Manning had the same lack of reverence and capacity for compromise. Great men never love routine officials, just as courts do not love great men. The world of officials, ultra-scrupulous, orderly, attached to formulas and to statistics, this world without new horizons, fond of its case and its routine as are all bureaucracies, felt for the illustrious Englishman a deep aversion in which mingled hatred, contempt and admiration. It was worth while to listen to these writers of minutes describing the democrat of London, the champion of episcopal liberty, the great protector of the Irish, the friend of the poor, the initiator of a new political theory. To them he was a demagogue, a contemner of tradition, a disturber, a socialist, a revolutionist. The severe words, the cruel stories of Cardinal Manning, printed and spoiled by Mr. Purcell, will not change the views of our bureaucrats.

But if the Sixtus V. of England was not listened to by the congregations, he was the confidant of Pius IX. and of Leo XIII., who loved him, admired him, used him, as they loved, admired and made use of Cardinal Lavigerie. Whenever Leo XIII. studied a question, before coming to a definite conclusion he consulted the "grand old man" of Westminster. If he did not hearken to his sober, rough frankness he was sorry for it. But, at times, the interests of the Holy See did not fit in with the personal ideas of the cardinal, and then Rome acted according to its

own lights, for moral powers are always regulated by the laws of history and by reasons higher than passing contingencies. Therefore in the matter of Ireland Leo XIII. did not follow in everything the information and entreaties from the "moral king" of the Irish. With what ardor he defended that holy and noble cause! How he lashed the utilitarian bureaucracy! With what breadth of views did he mark out for the Pope the main lines of the new ecclesiastical policy! In his memorable report of 1883, a historical document of the first order, he said to Leo XIII.: "Give up the policy of concordats and nuncios; ally yourself with the people; let the bishops alone be your representatives and the informers of the Holy See." This was the central idea of his life, the dominating impulse in his mind. Thanks to this loyal openness of mind and of heart which Leo XIII. sought, for the Pope, like all truly

thoughts of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum" are borrowed from the English archbishop and from Cardinal Gibbons. I shall always remember the intellectual delight of Leo XIII. when he showed a trusty friend Cardinal Manning's letter, telling him of the impression it had made, and of the comments of the newspapers, and said: "Manning understands land helps me." The next day he sent the report to the Catholic journals for them to extract articles from it. It is this intimate working together of Leo XIII. and of the cardinal that has given the Papacy its social character. The greatness of the Pope will be the greatness of the cardinal. More free, committing only himself, living in a land open to all currents of thought, Manning has gone beyond Rome, which, we must never forget, is a moderating force. But in the social matter, Rome has followed close upon the democratic prophet, and this coincident action will have far-

part of the Narrator, and the Rev. Father Helfmann that of the Synagogue. This ceremony is one to be long remembered by the people of St. Gabriel.

On Holy Thursday Mass was chanted by the Rev. pastor, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The ceremonies were presided over by the Rev. T. F. Helfmann. Such perfect harmony reigned and such a strict observance to the rules, even in the minutest details, was observed, that in truth we may say it was an object lesson not to be forgotten.

On Good Friday, the ceremonies were faithfully observed as on the preceding day. The Mass of the pre-sanctified was celebrated by the indefatigable pastor, who took care to have the Passion again chanted, as on Palm Sunday, the part of the Narrator, however, being taken by the Rev. Father Sloan, S.J. The adoration of the Cross was most imposing. It was indeed a grand sight to see a choir of 60 surpliced boys advance

by the Rev. Fathers Filiatrault and Robillard, of St. Charles. For the first time has such solemnity been given to the chanting of Vespers, and we may rest assured that its remembrance will be lasting. This was followed by solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given by the Rev. Pastor, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Filiatrault and Robillard. The altar fairly groined beneath its load of sweet-smelling flowers and evergreens, so kindly presented by the ladies of the parish. God grant that he through whose efforts such solemnity was given may long reign over us.

EASTER. RECEIVED INTO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 6.—Chaplain Frederick W. Sherman, United States Navy, for some years a member of the

A PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

An Important Pronouncement by Cardinal Gibbons, Logue and Vaughan.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Cardinal Gibbons has given to the United Press an appeal signed by the American, Irish and English Cardinals in behalf of a permanent tribunal of arbitration. The appeal is the result of a joint conference, in which Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinals Logue and Cardinal Vaughan have for some time been engaged. It is as follows:—"We, the undersigned Cardinals, representatives of the Prince of Peace and of the Catholic Church in our respective countries, invite all who bear our voice to cooperate in the formation of a public opinion which shall demand the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as a rational substitute among the English speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war.

"We are well aware that such a project is beset with practical difficulties. We believe, that they will not prove to be insuperable if the desire to overcome them be genuine and general. Such a court existed for centuries when the nations of Christendom were united in one faith. And have we not seen nations appeal to that same court for its judgment in our own day?"

"The establishment of a permanent tribunal, composed of trusted representatives of each sovereign nation with power to nominate judges and umpires according to the nature of the disputes that arise, and a common acceptance of general principles, defining and limiting the jurisdiction and subject matter of such a tribunal, would create new guarantees for peace that could not fail to influence the whole of Christendom.

"Such an international court of arbitration, would form a keystone of a dome to be grafted into existing only after the ordinary sources of dispute had been exhausted. It would at least guarantee the outbreak of hostilities until reason and common sense had been fully proclaimed in the last word.

"This is a matter of which the constitution and procedure must be settled by governments. But as governments are becoming more and more identified with the aspirations and needs of the people, an appeal in the first instance must be addressed to the people.

"We do not hesitate on our part to lift our united voice and proclaim to all who are concerned to hearken to our counsel that it is a sign of Divine influence at work in their midst when a nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they be exercised any more in war; for it was written of a future time: 'Come ye that behold the work of the Lord, what wonders he hath done upon the earth, making wars to cease even to the end of the earth.'

"Others may base their appeal upon motives which touch your worldly interests, your prosperity, your world wide influence and authority in the affairs of men. The Catholic Church recognizes the legitimate love of such motives in the natural order, and blesses whatever tends to the real progress and elevation of the race. But our main ground of appeal rests upon the well known character and will of the Prince of Peace, the Living Founder, the Divine Head of Christendom. It was He who declared that love for the brotherhood is a second commandment like unto the first. It was He who announced to the people the reward of those who seek after peace and pursue it. 'Blessed,' said He, 'are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God.'

"We, therefore, earnestly invite all to unite with us in pressing their convictions and desires upon their respective Governments by means of petitions and such other means as are constitutional."

(Signed), JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, Archbishop of Baltimore. MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland. HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGHAN, Archbishop of Westminster.

AN EASTER BANQUET.

GIVEN TO THE SISTERS OF THE HOSPICE GAMBLEN.

A banquet was given the inmates of the Hospice Gamblen, corner St. Catherine and Fullum streets, on Easter Sunday, under the auspices of the parishes of the Sacred Heart, St. Mary's, St. Bridget's, St. Vincent de Paul and Hochelaga. This institution, which is now in existence over a year, is under the direction of the Sisters of Providence and is conducted upon the same lines as the work carried on by the Little Sisters of the Poor on the west side. Mr. Wilfride Lalonde and Rev. F. Gervais addressed a few remarks to the assembled guests on the occasion of the banquet, in which the speakers eulogized the good work of the worthy sisters and the benefits of the institution. The festivities were concluded by a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

ST. BRIDGET'S HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The statement of the St. Bridget's Night Refuge, St. Patrick's Parish, for the week ending Sunday last, shows that 473 persons were admitted—401 males and 72 females. The nationalities were: Irish, 283; French Canadians, 116; English, 51, and Scotch and other nationalities 23, whilst their religions were: Catholic, 414; Protestant, 59.



great men, was eager to know the truth. Leo XIII. shuddered, altered, modified the line of Rome's policy toward Ireland, and likewise changed the tone of his entire Pontifical government. It is treachery on Mr. Purcell's part to throw before the public the private observations of the cardinal. He will cause irritation, he will not explain anything. Before the fire-place, with their backs to the mantel, great men like to let themselves out. It is the digestion of the mind. When the man is witty and sarcastic he will forget himself, he will let slip biting words, he will talk of men's egotism and of their wit in the artistic and phrases that mark the orator and the satirist. Not being on the watch, he will exaggerate his own feelings and others' failings.

It is thus that Cardinal Manning has pronounced terrible judgments on the court of Rome without wishing to follow out his thought or his phrase to its completion. In this he resembles Cardinal Czaky, formerly nuncio at Paris, a conversationist as caustic as Rivaroli, as witty as Voltaire, as full of brilliant ideas as the Abbe Galiani. One of his intimate friends once said to me: "The Polish cardinal cannot keep down a bright saying: he will get himself disliked."

HOLY WEEK AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

Time and time again, since the completion of St. Gabriel's church, have we had occasion to remark the *ecce* given to the different imposing solemnities of our Holy Church. This year, however, for the first time, have the ceremonies of Holy Week been carried out in the sacred edifice. It will be remembered that the church was not open for services until the month of May of last year. The kind pastor, ever on the alert for the welfare of his people, resolved, so it has been evidenced, to leave nothing undone to render as attractive as possible those ceremonies of Holy Week which find their way so readily to the human heart, in which they stir up those sentiments which produce such salutary effects upon the soul. On Palm Sunday the Passion of Our Lord was sung for the first time in the history of the parish. The parts were taken by the Rev. Fathers O'Meara, Doherty and Helfmann, the Rev. Father O'Meara, who accompanied by deacon and sub-deacon, chanted the Holy Mass, taking the part of Christ, the Rev. Father Doherty the

reaching consequences in the history of ideas and facts. If Cardinal Manning had been a Roman, he would have been the Consalvi of Leo XIII. They would have quarrelled often, and would have always become reconciled in the presence of a great idea and a noble reform.

two by two to adore and reverently kiss the cross on which Our Saviour died. The members of the congregation, who filled the edifice to overflowing, advanced to the Communion rail to kiss the feet of the image of our Crucified. In the evening, at 7.30, after the Way of the Cross, an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. G. O'Byrne, S.J., of noted fame. He spoke for fully an hour on the different traits of the Passion, conjuring his hearers, whose hearts were ripe and rich with the fruits of the late Mission, to be ever faithful in their return of love to Him who deigned not to spare Himself for the salvation of all.

On Holy Saturday, at 7 a.m., the new fire was blessed by the pastor, Rev. W. O'Meara. This ceremony was followed by the chanting of the "Exultet" by the curate, Rev. T. F. Helfmann. The prophecies were then sung, alternately, by the pastor and curate after which took place the blessing of the baptismal font. Mass was then chanted by the Rev. Pastor, and the whole was brought to a close by the distribution of the Blessed Water.

Episcopal Church, resigned from the navy on Saturday and was on that day received into the Catholic Church by the Jesuit Fathers of Georgetown College in this city. He was confirmed yesterday by Cardinal Satolli. Mr. Sherman is married and is a son of Judge Sherman of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

The third American National Pilgrimage to Rome under the spiritual direction of the Fathers of Mercy of New York and organized by Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Throp, 412 Clearmont street, Brooklyn, will leave New York, according to an announcement recently made, by the Red Star Line Westerland, on Wednesday, July 19. The Rev. William Smith, S.P.M., will accompany the pilgrims.

ROBBED A PRIEST.

IBROS MOUNTAIN, Ont., April 6.—The house of Rev. Father Kunispasot, of St. Mary's Church, was raided by two masked burglars, who aroused the priest from his slumber and threatened to blow his head off if he did not produce his cash. Between \$200 and \$300 was secured.

THE Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, Bishop of the Catholic diocese of Buffalo, is seriously ill at his residence, and his physicians entertain but little hope of his recovery. The venerable prelate is about 70 years of age.