

UNDECEPTE

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CHURCH MUSIC

The Roman correspondent of the New York "Freeman's Journal" writes:—I am very glad to be able to fulfill the promise I made some months ago about giving an important item of news concerning the subject of church music. Previous letters on the subject will have served to explain the position of the church with regard to the two systems of Plain Chant at present in vogue. The Ratisbon for a long time enjoyed special privileges from the Holy See, while the Solesmes had not until recently become very widely known. With the expiration of the thirty years' privilege granted to the Ratisbon publishers, both methods stand on equal terms, and each must depend on its intrinsic merits for a wider dissemination until such time as the Congregation of Rites or the Holy Father himself pronounces authoritatively on the matter. All discussion is now happily ended forever by the publication of the following very important brief, which the Holy Father has just sent to Abbot Delatte of Solesmes: To Our Beloved Son, Paul Delatte, O.S.B., Abbot of Solesmes—Leo XIII. Pope:

Beloved Son, health and the Apostolic Blessing. We have been cognizant of, and already praised, the intelligent labor performed by you for the knowledge of those sacred chants which tradition says are to be ascribed to Gregory the Great. For the same reason we cannot but praise your industrious and persevering efforts in collecting and publishing the ancient documents which bear on the question. The fruits of your labors are before us in the many volumes which you have sent us from time to time, and which we have very greatly welcomed. These, as we learn, have now a wide diffusion and are admitted to daily use in many ways. The highest praise is to be given to all efforts to throw light and importance on this hitherto and help- lessly neglected branch of the history of the most holy rites—not only on account of the ability and industry expended, but more on account of the impulse they give to divine worship. For the Gregorian melodies have been most wisely and sagaciously devised to illustrate the words to which they are set; and they are imbued, when skillfully used, with a great power to kindle a wonderful solemnity and sweetness, which are well calculated to excite devout feelings and salutary thoughts in the breasts of all hearers. Let all, therefore, and especially both branches of the clergy, who feel that they care for nothing but the study or practice of Plain Chant, work vigorously and freely according to their respective powers. When mutual charity is observed and due regard paid to the obedience and show to the extent of the studies of many different persons on the same matter are destined to effect much as your studies up to date have done. In pledge of our paternal benevolence, Beloved Son, we grant the most loving-ly in the Lord the Apostolic Blessing to your companions. Given at Rome at St. Peter's, on the twenty-seventh day of May in the year MDCCCCI, the twenty-fourth of Our Pontificate.

In my previous letter on this subject I did my best to emphasize the fact that to-day no particular method of Plain Chant enjoys special privileges. The above brief is a most eloquent confirmation of this. Another great step toward the popularization of the true Plain Chant, which is that of Solesmes, will be taken next November, when the illustrious Father Hartmann—who has already made a worldwide reputation by his two oratorios, "San Pietro" and "Francesco"—inaugurates his School of Sacred Music in the Eternal City. Next year we shall, in all probability, learn that the Holy Father has appointed an international commission to examine the question thoroughly.

Catholic News Notes.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE.—A more edifying sight could scarcely be conceived than the Corpus Christi celebration and solemn procession of the men's branch of the Peoples' Educational League at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on Sunday evening. The vast Cathedral was jammed from chancel to doors with men representatives of the devotion to the Blessed Sacrament in all the principal parishes of the city. The congregational singing of the hymns, "Jesus, My Lord, My God, My All," in the beginning, and "Holy God, We Praise Thy Name," at the end, was inspiring and a clear proof that the time is not far distant when the great body of the people, both men and women, will be able to sing by themselves all the principal offices of the Church. Seven hundred men took part in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament. It filled all the aisles of the Cathedral. The Most Rev. Archbishop carried the Blessed Sacrament first to the Holy Family altar, then to the altar of the Sacred Heart, and finally to the main altar, giving Benediction at each one.

A MONSTER PROCESSION.—The Manchester White-Friday procession of 1901 has come and gone, and once again it has been proclaimed by all classes an unequalled success. And so it was, notwithstanding the absence of the Holy Name parish, already explained in these columns.

The morning broke in with every indication of rain, and many anxious faces betokened uneasiness on this point; but a high wind prevailed, and before the time of starting the heavy clouds which had been threatening all the morning moved away, and the sun shone out in great brilliancy, lending a charm and magnificence to the scene in Albert square which, it is safe to say, was never equalled before. Here were assembled something approaching 18,000 men, women, and children, representing 23 missions of Catholic Churches, and Salford, accompanied by their respective clergy. Amongst this moving mass of humanity were numerous banners, and banners pointing heavenwards, and carrying the motto in the wind. Added to this there was the beauty of dress—many children especially gave great little of the picture of many of them being attired as "May Queens," and they and their attendants carrying baskets or bouquets of flowers. Taken altogether, the scene was one of great splendor, and certainly more than the eye could contain. Speaking of the scene presented, the "Manchester Guardian" said: "The procession of Roman Catholic schools in Manchester yesterday (Friday) morning was like a beautiful flower festival. In Albert square the air was fragrant as in a conservatory. Few of the children were without some bud or bloom."

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.—Rev. J. Hogan, S.J., in his "Reminiscences" tells of an incident connected with the recent terrible storm that swept Galveston, Texas, which he thus records:—"At the Ursuline convent here there is a statue and a shrine of the Blessed Virgin, venerated under the title of Our Lady of Storms. It is on the second floor of the convent. Now, the first or ground floor had become a wreck, and the top or third floor was already torn to pieces by the mad hurricane. So that to this shrine on the second floor, though much exposed, the community, with a great crowd of negro refugees, betook themselves. Up out of the heart of that kneeling crowd to Mary Star of the Sea went ardent prayers and fervent vows and generous promises. And with what result? The monastery wall was shaken and shattered, the chapel was a ruin, the neighborhood a wreck, but wind and wave paused at this shrine of their Queen, and Mary's clients were saved."

About Manual Training.

The most complete exhibition of manual training work which has ever been held in New York was opened to the public a few days ago, in the assembly hall at the Board of Health building. "This is the first exhibition," said Dr. James Patton Haney, supervisor of manual training in the city schools, "of the work in the schools taken as a whole. No one school is more in view than another. It is the system itself which is on exhibition. It is an attempt to illustrate the entire course of study and the whole principle which those who have this work in charge are trying to put into practice. It shows the nature of the work done in the different grades of the various schools and the extent to which the pupils have applied the principles they have learned in the solution of original problems in constructive design. This course is not for the boy who is going to the high school any more than for the boy who is going to work in the workshop or the market. The whole exhibition demonstrates the highest degree how the boy has a chance to form and develop his own ideas, and the technical skill and the ideas gained are both of them for use. The knowledge of design which the boy acquires is an inspiration which touches all arts and crafts."

The exhibition begins with specimens of folding and pasting of the first year's work in the simplest forms, such as kites, shawls, sleds, and baskets, the work increasing in difficulty as one passes on to the second year's showing of envelopes, double boats, hats, and houses. In the third year's work the objects are a trifle more complicated in their construction and require a simple design to be drawn on the paper before the folding process begins. The work for these first three years is done according to exact plans given out by the teacher, and from it the children learn neatness, exactness, and dexterity with their fingers. About fifty minutes a week is devoted to this work in these grades. The work is related as closely as possible to the child's interests, to his home life, his daily experience, his games, and school-room studies. The clever way in which the children carry out this folding, executing complicated constructions without rumpling or dirtying the paper, is truly remarkable.

With the fourth year work begins in which the children are allowed to show more originality. Having been taught to make an envelope, for instance, they are urged to make other envelopes differing from the model in details, though of the same main design. The prescribed model for the thread-winder is followed by an original design for a winder for a kite-cord, or, as this exhibition shows, by an infinite number of original designs for all kinds of winders, bewildering in their differences; the prescribed picture frame by an original frame. This work is followed for a year and a half, the models, which are mostly cut out of thin card-board, increasing steadily in complexity. In the work exhibited but one class set of each of the prescribed forms is shown, and then several class sets of original models planned on similar lines. In the last part of this fifth year the work is confined in large measure to schools

with workshops, and after this the girls drop variety and take up sewing and cooking instead of sewing. The boys go on the next year with the simpler forms of carpentering work. They make corners and mortise joints, and other work giving practice in the easier problems of carpentering, at first exactly according to the model set for them by the teacher. Then in the next grade they have a chance to apply these principles and to show their own individuality. The work in these grades is accomplished by instruction in mechanical drawing. Some type form, as a bracket, is designed and drawn by each pupil under the joint direction of the class and the shop teacher. The form is then made in the shop. It is hard to believe, before seeing the exhibition, that such simple forms can exist in the simplest form of footstool, or that so many differences of character can be expressed through the medium of square wooden boxes or small portable bookshelves.

Many of these very simple articles, which the boys have worked out on their own ideas, are of great interest in shape and in excellent taste of design. None of the objects which are on view were made especially for this occasion. They are simply examples taken from the regular everyday work of the schools, and their average of neatness and excellence of execution is remarkable. The little collection of articles from the ungraded class is one of the most interesting and encouraging of the exhibits. These, diminutive boxes and trays, compare very favorably with the work of the regular classes. An excellent showing, too, was made by one school where no workshop was available, and the boys carried out their designs entirely by whittling.

Stories About Inventors

ONE OF SUCCESS.—Over half a million Britons owe their entire living, and the trade they work at, to John Warren, who, single-handed, the whole great business of tramways, and all connected with them. A few years ago this half-million would have had to find some other way of getting its bread. John Warren—he was a Manchester man—conceived the idea, built the first tram, partly with his own hands, invented the flush-rail system, and nursed the whole great trade from a weakly baby into a millionaire giant, before anybody began to copy him.

At present about 500,000 people thrive in the tram business, 300,000 horses are employed in it last year, and revenue of \$17,500,000 was brought in. There are 1,500 miles of tramways in Britain, and they carried 400,000 passengers last year. Moreover, the business has added \$5,000,000 a year to the corn and farming trades, and \$30,000 a year in horseshoes alone.

WONDERFUL SECRET LOST.—The wonderful metal called "tallium" would have been worth many millions sterling to John Adams, who had the secret of it not been lost. Grantley Adams discovered it just eight years ago, and during its short life it was one of the greatest treasures of the "science and commerce" of the world. It was an alloy of metals, electrically treated, nearly 55 per cent. lighter than steel, both stronger, tougher and costing 30 per cent. less to produce. It was the fruit of four years' hard work and study, and eventually Adams completed and publicly exposed it to every kind of test. Trains, or any other vehicles, as it was proved, would be able to travel at nearly double their present speed if constructed of "tallium," and there was no kind of edged tool that would not be as keen as well as much lighter. If made of the new metal, the locomotive engine by this discovery was extraordinary. It still more so was the upshot of it, for the magnitude of his success overcame Adams' reason, and he became insane before ever the secret of the wonderful metal was lost. It was given out, a year later, as a hopeless lunatic, and there were no papers explaining his method, the great secret was lost. All the tools and engines of "tallium" which he had made remain, but no analysis has revealed the method by which the metal was blended. "Tallium" is lost to the world.

doodled with offers of huge sums for his invention; but, for no apparent reason, except, perhaps, the alleged madness of genius, he absolutely refused to sell the secret. He announced himself satisfied with the triumph of the invention, and before his death, a year later, he destroyed all the papers and plans explaining the system, and removed the essential parts of the two engines. These engines are still possessed by his heirs, but nobody has been able to make anything of them.—Answers.

DONATIONS BY AMERICAN CATHOLICS FOR EDUCATION.

In his recent address, on the occasion of the closing of the scholastic term, at the Catholic University, Washington, the rector, Right Rev. Dr. Conaty, made some very pleasing and satisfactory statements regarding the financial condition of the institution, as well as the noble gifts that had been made by several benefactors and friends of Catholic education. One passage of the address, while touching, especially upon matters of interest to that institution, deserves notice on account of the moral it teaches.

"Questions are sometimes asked," he said, "concerning the financial standing of the university, and the answer is frequently given with great accuracy. This is an occasion in which I may be permitted to answer them officially as to whether the university is getting money for its work, or as to its financial success. Every one who knows the university is aware of the fact that its trust funds, approximating nearly \$900,000, are safely invested and produce the ordinary revenues. This amount is not sufficient to meet the actual demands of the different departments, and hence it will be necessary to know that during the present year the general revenue of the university has received generous additions. Among others, we have to acknowledge the noble gift of \$50,000 from Mr. Michael Cuddahy, of Chicago, a trustee of the university, who placed this sum for general university purposes, and particularly to help meet the ordinary indebtedness. This all the more noteworthy and deserving of very special gratitude, inasmuch as the desire of the giver was not to build up the endowment fund so much as to help the university meet its expenses."

This last passage is the most significant to our mind. People of generous character will establish chairs in universities, create endowment funds for educational institutions, and make large donations which must be applied in some special manner; but few ever think of the immense aid it would be, were there no conditions, no restrictions, accompanying such gifts. Possibly the institution requires another chair, or is in need of scholarships; but certainly it must meet its special expenses. A gift for the purpose of meeting the ordinary obligations incurred during the year, and left to the discretion of the faculty to employ the means in the manner that will effect the greatest amount of benefit, must be worth ten times the figure given. We would simply suggest this hint for the benefit of those who may feel inclined to grant material assistance to some of our own institutions of education.

In closing his address, Rector Conaty said:—"I take pleasure in announcing also that the fathers of St. Sulpice, who, from the beginning of the university, have been its most earnest and most loyal friends, have petitioned to be allowed to establish a house of studies to be known as St. Augustine's College, in the immediate neighborhood of the university."

Under direction of Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY, SATURDAY, June 22nd, 1901. The Steamer "THREE RIVERS" leaves Bonsecours Wharf at 2:30 P.M. TICKETS—Adults \$2.10, Children \$1.05. Tickets and Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, 32 Basile Street. N.B.—Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, for Mon. by Ste. "Three Rivers," Saturday, July 27th, at 6:30 P.M.

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This will make the fifth college foundation beside the university and in affiliation with it. Other religious orders are also considering foundations in the near future.

We reproduce this paragraph in order to state that, apart from the friendship of the Sulpicians for the Catholic university, there has long existed a bond of personal, or individual attachment between Dr. Conaty and the Fathers of St. Sulpice. At the Grand Seminary of Montreal he kept ever fresh the recollection of Dr. Conaty's student days inside its walls; and, from time to time, does he come over to our city, and quietly rest for a few days amidst the scenes familiar to his earlier days. It is like the man of the busy world going home to his father's house, to repose from the immediate worries of life and to drink in fresh vigor from the contemplation of scenes associated with his earlier years.

A REAL NON-SECTARIAN.—Some people pretend to have no special predilection for any special church from the otherwise universal list; but a Lancaster despatch tells how the will of Levi Ricksecker, of Mount Joy, bequeaths \$1,000 each to the Moravian Church at Litzitz and St. Mary's Roman Catholic and Trinity Lutheran Churches at Mount Joy.

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