

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE...

DEVOTED TO... FOREIGN NEWS

ENGLAND THE NEW BISHOP OF SALFORD.

The Manchester Guardian offers its felicitations to Dr. Casartelli, the new Bishop of Salford. To begin with, it says in a leading article, "he is perhaps the most learned man within his own diocese, and learning is cosmopolitan and knows no bounds of sect."

In the Catholic Diocese of Salford, England, a new training college for female teachers is about to be established, and the Sisters of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, who have carried on a successful secondary school and a house of residence for teachers, are to have charge of it.

UNITED STATES

A convention of the Young Men's National Union was held in Boston last week. Rev. Dr. P. J. Supple, addressed the delegates. He said, "The vocation of the fourth title of divine election, of divine ordination, of divine redemption, is strongly set forth in these words: 'But you are a chosen generation, a kingly priesthood, a holy nation, a purchased people, that you may declare his virtues who hath called you out of darkness into His marvelous light.'"

lives? To the crusade, then—The cause of God, the cause of man, is indissolubly bound up with the triumph and domination of God's truth as He revealed it over the minds and hearts of men. Our whole duty lies plain before us—to nurture this divine gift of Catholic faith within ourselves, to safeguard it in others, to communicate the sacred fire to others still out of reach of its influence.

"If in every community in the United States the young men would gather round the Church, join her societies, catch enthusiasm from the power of numbers and present to this American world a solid front of earnest, active, eager Catholics, thoroughly imbued with the necessity of making public profession of their faith and living up to its principles every community in the land would feel the influence, and the public imagination would be so impressed that serious minds would take up the study of a religion that in these days of indifference can so mould and influence young men. Once men begin to study Catholicity with a receptive mind, the victory is won."

"There is great work to be done and room enough for all in the doing. The saving of the faith of homeless and abandoned children, the securing of a religious education and Christian training for every Catholic child, the support of the Catholic press upon which falls the great duty of rebutting false charges and putting before the community the legitimate claims of Catholicity, the sympathy and support due to Catholic interests in other parts of the world, the purification of public and private life—all these works are at hand; the interests of your faith are included in every one of them; the work of your apostolate extends to all."

Governor Rawson and Cardinal Moran

The Sydney Freeman's Journal, in a description of the departure of Cardinal Moran for Rome in connection with the death of Leo XIII., quotes the following communication which he received from the Governor of the Colony, Sir Harry Rawson: "My Lord Cardinal: Hearing that your Eminence is about to leave Sydney for Rome, I wish personally to express my sorrow at the cause which is taking you, and the hope that it may please Divine Providence to restore to health His Holiness the Pope, and that he may be spared to the Roman Catholic Church and to the world, for all, no matter how much they may differ in forms of religion, must have a reverence and esteem for one who has so long, and so ably ruled so large a proportion of the human race. I trust that on your arrival in Rome you may find that His Holiness, in spite of the great age he has attained, has yet years of life before him. I remain, with deep sympathy in your anxiety and that of all Roman Catholics, yours faithfully—Harry H. Rawson."

A Fanatic Frenchman in America

M. Urbain Gohier, a French writer, in his volume on the United States, declares that "the Catholic question in the United States is one of extreme interest," and that "within a few years it will be the Catholic peril. The Roman Church," he writes, "which in the United States numbered 4,500 communicants in 1790, today numbers 12,000,000 or more. The total population of the country is twenty times the numerous than at that epoch; the Catholic population three hundred times more numerous. To this we must now add 6,500,000 Catholics in the Philippines and 1,000,000 in Porto Rico. The territory of the Republic maintains 1 Cardinal, 17 Archbishops, 81 Bishops, administering 82 dioceses and 5 Apostolic Prefectures, almost 11,000 churches, more than 5,000 chapels, with 12,500 officiating priests. There are 81 Catholic seminaries, 163 colleges for boys, 629 Colleges for girls, 3,400 parochial schools, 250 orphanages, and nearly 1,000 other various institutions. Finally, the United States alone sends more Peter's Pence to Rome than all the Catholic countries together." This, according to M. Gohier, is a very alarming state of affairs.

Thackeray and the Dublin Carman

The London Daily News tells the following story: "When on his first visit to Ireland, Thackeray took a drive on a Dublin car some distance into the country. Milestones had recently been erected along the roads, and on each was printed the number of miles, with the letters 'G.P.O.' distances being measured from the General Post Office. Thackeray was unaware of this, and in his thirst for information, asked the carman what the letters meant. The prompt reply was: 'God preserve O'Connell.' Thackeray believed what he was told, but the incident only appeared in the first edition of his book."

Papal Robes

Official Attire of the Sovereign Pontiff in Private Life and when Appearing in Public.

(Rev. Ethelred L. Taunton in The Av Maria.)

Papal robes vary with the occasion. In his private life when giving private audiences, the Pope's dress is as follows: He wears shoes of leather or cloth in winter and of silk or satin in summer; they are always of red color, and are fastened with red silk strings with golden tags. On them is embroidered in gold a cross, which the faithful kiss in homage to the Vicar of Christ. His stockings, according to the season, are of white wool or silk and are fastened with white garters which have catches of gold. The sinara, or cassock, has no train but it is finished with oversleeves and tippet; it is always of white material—cloth or merino—with white silk trimmings. A white silk stock and linen collar, white skullcap and a ring on the ring finger of the right hand complete the ordinary private dress. The Pope's color is always white, and this, writers say, typifies innocence of life, chastity and brilliance of virtue.

When the Pontiff goes out of doors he puts on a pectoral cross and chain and girds his cassock with a cincture of white watered silk fringed with gold. (I believe it was Pius IX. who introduced this fashion of wearing the cross and cincture.) During the cold weather the Pope uses a large red mantle, very full in size, of flannel cloth trimmed with silk and braided with gold. In the winter he also uses a peculiar style of headgear called the canauro. The marvelous picture by Raphael of Julius II. in the National Gallery at London represents the fiery Pontiff in the striking canauro. It is a kind of large and deep skullcap which comes over the ears, and is made of red velvet trimmed with ermine. If it is used in the summer it is of silk. Pius VI. fell in with the fashion of powdering his hair and gave up using the canauro, but Pius IX. restored it as a part of the Papal dress.

When the Pontiff receives in solemn audience Kings, Ambassadors, such like, or when he presides at Congregations, or assists in the Sistine Chapel, his slippers are of red velvet in winter, satin in summer and merino on days of penitence. Mourning, his cassock is of merino, of light silk in summer or of cloth or merino according to season during penitential times. Over the cassock, which is trained, he wears the rochet, which is crinkled in the peculiar Roman fashion by the nuns of the Child Jesus, who have care of the Pope's linen. Over the lace-trimmed rochet is worn the mozetta, or short cape, which is always red in color, and of velvet, satin or merino, according to the times. It is bordered with ermine. To this costume on occasions of ceremony—for instance, when the Pope, preceded by the Papal cross, goes to St. Peter's or visits churches or Kings—there is added a red stole of velvet or satin, thickly embroidered with gold and bearing the Papal coat-of-arms at the height of the chest.

At a consistory, to the foregoing costume is added a peculiar Papal robe, the faldia, which is a very wide and full white silk skirt with a long train. It is fastened round the waist and is so large that it has to be held up by attendants. It is a majestic robe and adds considerably to the dignity and stature of the Pontiff. It dates from the days of Julius II., and came in at a time when cassocks were not made with trains. There is a special stole, called the consistorial stole, which is used on these occasions.

During the Octave of Easter—that is from after the Office of Holy Saturday until after Vespers on the following Saturday—the Papal robes are all white. At what are known as Papal chapels—that is, when the Pope assists at a service in solemn state—he is vested like a Bishop, with certain peculiarities. His girdle is of white silk with bullion tassels; the stole is of one of three colors—red, white or violet, his cope is larger than usual and has a long train which is carried by the Prince Assistant at the Throne. This cope, which is embroidered with gold, is of the same dimensions as the faldia, and is fastened by a morse of gold and precious stones called the formale pretiosum. Three mitres are borne before him on cushions—the precious mitre adorned with stones, the cloth of gold mitre and the cloth of silver mitre.

Since the days of Pius VI. the precious mitre has been used only once (by Pius IX. and that was at the procession at the opening of the Vatican Council. The tiara is worn only in processions, and never during a function where the mitre, gold or silver, is alone used. In the Papal treasury there are several of these tiaras; among them is one given by Napoleon I. to Pius VI. in 1805; it weighs eight pounds, cost eleven thousand dollars and contains one thousand valued at eight hundred dollars. Another, that of Gregory XVI. contains some pearls, eleven diamonds and about one hundred and forty-six precious stones. Isabella II. gave Pius IX. in 1854, a magnificent tiara, which the Pope sold, devoting the proceeds to founding the Seminario Pio.

The Pope sings Mass three times a day: at Christmas, Easter and St. Peter's; and on these occasions, besides the usual vestments worn by a Bishop when pontificating, he uses also the faldia, and attached to his golden-girdle is a kind of alms-bag, which since the time of Benedict XIII. has taken the form of a mantle. Over the stole he puts on the other special Papal article of attire, and which is a collar, or cape, the chasuble is put on, the upper flounce of the faldia is settled over the vestment, the lower one remaining hid-

Mr. Goldwin Smith and Ireland

(Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

A good deal of attention has been given by the press to an article in the new number of The Monthly Review, by Mr. Goldwin Smith, the main argument of which is that while it is right to reverse the agrarian policy which England has followed up in Ireland for over two centuries, it would be a great mistake to make any change in the political relations between the two countries. Mr. Goldwin Smith is entitled to the respect of Irishmen owing to the attitude he took up over the Boer war. There was no man in the British Empire of such standing who so strenuously opposed that war, or who so persistently pointed out its criminal character. Even the other day, with the war long since completed, and Lord Milner's work of building up the State begun, he still cried out against the crime of extinguishing the life of two nations, entitled to their own existence. It is curious that a man who so vigorously expressed views of this kind should, at this time of day, express opinions antagonistic to Home Rule. Yet, while Mr. Goldwin Smith is indignant with England for taking away the liberties of the Boer, he is quite satisfied that she does right in denying their liberties to the Irish. This kind of argument does not seem very logical, but Mr. Smith, like most other English political philosophers, applies special rules to this country. Mr. Smith, however, apparently forgets the opinions he held on the Irish question, "in the days of his youth."

The Irish Jaunting Car

The driver of the Irish Jaunting Car at the Dominion Exhibition just closed says 1903 was his busiest season.

You may boast about your rail, With its "special" and its "mail," Of your cycle and your motor, speeding far, You are welcome to the three If you leave, aggra, to me, Just the old, familiar Irish jaunting car.

Sure for ever in the mind Is its memory entwined With the dearest recollections there that are Like a picture from the past, That no change can overcast, Is the old, familiar Irish jaunting car.

In the morning long ago How my boyish heart would glow— Ah! no sorrow then life's happiness could mar— As we hastened to the fair, And the fun that waited there, On the old, familiar Irish jaunting car.

And when evening gathered down On the little market town, And we rattled home by light of moon or star, How merry was our song As we gaily drove along On the old, familiar Irish jaunting car.

On the gladness wedding morn, When the dew was on the corn, Sure it's little then we recked of jolt or jar, While we proudly drove in 'state' From the cheerful haggard gate On the old, familiar Irish jaunting car.

And when Sunday came around, And the happy, holy sound Of the chapel bell came stealing from afar, Well we knew its sweet intent, And to Mass we meekly went, On the old, familiar Irish jaunting car.

Ah, the olden vanished days, With their quaint, romantic ways, In your present prosy times they have no part, Sure the earth was fairer then, Fresh, unfolding to our ken, From the old, familiar Irish jaunting car.

But the world is altered now, And the years have blanch'd my brow, I am fading far away from scenes that are, To the churchyard cold, below, They will take me soon, I know, On the old, familiar Irish jaunting car.

Moore's Patriotism

The commemoration in Limerick of the centenary of the birth of Gerald Griffin recalls an incident not generally known, in which Gerald Griffin, himself an illustrious man of letters, was brought in contact in matters political with Thomas Moore. In 1832 Gerald Griffin, as the spokesman of a deputation selected by the citizens of Limerick, proceeded to London with the object of inducing Moore to come forward as the Parliamentary candidate for the City of Limerick in the repeal interest. Moore, while constrained to decline the honor on grounds of ill-health and pressure of work, expressed himself in absolute sympathy with the Irish National claims and aspirations.

A Salisbury Sarcasm

A few years ago a Bishop called up on Lord Salisbury with regard to the chairmanship of some commission, and, becoming a little irritated by the Premier's obvious indifference, broke out with the exclamation, "Really, Lord Salisbury, this appointment is extremely important!" "My lord," replied the Premier, "in this country there are only two extremely important appointments; one is that of the Prime Minister, the other that of Foreign Secretary. For all the rest any fairly competent person will do equally well."

Ottawa's Loss the Gain of Halifax

The new Catholic collegiate school about to be established in Halifax is to have for its Principal Professor W. F. P. Stockley, formerly of the University, New Brunswick, and last year of the University of Ottawa. His Grace the Archbishop and the Catholics of Halifax are to be warmly congratulated upon the enlightened policy which has dictated this choice. If "stone walls do not a prison make," neither do they constitute an institution of learning. In that, as all else, the matter of first importance is men, and the man of first importance is the head. The new school will begin its career under one who has a more than continental reputation as a scholar, thinker, and educationist, and with a consuming zeal for Catholic progress—a zeal, too, which is in all things "according to knowledge."—Antigonish Casket.

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In restoring to the Mother Country the bones of Eugene O'Growney, the Irish of California are performing a duty of piety and patriotism. These relics are too precious to lie in a foreign shore. They belong to Ireland. Therefore it is meet and just that the Gaels in California, their children and their children's children, should deem it a high privilege to give back to the Motherland this sacred deposit, that his grave may become a shrine to his people. The first suggestion of bringing home the remains of Father O'Growney came from his former pupil and friend, Mr. Lawrence Brannick, of Los Angeles. It was considered fitting that the Gaelic League of Ireland, in whose foundation Father O'Growney took such a part, should carry out the arrangements. Through the kindness of Dr. Hyde, the President of the League, the necessary preliminaries were arranged in Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., on Catholic Worship

Speaking the other day at the laying of the foundation stone of a new Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., said that sometimes they criticized the Roman Catholic Church very severely, but there was no church that had made a surer and deeper search into human nature. That Church, the greatest religious organization in the world, conducted its worship in a common tongue. The Roman Catholics conducted their worship in the language of worship. Their Church utilized every means for taking people away from everyday interests, and sought to induce them to forget what was outside. The language of commerce and of every-day occupations was thus left outside, and the people were taught the language of worship. This showed a shrewd, deep insight into the human mind. The Welsh preserved their language for the health of their worship. English would become the language of commerce, the language of professions, the language of the street, and for Welshmen, he was afraid, the Welsh language, when it died, would die at the steps of the altar. (Applause.)

Death of a Catholic Actor

American exchanges report the death of Mr. Joseph Haworth, the actor. There was perhaps no American actor who had more power than Mr. Haworth, certainly none who had so complete an equipment for the highest dramatic success. He was the best interpreter of Shakespear on the American stage and an artist whose force was no greater than his versatility. Besides being a great actor, Mr. Haworth was a most lovable man. He was generous to the highest degree—generous of his means, of his time, of his talents. A large-hearted and high-minded gentleman, he made friends everywhere and kept them. He was a loyal and practical Catholic.

Brother of a Canadian Nun

The name of Lieutenant Portier has several times appeared in the newspapers, in connection with the persecution in France. He declines to take part in the expulsion of the Redemptorist Fathers at Sables d'Olonne (Vendee). Perhaps the odious job was assigned to him, because his sister is a nun and his brother, Father Portier, O. M. I., is a missionary (in Alberta, N. W. T., Canada). The Lieutenant was tried by court martial, but acquitted on the ground that he had not disobeyed his superior officer.

Rattlesnakes Unloosed in Ireland

London, Sept. 12.—The Times prints under the heading of "Rattlesnakes in Ireland," the following extraordinary letter: "As a matter of record only I beg to state that I arrived from America on the Celtic about ten days ago, landed at Queenstown, went to Cork, and at Blarney Castle I liberated fourteen fairly good-sized rattlesnakes, one with six and two with four rattles, and the balance quite young. Time will tell if St. Patrick is a myth or not. Yours for science, C. R. Warwick."

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Father O'Growney's Remains

On Saturday, the 12th of September, the remains of Father O'Growney left California for Ireland. It was a solemn spectacle, says The San Francisco Leader, this long general, starting from the busy city of Los Angeles and ending in the little cemetery by the quiet cloisters of Maynooth. Under those clms may a time he sat in retreat and meditated on the things of eternity. There he had hoped to be buried. Now from these uttermost shores the kindly Irish of the Irish will bear him over land and sea and lay him to rest among his own people, that his resurrection may be with Patrick and Brigid and Colum-cille and the unnumbered hosts of the saints of Eire.

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