

SATOLLI ON SCHOOLS.

HEART AND MIND MUST BE EDUCATED.

THREE IMPORTANT PROPOSITIONS—A TRUE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT MUST BE INCULCATED—ADDRESS DELIVERED AT A RECEPTION BY DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE AND MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

In an admirable address delivered last week by Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, at Manhattan College, he expressed some ideas and laid down some principles that affect us in Canada, as well as the Catholics the world over. After pointing out many reasons why the youth of the generation should be educated, he proceeded to define education and to indicate the requirements for a true, honest and Christian education as follows:—

WHAT EDUCATION IS.

"The school for the instruction and education of youth in every land is of no less importance than are the tribunals of justice or the provisions for military defense. The end and object of all is the same—the public peace and welfare. The method of obtaining it alone differs.

"Education of the young is as important a safeguard of the nation as are courts and armies. It is of great moment, then, that we should understand in what true education must consist.

"Some one has said that education is that training of men which makes them free. We accept willingly such a definition. True education makes men truly free. True freedom is the power of choosing and selecting at all times that which is best and most profitable. To possess this power one must know what is best and then tend towards that alone, leaving all that is less good, however enticing; that is, his intellect must be trained to know the best and his will must be trained to choose it. Such training is true education; such training makes men indeed free.

"If man is a microcosm, a little universe in himself, it is evident that true education must extend itself until it provides for all the capability of the human spirit with all its aptitudes and natural inclinations.

"Man is made to the image and likeness of God. In him shine forth the perfections of the Divinity, and true education will bring out as much as possible all the manifestations of that Divinity. In God are all the perfections of Being, Truth, Goodness and Beauty; and perfect human knowledge is to be acquired only by the study of Him as He manifests himself through these perfections in the created universe.

"The sciences study the manifestations of His being; metaphysics search out the traces of immutable truth and the relation of created things to the all-creating intellect; the moral sciences regard the participation of God's goodness in creation, and, finally, aesthetics contemplate His beauty as found in His works.

"Besides, in the human mind exists the faculty of investigation, by which it proceeds from the clear knowledge of great first principles to that of consequences more or less remote. To guide this process and preserve it from falling into error we need the science of logic.

"But still other faculties and capabilities of human nature need training that the education of the whole man may be complete. When we have come to know the perfections of God in the created universe we naturally desire to describe them with our words and even to imitate them in the works of our own hands; and hence the study of letters and arts.

"Finally there remains the practical direction of man's life, private and social, which is accomplished by the political and economic sciences.

"From the outset, therefore, he who is going to assume the task of instructing and educating the young must have clearly before his mind this vast field which is presented to humanity, and labor to prepare from afar and draw near step by step the minds and hearts of his charges.

BEGINNING AND END.

"Everything stands between the point from which it started and the end towards which it tends. For man, however, the

source from which he has derived all his nature and all his faculties, as well as the one last end towards which he is moving, can be nothing else than the Supreme Intelligence, the Highest Intelligible, since in that alone can he hope to reach the fulness of being, of truth, of good, of beauty, which he finds but in scattered particles in created nature.

"Here, then, I would reflect that in this consideration is to be found the strongest argument against atheism and agnosticism on the one hand, and on the other against that system which would attempt the education of youth without illuminating it with the knowledge of the countless relations which man has with God as his beginning and end. And from this same consideration we can easily form a just and wise criterion for judging and deciding on the programme and method of study best adapted and most advantageous—that which promises most for public and private welfare.

"And if the Catholic schools of this country differ from the public schools simply in that besides what is taught in the latter they give the youth a sound moral training and instruct them in the Catholic religion, who will dare to complain of that or call it a defect?

"Surely the State desires that its youth should not only be instructed in that which it ought to know, but should also be educated in that which it ought to perform; and the State is worthy of all praise in doing all it can to bring about such a result.

RELIGIOUS IN SPIRIT.

"But youth and in general mankind have greater and higher needs which cannot be satisfied without a moral and religious education, which cannot be had without the aid of those institutions which care especially for moral and religious training. In brief, just as instruction separated from moral education turns out vain and often disastrous, so a moral education without the spirit of religion is a work which makes a man exteriorly moral but not altogether and thoroughly honest.

"I would conclude these reflections by remarking:

"First, that for these reasons the instruction and education of the young is a work of the highest importance;

"Second, that the young should be educated both in mind and heart, according to the Constitution of the State, according to the great principles of morality and according to a true religious spirit;

"Third, that all good men should cooperate in this great work, so that the American people from generation to generation may remain always safe in its political and social institutions, sincerely honest and faithfully religious.

"One who cannot see or would venture to deny the justice of these considerations would merit no attention from reasonable and well-thinking men.

THE POPE'S SOLICITUDE.

"I have been most happy to accept this reception, and it has given pleasure to the superiors of the institution to offer it to me, since in my unworthiness I have the honor of representing the Holy Father as his delegate. In the midst of the cares of his spiritual government, which extends itself to all the nations of the earth, for the safety and profit of the institutions proper to every one of them, he has no dearer object nor greater joy than in promoting in every possible way the education of the young.

"That is the work which he has most warmly recommended to the bishops, and to participate in that work is the greatest and surest title to his esteem. One might well put into the mouth of the Holy Father the words of St. John:

Majorem gratiam non habeo quam ut audiam filios meos in veritate ambulare. (I have no greater grace than this, to hear that my children walk in the truth.)

"I will add that it is well that young men should have from their earliest days a just idea of what the Pope is, how lofty his dignity, how great his authority, how beneficial his actions. His dignity and his power come directly from Christ, and the exercise of this power can only be for the benefit, religious and social, intellectual and moral, temporal and eternal, of humanity.

SUCH IS LEO XIII.

"Such is the political and social character of a Pope, and such a Pope, if ever one existed, is Leo XIII.

"In his name, then, and in my own, I thank you for this reception to night. I thank the Most Reverend Archbishops,

the Right Reverend Bishops, the reverend clergy and the gentlemen of the laity for their kindness in showing this respect for my person. I beg the Brothers of the Christian schools and their pupils to accept my sincerest congratulations and best wishes, and I pray for them the choicest blessings, and in imploring this blessing for the youth of this renowned institution I ask it for the pupils of all schools of the country under the care of the Brothers, and so feel that I am asking it for the rising hope of the next generation of Americans.

THE POPE TO THE EDITORS.

HE REPLIES TO AN ADDRESS FORWARDED TO HIM ABOUT A YEAR AGO.

The editors of Catholic magazines and newspapers in the United States about a year ago sent to Pope Leo XIII. an address in which their loyalty to the Holy See and to its representatives in this country were distinctly avowed. The Pope has replied, through Monsignor Satolli, in the following letter:

LEO XIII., POPE.

TO THE MOST REV. FRANCIS ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI APOSTOLIC DELEGATE:

Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction.

It has ever been our ardent desire that in these days of such unbridled literary license, when the world is flooded with hurtful publications, men of marked sagacity should labor for the public welfare by the diffusion of wholesome literature. That this great work was being most zealously prosecuted by our faithful children in North America we were already aware, while an address which many of them had signed and caused to be transmitted to us confirms our convictions of their zeal.

Assuredly since it is the spirit of the times that people of nearly every condition and rank in life seek the pleasure that comes from reading, nothing could be more desirable than that such writings should be published and scattered broadcast among the people as would not only be read without harm, but would even bear the choicest fruitage.

Hence, to all those who labor in a cause at once so honorable and fruitful we are moved to extend our hearty congratulations and to accord to them the tribute of well earned praise, exhorting them at the same time to defend the rights of the Church, as well as whatever is true, whatever just, with becoming harmony and prudence. But we hope to treat of this matter at another time, and soon.

In the meantime you will give expression to our grateful and kindly sentiments in their behalf, and will announce the apostolic benediction, which we lovingly impart to each of them, as also to yourself, as a token of the heavenly regard.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, the 12th day of December, 1894, in the 17th year of our pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

Upon the receipt and transmission of the letter from Mgr. Satolli, Father Doyle had copies printed for transmission to the signers of the original address, and to the clergy generally.

A NEW VICARIATE.

ALASKA SEPARATED FROM THE BRITISH AMERICAN DIOCESE OF VANCOUVER'S.

The territory of Alaska, hitherto a part of the British American diocese of Vancouver's Island, has been separated from that episcopate and erected into a vicariate-apostolic. The first incumbent of the new district is the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Tosi, S.J., who, for a number of years back, has been at the head of the Jesuit missions in the territory, and who will probably return to this country as soon as possible for his consecration. His vicariate, according to the latest statistics, has nine regular priests, all Jesuits; one secular clergyman, eight churches and seven stations. The sisters of St. Ann are also represented there.

The first Catholic priest to enter Alaska, and take up his residence there, arrived in the summer of 1878, when his arrival was thus spoken of by one of the Protestant missionaries in the territory: "To add to all our other discomforts, a Catholic priest has just come on the steamer. No person knows what he is going to do, but the indications are that he has come to stay. I would not be surprised to see him at once commence the erection of a church." A year before

that time, however, the indefatigable and lamented Abb. Seghers, went to Alaska, by way of Yukon, and the visit which he made then led to the sending thither of the priest who followed him twelve months later, and from whose arrival dates the permanency of the Catholic missions in the territory.

Abb. Seghers went there again in the summer of 1887, being accompanied then by Fathers Tosi, the vicar-apostolic-elect, and Robaut, also a Jesuit, and by Fuller, who shot the good prelate the following fall. The object of his visit there was to establish the Jesuit missions, which have done so much good in the territory since.

Among the Alaskan Jesuits who are well known in this country are Fathers Barnum and Judge, both formerly of the American province, who have frequently written very interesting descriptions home of their experiences in that far-away land. Father Alhall, the one secular priest in the vicariate, who is at Juneau City, has been there longer than any of the other missionaries. The Jesuit headquarters, and the present residence of Bishop-elect Tosi, are at Kossaroffsky—Catholic Columbian.

THE WORLD AROUND.

Baron Bffy has formed a cabinet for Hungary in which he will act as premier only.

Hereafter shingles and pulpwood from the United States will enter Canada free of customs duty.

In Aylmer there are 120 widows and spinsters entitled to exercise their franchise at municipal elections.

Isaac F. Abbott, cashier of the Dover (N. H.) National Bank, robbed the bank of \$80,000 and committed suicide.

London is now one of the best lighted cities in the Dominion, 547 electric lamps of 2,000 candle power each doing duty.

After worrying him a lot, the Republican Legislature allowed the Democratic Budd to be sworn in as Governor of California.

The weather throughout Europe was intensely cold last week. Many deaths are reported, consequent upon the severe weather.

An organized gang of forgers is believed to be at work in Chicago. A number of banks have been victimized by cleverly raised checks.

According to the current issue of the New York Financial Chronicle the shrinkage in railroad gross earnings was fully \$130,000,000 in 1894.

The German Government was questioned in the Reichstag this week concerning the alleged inadequate protection given Germans abroad.

Col. Coit, who ordered the troops to fire on the mob at Washington Court House, Ohio, last September, has been indicted by the grand jury.

During the past seven days ending Friday there were 420 business failures throughout the United States, against 474 the corresponding week last year.

The Noxon Brothers' manufacturing works at Ingersoll, giving employment to over 150 men, opened on Jan. 8, after a shut-down of over five months.

The Japanese excesses in cruelty at Port Arthur are admitted, and Japan is ashamed that they occurred, but promises to redeem herself by future actions.

Two masked men entered the express car of a Burlington train at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Saturday evening, and after tying the hands of the occupants robbed the safe of about \$8,000.

Ireland is threatened with famine, great distress is already prevailing in County Galway. It is said that the potato supply is already exhausted in the whole Connemara district.

At the meeting of the directors of the Guelph & Ontario Investment and Savings Society, Guelph, held last week, Mr. Wm. Ross, who has been manager for six years, handed in his resignation.

The Novoe Vremya, in an article on the far Eastern question, says that if Russia's peaceful and friendly overtures shall be ignored she will be compelled to support by arms her claims in Corea.

The death occurred at Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 7, of H. F. L. Shannon, Judge of the Probate. He was 88 years of age. He represented Halifax in the Nova Scotia Legislature from 1859 to 1867, and was for part of that time a member of the Government.