The Catholic Record

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ed and recommended by the Archbis to, Kingston, Ottawa and St. Boniface of London, Hamilton, Peterborough, arg, N. Y., and the clergy throughou

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Apostolic Delegation
Ottawa, June 13th, 19 Mr. Thomas Coffey Ottawa, June 13th, 1905.
My Dear Sir-Since coming to Canada I have been a reader of your paper. I have noted with satisfaction that it is directed with intelligence and ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a strong Catholic spirit. It strenuously defends Catholic spirit, It strenuously defends Catholic spirit, and stands firmly by the feachings and authority of the Church, at the same time promoting the best interests of the country. Following these lines it has done a great deal of good for the welfare of religion and country, and it syll do more and more, as its wholesome influence teaches more Catholic homes. I therefore, earn-satly recommend it to Catholic families. With my blassing on your work, and best wishes for its constance success.

Yours very sincerely in Christ,
DOMATUS, Arc. abishop of Ephesius,
Apostolic Delegate
University of Ottawa.
Ottawa. Greade March with Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

Mr. Thomas Coffey:
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your stimable paper the Carnolle Record, and congratiate you upon the manner in which it is published to make and form are both good; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful. Blessing you and wishing you success, believe me to remain.

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.

† D. Falconio, Arch. of Larissa, Apos. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1918

THE RECENT DUBLIN RIOTS That a strike of the Dublin trans port workers was attended with rioting in which one man was killed and many people injured was duly reported in our newspapers. But that sympathetic strikes occurred in England which threatened to develop into a general strike that would paralyse English commerce, caused no little astonishment in this over sea Dominion. Reynolds's Newspaper, the great labor organ of England, throws a light on the situation that makes it easier to understand.

Larkin, the organizer of the Irish transport workers, was arrested for using some strong language and a meeting of the strikers which was to have been held on Sunday was pro claimed by the police.

Such autocratic conduct, says Rey nolds's naturally incensed the strikers and on the Saturday night troubl commenced. Who struck the first blow we cannot say, but we can say from the published accounts, from all sources, that the police immedia tely acted as if they were there to repress, with the most brutal and cow ardly measures at their command, every citizen who came their way By ten o'clock on the Saturday night over two hundred injured were ad mitted to the city hospitals. The following day, Sunday, matters were even worse, and on Monday the riots continued. Houses were wrecked, by the police. Hundreds of people re injured, by the police, and one man died as a result of injuries received. Women returning from Mass with Prayer Books in their hands were grossly assaulted, by the police. Little children were thrashed, by the One girl in her teens was dragged through the streets by the hair of her head and beaten, by the Women were dragged out of their beds and beaten while lying nearly naked, by the police. All made and these charges have been repeated by reliable people.

At the inquest on the unfortunate victim of police brutality a witness swore that there was no disturbance until a force of forty or fifty police made a baton charge.

"I saw Nolan (the deceased) getting away as fast as he could. Then he was struck with a blow from baton of a policeman, and fell to the ground. As he fell five Dublin Metropolitan policemen and two Royal Constabulary struck When he tried to get on his knees he was beaten again.

Commenting, Reynolds's says, "some one should be charged with murder for this." and thus continues:

Mr. Handel Booth, M. P., also offers convincing testimony as to the abso-lute, pitiless brutality of the mer should be the keepers of the peace. He says that the police gave no warning before charging the crowd—which was a perfectly peace-ful one. Nothing had been done or said to irritate the police, but in three cases which came under his personal observation they knocked down and then kicked them whilst they lay helpless on the paving stones. "The whole proceedings were monstrous and unnecessary." the correspondent of the most reactionary Tory newseaper in London says that "the police deliberately waited for runaways and clubbed them as they ran." It is almost un-believable. It simply takes one's breath away. To think that trained, disciplined men, employed as servants of the community, paid and clothed from funds collected in part from their victims-who are theory their masters - should run amuck in this fashion and act the part of wild men.

Decent Canadians will endorse the English labor organ's trenchant reference to Carson :

"That the contemptible Carson crusade has been responsible for much of the present state of feeling in Ireland, everyone must admit, but it will be of no use to waste too much recrimination upon that."

The impression made by this des erate mountebank is evidently in direct proportion to the distance from the scene of his cowardly antics His appeal to bigotry will meet with little response in the well-informed ranks of English labor. Says Rev nolds's again: The Trade Union Congress took

wise and necessary step when it sent members to investigate matters in Dublin, and we must compliment the Congress upon the stand it has taken on this matter. How deeply the delegates felt on the subject may be gathered from the speech of Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, who cannot be accused of recklessness in his use of words on ordinary occasions. But on this occasion Mr. Smillie moved to threaten such repression of strikers become general, force will have to be met with force. We deplore such sentiments. We hope Mr. Smillie will not repeat them, but we give them as an indication of responsible Trade Union leaders are feeling at the present moment. that feeling will grow unless Trade Unionists are assured excesses as we have outlined are not

brutal and shameful facts. "Meet force with force"; yes, this is deplorable language for a responsible labor leader to use. It should be left to the irresponsible "loyalists" of

to be repeated. We demand that an inquiry be held at once, and every

fort be made to bring out the whole

Ulster. That the Dublin trouble aroused such intense indignation in England as to cause formidable sympathetic strikes, and that a general strike with disastrous consequences was narrowly averted, is of the deepest signifiance. It will serve to bring home to those English Unionists who have given half-hearted and half ashamed countenance to Carsonism, that the shameless campaign is futile and dangerous.

LOYALTY OR EFFRONTERY !

Speaking at Durham Sir Edward

Carson used this emphatic language "It is the duty of any high minded oyal Prime Minister to save the King rom being brought into this vortex and to tell His Majesty, I am not go ing to be a party to having your name bandied about. However conscientiously you may act, and whatever course you may decide to take, I will life: put you upon the only sure ground know of-I will advise you to appeal to your people!

If his opposition to the enactment of the Home Rule Bill into law were based on the contention that the people of the United Kingdom had not yet given a definite mandate therefor, Sir Edward's pronouncement would be entitled to some respect.

However, he is reported as immediately adding:

"Our passionate longing is for peace and for citizenship with you Englishmen," continued Sir Edward Carson. "Even if that is filched from us, we will get it back in future. We will never acknowledge ourselves citizens of a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin.

And he had already definitely stated that if twenty general elections went against them the Ulster irreconcilables would never submit to a Nationalist Parliament in Dub-

The transparent dishonesty and cool effrontery of this fomentor of discord and rebellion is not complimentary to that section of the British electorate which he hopes to in-

A high-minded and loval Prime Minister would advise the king to appeal to the people.

And then ?

The high-minded and loyal king of North East Ulster would accept the verdict of the people if it were in his favor; otherwise, never!

To force a general election before the passage of Home Rule is the last throw of this ruined gamester.

The Toronto Star, referring to the fiery English labor agitator, Tom Mann, who recently derided the Church and belittled the king at Windsor. Ontario, institutss the following per tinent comparison:

He was, not long since, convicted of treason for counselling soldiers not to act against strikers. After a brief imprisonment he was pardoned But, after all, was his treason equal to that of Sir Edward Carson, who organizes civil war, who preaches rebellion, who openly boasts that he has a score of British Generals to lead an army of 100,000 men in rebellion against both King and Parlia ment. With Carson at large it will never again be possible to charge treason against either labor leaders or Irish Nationalists.

Sending Tom Mann to prison for appealing to soldiers to refuse to shoot down strikers, and lionizing Sir Edward Carson as an ultra-loyalist for inflaming the passions of Ulster Orangemen to the point of armed resistence to the soldiers of the King, is having its inevitable effect on popular regard for law, order and authority.

The other day this despatch ap peared in the press:

A labor leader in a letter to th press to-day warns the public that the chiefs of the labor party are finding it harder to control their follow ers who favor physical violence in face of the threats being made in Ulster of forcible resistance to Home

Evidently the powers that be realize that arrest and prosecution would only make of Carson a hero and martyr in the eyes of his misguided followers. Consequently the authorities consider it wiser to leave the loyalist rebel to the severer and more effective punishment that will be meted out to him by the sober judgment of sane Englishmen.

THE CONSECRATION OF DR. O'BRIEN

On the announcement of the sel ection of Dr. O'Brien to fill the see of Peterborough we paid our tribute to the sterling qualities and priestly virtues that made that selection one that for many reasons was hailed with joy by all Ontario. In other columns of this issue will be found an account of the magnificent demon stration of Catholicity that attended his consecration. The occasion was marked by special manifestations of good will and esteem, which prove that Bishop O'Brien is one of those rare exceptions to the general rule that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country and amongst his own people.

From the Peterborough Examine we take the following appreciation of the newly consecrated Bishop, as his Protestant fellow-citizens have known him as a man, a citizen and a priest. The appreciation is just, the praise and good-will well merited. We quote from the local paper because it so well expresses our own sentiments and also because, owned and edited by Protestants, it speaks with authority for those who have known the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien during the whole thirty-nine years of his The Examiner, in extending its

cordial congratulations to Right Reverend Bishop O'Brien, on the occasion of his consecration to the episco pate of the diocese of Peterborough has ample warrant, on many grounds. First, civic patriotism suggests conratulation that a Peterborough boy. porn amongst us, bred and amongst us, should have shown qualities of manhood, mind and char cter that commended his selection for the highest ecclesiastical dignity and responsibility, save one, in Canada. It is another subject of congratulation that, from a fellow citizen's point of view, the choice of Rev. Dr. O'Brien is a good and fitting one. Apart altogether from the confical judgment in his selection, we can all agree that in the matter of broad, interested and willing citizenship, he is worthy the position; that in the matter of his broad sympathy and love-inspired zeal for the physical and moral welfare of his fellow men; that, in the matter of scholarship and culture; in the matter of eminent evidence of his piety, zeal and democratic Christiannood, and devoted recognition and effective discharge of the responsibilities of the priestly office; that, in fine, in all the essentials that suggest to the lay mind conspicuous elements of merit, the mantle of Elijah—the Episcopal purple—fell upon worthy shoulders when it descended upon Dr. O'Brien. To those of other communions the keynote of his conception of episcopal administration has a wholesome and welcome sound—at a time when irritating notes of discord and strife are heard all about us. "If we cannot be one on religious

grounds, can we not be united in sympathy and affection, and in the spirit of fraternity? To promote peace and harmony will, I hope, be the keynote of my administration, and I hope all will co-operate with

Reference to Dr. O'Brien at any time during the past ten years was certain to provide the stranger with in the gates of Peterborough with eloquent testimony as to the effectiveness of his whole souled temperance work. To the outstanding effects of Dr. O'Brien's zeal, tempered by prudence, sympathy and consistent hard work, the Examiner thus

refers " It is another subject of congratulation that the great work, the beneficent effects achieved by Rev. Dr. O'Brien as a simple priest in the promotion of temperance and total abstinence in this city will be repeated

regard alone made him worthy of eing a Bishop. A thoughtful and observant citizen, in speaking of Rev O'Brien's work in this regard said that he had done more in pro moting individual sobriety, restoring erring sons and husbands to mothers and wives — 'clothed and in their right mind'—in converting the al hopeless victims of strong drink from human wrecks to indus trious, wage-earning and home-sus taining citizens, than all other cleri cal agencies in the city."

To His Lordship the new Bishop of Peterborough the CATHOLIC RECORD extends its heartiest congratulations. and with the Catholics of Canada and the people all creeds in Peterborough, joins in the earnest prayer ad multos annos.

OUR LORD (GOD) THE POPE

In the RECORD'S 150,000 readers there is not one who would not be shocked on hearing or reading the above title if applied seriously to the Pope. Startling and shocking as the charge is, however, some of our readers will recognize an old acquaintance. Father Sydney Smith, S. J., has dealt fully with it together with a wholh series of similar "proofs" that Catholics deify the

Traditional Protestant misrepre entation of the Catholic Church centred particularly around the Pope. The Pope is the Man of Sin, The Scarlet Woman, the Beast, Antichrist. Catholics regard the Pope as Divine and openly call him God. Of course a great deal of this absurd misrepresentation is now discarded and discredited by the mass of wellinformed Protestants : but there is always a certain number as credu lous as their forbears, and a certain number of others who pander to their prejudices and play upon their credulity.

If we Catholics regard the Pope as God and call him Our Lord God the Pope, is it not an astonishing thing that we ourselves never knew any thing about it until our Protestan friends pointed it out?

A Protestant correspondent writes giving chapter and verse to show that Catholics call the Head of the Church, "Our Lord God the Pope." Extrav. Joannis xxii. tit. xiv. gloss cap. 4.

Whether or not he understood the reference is another matter. The expression is found, however, under the following circumstances. Pope John XXII. in a decretal letter condemned a doctrine which exaggerated the counsel of evangelical poverty to the point of heresy. This decretal is incorporated as Title XIV. into the Extravagantes Joannis XXII., a collection of Papal Letters which finds a place in the Corpus Juris. With these letters, which are authentic and authoritative, is bound up a commentary or gloss. It is in this valued though unauthoritative commentary that the expression is found:

"To deny that Our Lord God the Pope has power to decree as he has

decreed, would be deemed heretical.' This is the sole and only place where such a style occurs. It is manifest, therefore, that the word God was introduced into the text by inadvertence. Dominus Noster (our Lord) suggested to the scribe or printer, the very familiar Dominus Deus Noster, (our Lord God) which he had written or set up hundreds of times. The insertion of the word Deus (God) adds absolutely nothing to the sense of the statement; its omission leaves the statement its full force and meaning. That the obvious blunder was found uncorrected in a temperament and mentality that later edition (1582) is of no importance save to those who are satisfied the English speaking world. with puerile arguments based on trivial reasons. We may then, so far as this particular charge goes, "thank God" with Eudaemon Joannes, "that adversaries so sagacious in their investigations and so malignant in their calumnies, have not succeeded in finding anything more serious than the mishap of some one of our printers, who added a word, which as it is so often joined to the words, Dominus noster, could easily mislead him.'

If Catholics wished to resort to facts undisputed and indisputable, they could make a very effective retort. The sale of a copy of the that he represented. 'Wicked Bible" a few years ago made as is responsible for the absurd that we have been considering. The Anglican Authorized Version, printed and the assignees of John Bill. It is

copy of this edition is kept in the British Museum Library.

In 1658 an edition of the same uthorized version was issued by John Field, one of the Parliament printers. In Romans vi. 13, we read yield not your members as instruments of righteousness"; and in I Cor. vi. 9 we are asked: "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the Kingdom of heaven?"

Errata like these in parts of the Bible so frequently used could not long escape detection, and accordingly the volumes containing them, instead of being employed as copy in setting up the type for subsequent editions, have been preserved only as interest ing curiosities. An erratum in an edition of an obscure passage in the Corpus Juris, was far more likely to escape notice, and so to be reproduced in a subsequent edition or two, and this is what happened.

In Disraeli's Curiosities of Litera ture, III., p. 430, is the following observation

"It (the erratum in 1 Cor. vi. 9 served as the foundation of a danger ous doctrine, for many libertines urged the text from this corrupt Bible against the reproofs of divine.

This observation of Disraeli's may be far fetched and have little foundation in fact. But if Catholic controversialists were as unscrupulous and appealed to as credulous and prejudiced a class as those who make the charge based on "Our Lord (God) the Pope," they might find here ready to hand the material for making quite as effectively similar accusations.

However, we are very glad that Catholic controversialist, if one could be found so unfair, so dishonest and so silly as to use such methods could find amongst his co - reigionists no class of readers so warped by prejudice as to give him a serious hearing.

CLERICAL CRIMINALS

The references of the reputable press to the unfortunate German priest whose shocking crime in New York was the most startling item in

their news columns, showed that sanity and decency govern their editorial utterances. A correspondent from Chatham, N. B., sent us a copy of an anæmic semi weekly containing an editorial written by a shallow and grossly irreverent sceptic, who makes the crime of this priest (whether insane or flendishly criminal we do not yet know) the pretext for an attack on religion and

clergymen. The Mail and Empire says:

"No one but a lunatic would sup ose that the relationship of these lends to any church was anything out accidental.

Precisely. No sane or decent per son will use such exceptional in cidents in religious controversy And it is useless to argue with the other kind.

THE DELEGATE AT PETER

BOROUGH Apart from the great religious event, the consecration of Peterborough's new bishop, the visit of His Excellency the Apostolic Dele gate to the thriving capital of midland Ontario, was in many respects memorable and significant. Monsignor Stagni spent several years in the ministry in England, and was, therefore, even before his appointment to Canada, familiar with the characterize broadly all the people of He speaks the language fluently, but with the soft foreign accent of the

educated and cultured Italian. The robust Catholicity that found expression in the magnificent reception tendered to the delegate on his arrival in the city must have impressed him with the vigorous faith of Ontario Catholics. Not less gratifying must have been the address of civic welcome presented by Mayor Bradburn and the City Council; and the multitude of people who taxed controversy as dishonest, based on the distinguished prelate's physical endurance in their manifestation of respect, esteem and reverence for all

The good-will, the spirit of religion, all readers of the newspapers fam- the varied manifestations of real evidence on every side and representative of the Holy Father an "Wicked Bible" is an edition of the impression of the people of Peterborough and of Ontario, that will be as

"Thou shalt commit adultery." A and are at one with them on broad ethical standards and Christian

If last week's memorable event around which centred so many evidences of the facts to which we allude, serves to illustrate the wisdom, prudence and patriotism of the religious spirit which made such evidences possible, then Peterborough will have furnished an effective and useful object-lesson in peace, goodwill and broad Christian charity.

> MORE REPRESENTATION It seems to us that the Catholics

of the Province of Nova Scotia should secure a more adequate representation on the Bench. That Catholics of that province, comprising about one-third of the population, should have but one judge out of seven is a mystery which we do not attempt to solve. We may, however, hazard the remark that this condition is due to either the inadvertence or apathy of our brethren. Religion has no part in this anomaly, for Nova Scotia is free from the dissensions that so often embitter social relations in a few sections of the Dominion. The home of the virile Canadianism, that abhore animosities on account of religious belief, it cherishes as its most valuable asset—the disposition to accord justice to all its citizens. And hence we are confident that representation on the Bench commensurate with our numbers would be welcomed by Nova Scotians. We hope that at the next opportunity, which, according to rumor, will present itself at no distant date, a gentleman qualified in every way will be called by the Government to display as one of the judges of Nova Scotia the legal acumen and knowledge which have placed him in the fore front of his profession.

CATHOLIC LEAKAGE

Our estimable contemporary, the Forthnightly Review, has been spilling much ink endeavoring to determine the why and wherefore of leakage from Catholicism amongst its adherents in the United States and Canada. Were it not for the loss thus sustained, the Review maintains we would have closed the last century with 30,000,000 Catholics instead of a little better than 10,000,000. And the path of apostasy, in the writer's opinion, has been by way of the English language. There can be no room for doubt

that the English language is responsible for some of this leakage. It is for all practical purposes a Protestant language. It avails nothing to argue that Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, Lingard, Newman, Chesterson and Macauley are not Protestant authors. "The fact is," as noted by the London Tablet. "that in the present day English literature. like the English people whose mind it reflects, remains, and will remain predominantly Protestant." The man in the street does not read the masters of the language. And the novels, magazines and newspapers that he does read are Protestant to the core.

But in our opinion there is another reason not touched upon by the Review, which accounts for no small proportion of our losses. Originally the English-speaking Catholic immigration was almost entirely Irish. Now although they brought with them the strong faith of Irelandthat faith that had been tested in the crucible of suffering, and had outlived three centuries of persecution-they were but poorly equipped to give reasons for the faith that was in them. It must be remembered that only a period of less than twenty years intervened between Catholic emancipation and the great famine exodus. Twenty years s scarcely sufficient to undo the work of three hundred years during which it was a crime to practice the Catholic religion, and schools of any kind were declared illegal. Hence although these Irish Catholic immigrants had the faith themselves they were but ill equipped to impart it to others. Priests were few. The Irish Church had its work cut out for it at home. The stream of foreign missionaries from its shores had not yet begun. And so these exiles from Erin went unshepherded. iliar with just such an inadvertence Christian charity that were in They kept the faith themselves, but their children knew charge, made with a show of learning, all the time could not fail to give the but little of it, and without priests and the sacraments gradually drifted away, entered into mixed marriages, and soon were to be found in London in 1631, by Robert Barclay | deep and lasting as it was favorable. at the Methodist meeting house. While Catholics form but a minority And so to day we find bearers of so nick named because in Exodus of the population of this province, grand old Catholic names belonging temporary remedies adopted being authority in a greatly widened field of influence. His great work in this decommandment is made to read great fundamental Christian truths, sect. They can hardly be called be expressed about sixty years later

apostates. They did not deny the faith. They never knew it. It is the greatest tragedy of the exodus of the Celt. Had the Irish people accepted the Reformation they might have lived and died in the home land. Tyrannical laws, begotten of hatred of their faith, drove them to seek a home under other skies only to lose that for which they had given up home and country. For us Cath. olics it is the saddest chapter in Ireland's history of sorrows.

This is, in our opinion, the chief cause of the leakage amongst English-speaking Catholics in America. If it is due principally to the use of a Protestant language how is it that there has been little or no leakage in Ireland? COLUMBA

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A NOTE in the RECORD a few weeks ago with reference to the great dome of St. Peter's, Rome, recalled to mind some notes we had made several years ago as to its erection and the means that have been taken from time to time to ensure its preservation and stability. This dome, like the cathedral itself, is, as it is perhaps unnecesary to repeat, the largest in the world. The edifice had been the work of many pontificates, and in its completed state was the crowning glory of the later Middle Ages. In its erection the greatest artists and artificers in the world had had a hand, and in the fashioning of its dome the stupendous genius of a Michael Angelo had found the fruition of achievement, so that, to this day, despite revolution and apostasy, and the everwidening circle of civilization, St. Peter's remains the world's greatest temple, and the instinctive shrine of Christendom.

As was stated in the note referred to, the dome of St. Peter's was begun on Friday, July 15th, 1588, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon; its first block of travertine was placed in position four hours later, and in the short space of twenty-two months, according to Ranke, the whole was finished, the leaden covering to the roof alone excepted. Six hundred men, constantly at work night and day, were necessary to effect this and it required the combined genius and determination of Sixtus V. and Michael Angelo to so direct their labors as to compress into that period what would otherwise have been the work of vears. The remarkable character of this achievement may be estimated from the following figures: circumference of the piers on which the dome rests, 282 ft. Diameter of the copula, 1411 ft.; circumference, 423 ft. Height of arches on which it rests, from the pavement, 146 ft. Height of lower edge of dome, 1711 ft. Total height to summit of lantern, 446 ft. "Perhaps the greatest promise ever made to art." says Cardinal Wiseman, "was here. Angelo is said to have declared that he would raise the Pantheon up into the skies. These dimensions show how he kept his word."

"THERE IS A popular idea current," to quote Wiseman further, "that Michael Angelo made the huge piers, on which the dome rests, so exactly proportioned to the weight they had to bear, that he even made a dving request that they should never be touched; that they were afterwards perforated to make some staircases and niches, and that the consequence was that the whole dome was threatened with ruin." This tradition may have overstated the case, but precautions were taken subsequently, nevertheless, to guard against such a contingency. Immensely deep wells were sunk at their base and filled with Roman concrete, (which is regarded as the strongest in the world), so as to give additional support. Thus fortified. the indestructible character of the dome seemed to be forever assured. and for a hundred years no occasion to doubt this arose. But, in 1681, it was observed that there were numerous cracks in various directions through the copula, and blame was thrown upon Bernini, the Papal architect of that period, who was accused of having made the dangerous staircases and niches in the piers referred to by Cardinal Wiseman. Plans of an earlier date, however, were produced, on which these alterations were marked, thus disproving the charge that Bernini was responsible for them. The cracks, moreover, were regarded as of no significance. But they went on increasing, and the