

The Papacy Never Dies.

At the present writing the question of choosing a successor to Leo XIII. in the Pontifical chair is of paramount importance. For this reason the traditional method of selecting a Pope is a topic of more than ordinary interest.

Popes may die, but the Papacy lives for ever. With temporal princes their succession may come to an end. Reigning families may become exhausted; dynasties have come and gone; but by divine right the line of the Papes will last till the end of the world. The methods of electing the successor of St. Peter have changed in the nineteen centuries that the Papes have reigned, but as soon as one is canonically elected he assumes unto himself all the prerogatives of the Papal Chair. There is no prince in all Christendom whose power is greater. The influence of the Vicar of Christ is not confined to any race or people. It is not exercised by force of arms, nor is it maintained through the civil power. His jurisdiction is over the hearts of 260,000,000, and his word is obeyed with far more alacrity and submission than is accorded to any other ruler in the world. He is the successor of the Prince of the Apostles. He holds to all the faithful the place of the Vicar of Christ, and they acknowledge his infallibility in matters of faith and morals. These facts alone give to the election of the Pope an importance that is not attributable to any other event in history.

In the first place, it is a condemned proposition to maintain that the laity have any strict right of suffrage in the election of the Pope. In ancient times the vote of the Roman clergy, cast in the presence of the faithful, was the elective power; but as the Papal dignity increased in wealth and splendor of temporal authority it often became an object of human ambition. For this reason it was deemed necessary to enact laws that definitely settled the mode of election. This was done by Symmachus in the year 499.

The history of the interference of civil princes in the election of the Papes fills many a dark chapter in the Papal records. It is the old story of the state, with its stronger power, laying its blighting hand on the liberties of the Church. It was not till 1059, under Nicholas II., that the Papacy was completely emancipated from any subjection to the Empire, and his successor, Gregory VII., the glorious Hildebrand, was the last Pope who ever informed the emperor of his election before proceeding to be consecrated and enthroned. The Third General Council of the Lateran (1179) confined the right to elect to the cardinals without reference to the rest of the Roman clergy or of the people, and required a two-thirds vote for a valid election.

The word conclave is of a little later origin. It originated in the custom of selecting a hall whose door could be securely fastened (cum clavi—with a key) behind the voting cardinals until they agreed by a two-thirds majority on a candidate. In some instances, where the stubborn electors held out, a diminishing quantity of food was served so as to hasten an agreement, and in one instance, where a year and one-half elapsed before a definite result was obtained, the roof was removed and the venerable fathers were left to the inclemencies of the weather until they came to a conclusion.

Any one may theoretically be elected Pope. He need not be a cardinal, nor even a priest. He need not be an Italian. Not a few persons of ignoble birth and of mean antecedents have been elected to the Papacy, which they have illustrated by their virtues or their learning. Sixtus V., 1585-1595, was a swineherd in his youth, and he repeatedly affirmed the fact when he was Pope. It was Sixtus V. of whom Queen Elizabeth of England said, when asked to marry, that she would offer her hand in marriage to no one but Sixtus, and he would not accept it. The present Cardinal Gotti's father was a stevedore. Almost every nationality has had a representative in the Chair of Peter, but for several centuries the Italians have kept the accession within their own nation, for the reason that the papedom has been a civil principality.

As soon as the Pope breathes his last the Cardinal Chamberlain takes possession of the Apostolic palace. He proceeds to the death chamber,

assures himself of, and instructs a notary to certify to, the fact that the Pope is really dead. Then the ring of the Fisherman is broken and the seal destroyed. The body is embalmed and carried in procession to the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in the Vatican Basilica, where it remains for three days, the feet protruding a little through an opening in the iron railing which encloses the chapel, that the faithful may approach and kiss the embroidered slipper. The nine days of funeral services are gone through with. During the last three days the services are performed about an elevated and magnificent catafalque. On each of these days five cardinals in turn give the absolution, and on the ninth day a funeral oration is pronounced. The body is reverently put into a cypress-wood coffin. This is put into a leaden case properly inscribed, and then all is placed in a wooden box covered with a red pall, and in this condition it is carried to the last resting-place, previously selected by the deceased.

On the tenth day the cardinals assemble in the forenoon, and the preparations are made for the Conclave. All the persons who are to remain in the Conclave—as prelates, custodians, attendants on the cardinals, physicians, barbers, masons—are passed in review and take an oath not to speak even among themselves of matters concerning the election. Every avenue leading to the Conclave, except the eight loopholes, is walled up by the masons; but one door is left so that it may be opened by the late coming cardinals or to let out any one who may be expelled, or who for any good reason may be obliged to go out. Any one who leaves cannot return. This only door has a combination lock, to be opened by the key of the principal marshal outside and of the Cardinal Chamberlain inside.

The food for the cardinals is introduced by a turn, so well known in convents of cloistered communities.

The next day, after Mass of the Holy Ghost, the balloting begins, and continues until some one receives the necessary two-thirds. The ballots are cast into a chalice on the altar.

There are now 63 cardinals in the Sacred College. Some may, on account of distance—as Cardinal Moran of Australia—or on account of age or infirmities, be prevented from being present. If they were all present it would require 42 votes to elect. It would seem from the present aspect of the Sacred College that a good many ballots may be taken before the requisite number is secured.

In the last Conclave Cardinal Pecci was so pre-eminently a leader that it took but one ballot practically to settle the question of his election. In all probability it will take more than one to settle the choice in the present Conclave. It is ordinarily very foolish to prophesy, but it is especially so when the subject matter of the prophecy is the outcome of the Conclave. There is an old Roman proverb which says, "He who enters the Conclave as Pope comes out of it as Cardinal."

It does not always happen that the verdict of the Cardinals ratifies that of public opinion or of the public press. In fact, the more prominent cardinals, who are well known to the world at large, are generally the leaders of parties, and are for that very reason the less likely to draw unto themselves the suffrages of two-thirds of the Sacred College. They are the ones who have positive characteristics and practically stand for definite policies, and for that reason they have awakened opposition to themselves. Moreover, leaders are not always necessary in the Papal Chair. Leo XIII. has been so pre-eminently an aggressive character, and his brilliant mind has illuminated so many departments of church work, and his organizing hand has co-ordinated so many church activities, that a quiet, placid, conservative man might easily maintain the status quo for many years to come. The meek and humble Cardinal Chiaramonti, who became Pius VII., was far better fitted to withstand the eagle-like aggressiveness of Napoleon the First than Cardinal Consalvi would have been, or a dominating spirit like Sixtus the Fifth would have been. If the latter were pitted against a Napoleon, there would have been wreck and ruin throughout the Church.

Moreover, in discussing the papabile, one is often deceived in the qualities of a cardinal's character. Cardinal Pecci was ranked among the liberals, and it was expected that he would establish a policy of agreement with the Italian Government; but the very first act of Leo XIII. was to affirm irrevocably the attitude of protest against the usurper who ruled in the civil principality of the Church. There is always a reserve in the ecclesiastical world in Rome that the outside world rarely penetrates, and conse-

quently it knows little of the great moving forces in the Sacred College. These things have been said in order that too much weight may not be placed on any conjectural list of would-be Papes. Still it is allowable to discuss the chances various candidates may have and the characteristics that would seem best fitted to the times and the difficulties before the Church.

The question of the Christian Democracy is one of the great burning problems. Socialism is a growing quantity in Germany and elsewhere. It can be met in the best way by diffusing a deep and widespread knowledge of the true socialistic principles among the people. Hence the Propaganda of Christian Democracy was instituted by Leo XIII. The next Pope must carry this work to its fullest perfection. The next Pope must be one who will extend a warm hand of greeting to the throngs who have been born amidst Protestantism and who now are as sheep without a shepherd. Organized Protestantism is fast going to pieces, and unless the next Pope opens wide the door of the Church to the wandering flocks they will be led away into poisonous pastures. The next Pope should have an intimate knowledge of the great English-speaking races, where the Church is as strong as it is anywhere else in the world. Leo frequently recognized the strength of Catholicism among the English-speaking people, and frequently affirmed that "America is the future." A mere nationalistic Pope, who would not be able to rise above the provincialism of his own race, would be, humanly speaking, a disaster. The next Pope should be one who would be able to open out the resources of truth and the wealth of religion that there is in the bosom of the church, and bid all nations come unto her especially those who are without a knowledge of God, to drink of the living fountains.

The names of Rampolla and Gotti and Sarfo and Ferrara are most frequently mentioned.

Cardinal Rampolla, the present Secretary of State, has been an alter ego of Leo, is in touch with his ideas, and is intimately acquainted with his most secret policies. He is, moreover, a man of profound piety and deep religious spirit. He may be depended on to carry out the projects of Leo XIII. in all their detail. Were he elected his reign would be in touch with progress.

Cardinal Gotti is a Carmelite, a man who has been trained to the religious life. All his life he has been a close student and a man of prayerful and devout spirit. He has held many high and responsible positions. In the pursuit of duty he has visited our western world; at one time was Delegate Apostolic to Brazil. Though he has not been in touch with high politics as some of his confreres in the College of Cardinals have been, still it is said that the Kaiser has expressed the greatest admiration for him and has given it out that he would be pleased if Cardinal Gotti was the one selected. Gotti has come from the very loins of the people, and if he were the next Pope it would be altogether likely that strong sympathies would be established between him and the common people. The many social questions that need the bold hand of religious leadership for their solution may find such vigorous treatment in Cardinal Gotti.

Cardinal Satolli is a profound theologian, having been most of his life a professor. He has, moreover, been in touch with life other than Italian, and he professes to love America very much. It is quite certain that his residence in this country has given him large knowledge of the great races of the world. Moreover he has been a close student of Leo, and he has absorbed not a little of his broad and comprehensive spirit.

But a truce to all these vain prognostications. When the door of the Conclave shuts behind the last cardinal, the intrigues of the world are shut out. There will be no vetoes from the civil power, for more than ever is the Church separated from the civil power, and more than ever is she in touch with the people. The Catholics of the world are able to contemplate the future with greater equanimity and with a larger hope than ever in the history of the Church.

In some few places the Church may be in sore straits, but never before has there been such world-wide loyalty to the See of Rome, or such

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"IMPERIAL LIMITED" TRIP WEEKLY
FAST SERVICE between Montreal and Vancouver, leaving Windsor St. at 11:40 a.m., SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS. Daily Trans-Continental Train at 9:40 a.m. next day.

ST. ANDREWS-BY-SEA Sleeping Car Service. Commencing June 25th, and every Tuesday and Friday thereafter, through sleepers leave Montreal, Windsor St. at 7:25 p.m., for St. Andrews, returning leave St. Andrews Mondays and Wednesdays, arriving Montreal 8:05 a.m. next day.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, Seaboard Etc. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Windsor St. 9 a.m., week days, 8 p.m. daily.

CITY TICKET and Telegraph Office, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

REGATTA-BELCEIL.

AUGUST 1st, 1903.

MONTREAL to BELCEIL and Ret. 70 Cts.

GOING DATES—P.M. Trains July 31, and all Trains August 1.

RETURN LIMIT—August 3.

"INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" daily at 9 a.m. at Toronto at 4:41 p.m., Hamilton 5:40 p.m., Niagara Falls Ont. 7:45 p.m., Buffalo 8:20 p.m., London 7:40 p.m., Detroit 9:30 p.m., Chicago 7:20 a.m. Elegant Cafe Service on above Train

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD and SEABOARD Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Lv. Bonaventure Station 8:00 a.m. week days, 8 p.m. daily.

SUBURBAN SERVICE TO PT. CLAIRE. Commencing Saturday, July 25, and each Saturday during the month of August, also on Thursday, July 31, and Monday, August 3rd, on account of Seawanhaka Cup Races, Train No. 29, leaving Montreal at 12:10 noon, will run through to Pt. Claire, stopping at intermediate stations. Returning, train will leave Pt. Claire at 12:53 p.m., arriving Montreal 1:24 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 127 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 & 461, and Bonaventure Station.

NOTICE.

The relations and creditors of the late James Court, during his lifetime, syndic of Montreal, are notified to attend at the office of L. Bedard, Notary, No. 47 St. Vincent street, Montreal, on Monday, 10th August, 1903, at 5 o'clock p.m., to assist at a family council to name a curator to the vacant succession of the said late James Court, who died "ab intestat," at Montreal.

Montreal, 30th July, 1903.
L. BEDARD, N. P.

profound enthusiasm for the advancement of religion. They who have assisted during the last few years at the great ceremonies of the Pontifical Jubilee, and have seen the multitudes from every race and country, and have realized that sensation of greatness and strength and energy that seemed latent in the throngs that filled the grandest Basilica on earth, and have witnessed the deep feeling of world-power and universal supremacy that possessed the hearts of the people, as the white phantom of the Pope passed along like an apparition, have no element in their vision of the future that proclaims anything but glorious success and increasing greatness for the Church of Christ.—Catholic World Magazine, August, 1903.

A SAD CALAMITY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 29.

On last Monday the priests from the different parishes in the diocese of Ottawa met at the University of Ottawa for their annual retreat. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel presided, and Rev. Father Hamon, S.J., was the preacher. In the evening, about half-past nine, when they separated to go to their respective rooms, Rev. Father G. Lyonnais proceeded to the third story, and mistaking the door that opens on the elevator for that of his room, he passed in and fell thirty feet down the shaft. The elevator door had been left unlocked and the lift was at the fourth story. His cries attracted the others, and he was taken out in a dying condition. Dr. Parent, who was summoned, confirmed the fact that the priest was dying. He was taken to the Water Street Hospital, where the Archbishop administered the last rites and where he soon after expired.

Father Lyonnais was born near Quebec in 1858, and was in his forty-fifth year. He made a brilliant course of studies at the Quebec Seminary, and there graduated in 1883. He was intended by his parents for the legal profession; but in 1888 he

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Ribbons That Sell Readily.

Grenadine Ribbon, 3 1/2 in. wide, choice colorings for Neckwear. Sale price, per yard.....14c

Fine Quality Silk Ribbon, raised patterns, 4 inches wide, colors cream, blue or pink. Sale price, per yard.....19c

Soft Silk Ribbon, plain colors, various shades, 4 inches wide. Sale price, per yard.....19c

Cheap Reading For Summer.

Appleton's Town and Country Library, in paper covers. Publisher's price 50c. Our price.....10c

TITLES: "A Beginner," by Rhoda Broughton. "Andrew Lebrun," by Frank Barrett. "Mrs. Musgrave," by Richard Marsh. "The Mermaid," by L. Dougall. "Romance of Jenny Holm," by Clark Russell.

"Chronicles of Martin Hewitt," by Arthur Morrison. "Master of Rathkelly," by Hawley Smart.

Occasions Where

Umbrellas Are Necessary

May and may not be numerous in the course of next month. It is always well to be prepared for any contingency though. Umbrellas, in price.

Men's Umbrellas, with union covering, steel rod and fancy handle. Sale price.....75c
Ladies' Gloria Silk Umbrella, steel rod, paragon frame, fancy handle, silver and gilt mountings. Sale price.....\$1.80

Many of the Smartest Afternoon Gowns Are Made of Voile

There are many different weaves represented in these stocks, but no value inferior to the undernoted:
All Wool Snowflake Colored Voiles (all flaked with white), in various colorings, 40 inches wide. Value 60c yard. Sale price.....39c

Black Grenadine at 34c

Like the cheaper and more expensive grades it is exceptionally good value. In a fine range of the newest stripes. Worth 50c yard. Sale price.....34c

Some of the Value Attractions in the Boy' Clothing Section.

Fine Quality Striped Percal Shirt Waists, fast color, sizes of collar from 12 to 14 inches. Sale prices.....74c and 81c
Sailor Blouse Suits, made of Navy Blue Duck, with white hair stripes, plain blue collar, trimmed with white braid, lanyard included. Sale price.....\$1.15

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal

Carpet Sale.

137 MADE-UP CARPETS in Brussels, Tapestry, Wilton and Axminster. RUGS, MATS, MATTRESSES, BEDS and BEDDING. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

THOMAS LIGGETT, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET

selected the Church as his vocation.

Since his ordination he has been connected with the diocese of Ottawa. The parish which he has had in charge last is that of St. Albert, in the County of Russell. On Sunday, as usual, he sang High Mass, and asked his parishioners to pray for him during the retreat. The end came, however, very unexpectedly, and a great gloom has been cast over the diocese on account of the tragic death of this young and promising priest. May his soul rest in peace.

BOATING ACCIDENTS

Invariably on Monday morning the daily press contains sad accounts of Sunday accidents under headings such as these: "Drowned in the River;" "Fatal Yachting Accident;" "Another Sad Drowning Case." In last Monday's morning paper we read of the drowning, in the St. Lawrence, of Thomas Starke, aged 40, father of four children, and Leon Risiere, aged 45, father of nine children. At about four in the afternoon the sudden gale that swept over the island of Montreal lashed the expanse of waters into fury and as a natural consequence the frail boat of the pleasure-seekers went down, carrying two to their death.

From Boucherville we learn of the narrow escape, on the same day, from a watery grave, of two well known heads of families of this city, who are spending the summer in that historic village. Were it not for timely aid of two courageous young men—Messrs. Carmel and Primeau, the former, only 13 years of age—who braved the storm and went to the assistance of the men clinging to their upturned boat, the result

would have plunged two other homes into mourning.

This is only the record for one week. Each Monday a like story has to be told. One week it is on Lake St. Louis, another at Bout de l'Île, another down the river, another above the rapids at Lachine, and so the list of fatalities goes on, each Sunday adding its quota of victims to the unfortunate catalogue. And yet people will persist in this "taking the air" on the river, in boats that are absolutely unfit to weather any kind of slight storm. It may be that they have a special confidence in their own ability to guide the frail vessel or in their experience as swimmers, or in their long years of acquaintance with the dangers of the flood; but when there is no necessity of such exposure, surely it is tempting Providence to take such risks.

While we feel most heartily for the poor widows and orphans whom these thoughtless excursions, with their fatal endings, fling upon a cold world, deprived of their natural protectors, we cannot but blame the spirit of adventure that drives men to so expose their lives on the waters. And, even were these repeated cases to act as salutary lessons in preventing others from doing likewise, we might feel that some good would come of such a great evil. But such is not the case. Next Sunday, as in the past, the rivers and lakes will be dotted with light skiffs with jolly, happy, thoughtless seekers after air and enjoyment. And what has taken place in the past is liable to happen in the future; yet not one of these people ever dreams that the Sunday excursion may be their last "outing" in this world. We wish that we could reach every citizen of Montreal with this warning; still we have no expectation that it will be heeded.

Social Movement In England For Catholic Boys.

BOYS' BRIGADE.—The interesting paper was the Conference of the Catholic Society at Liverpool by Fr. Ser, the founder of the Boys' Brigade. The problem of dealing with our Catholic boys who leave school has for a greatly perplexed Catholic workers. Numberless have been made by means of ties and social clubs kinds to attract the boys them in touch with the results have been encouraging. Within the years, however, there has been endeavor to adopt the known as the Boys' Brigade amongst Catholic boys, who have already tried found their efforts so unsuccessful that others may glad to have their attention to it. Although the brigade has been working in London where for the past several surprising how little is it. One cannot help regret that a large number of are aware of its existence misunderstand its scope of its promoters. They are very grateful to the Truth Society for affording excellent opportunity of fore the notice of the members of this Conference of the Catholic Boys' stating clearly what it is, indicating what it has past and what it hopes can do, in the future, in the encouragement, and which it merits.

AFTER LEAVING SCHOOL begin with, nobody will deny the urgent necessity for some effective means with the great leakage of Catholic boys, who are tinnally going on in our amongst our boys as so leave school. Priests spare no effort to keep Catholic schools. For thirty years Catholics have almost intolerable burden that our Catholic children have a Catholic education. Catholic elementary schools yet we have so far made effort to keep them in the Church when they are at the most dangerous lives from a religious point. One sometimes is almost ask whether it does not be throwing away years of our elementary schools, of effort on our part to children when they leave portion of the children through our elementary main faithful to the practice of religion? There is a method of testing the any priest who has an school go through his r ascertain how many children left the school during the years, and what proportion he can definitely point out still practising Catholics of such a test are simple. It would seem, as far as goes, that from 50 to 60 of the children upon whom time, labor, and money expended become negligible.

SOME STATISTICS. Some actual figures taken from schools to show not overstating my rate as far as boys are. In a large school of about 100 in a very poor district have left since the year 1901. There is no brighter confraternity for boys mission. The priest in point definitely to only boys who have left as any sense in touch with and of these 12 no less members of a company in the neighborhood another school of 200 in district there has been