Gardien de la Salle de Lecture Feb 19 1909. Assemblée Législative QUEBEC CITY

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TESTIS·IN·CŒLO·FIDELIS

Vol. LVIII., No. 21 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1908 PRICE, FIVE CENTS

Note and Comment

Between the Church and Socialism there can be no compromise. The Church stands for that doctrine of Christ which teaches mine is thine, while Socialism stands for that which proclaims thine is mine. Here is the reason in a nutshell, and Catholics will not be deceived by mouthing demagogues.—Church Progress.

Lord Braye intends to ask in the British House of Lords next week, that the Government introduce into Parliament a measure to abolish the Coronation oath, in which the Sovereign "invokes Almighty God to bear witness that certain doctrines held by the great majority of Christians, not only as awful, sacred and stupendous, but also as vital and fundamental, are false."

The Priests' Total Abstinence League, which was founded by the Rev. Father Siebenfoercher, formerly of St. Mary's Seminary, Cedar Point, at its recent meeting in New Haven, Conn., resolved to issue a little paper quarterly, as a medium of communication between officers and members. The first number has been issued.

By the bequests of Lord and Lady Brampton, who died last autumn, the Archbishop of Westminster received about $900,000 for the education of priests. By means of this the Archbishop is greatly relieved of his former solicitude to provide his diocese with well-trained priests.

Sixty years have passed since William Maginn, the Irish writer, died, and now there is a project by the Irish literary workers in London to mark his grave by a Celtic cross. A tablet is also to be placed on the house in Cork in which he was born.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, the well-known Catholic author, on his arrival at Copenhagen as American Minister to Denmark, found, besides the diplomats from Catholic countries, quite a colony of Danish Catholics, amongst them her Royal Highness the Princess Valdemar of Denmark, born Marie, daughter of the Duc de Chartres, and wife of the present King's brother, and her only Catholic child, the Princess Margaret. Count Von Moltke-Huitfelt, son of the late Danish minister at Paris, who is married to Miss Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is a prominent Danish Catholic. Another convert is the lady who is so well known as "the Madame de Stael" of Denmark. Yet another convert is the Countess Ahlfeldt-Lauriger, relative of the late Minister of the Interior. Her mother, the Baroness Rosenvern-Lehn, followed her into the Church, as did her two sisters, one of whom is married to Baron Wedell Jarlsberg, Swedish chamberlain at the Vatican.

Near the city of Vancouver, ruled by the new Oblate Superior General, is a settlement of the Squamish Indians. The families are well housed and the former warriors and hunters have become industrious, prosperous farmers. There is a neatly kept frame church, and on a public square stands a full-sized crucifix with the inscription: "Erected as a memorial of solemn homage to Jesus Christ, by the Squamish Indians, A.D. 1900."

France, in a frenzy of zeal, is at work patching up a peace that is far more important to her own people than it has been in any time or anybody else. The situation on the Seine is far less satisfactory than it has been in any time since 70-71. The wretched republic, that has gone beyond all despotism in its denial of liberty and law, is on the edge of a precipice far more dangerous than any in the Balkans, by the Bosporus or Dardanells. Ripe in despotism to rottenness, the Third Republic has earned the right to terminate its existence amid the jeers and execrations of Europe.

And the fighting race does not die out. So says the United States election returns. An O'Malley in New York, a Burke in North Dakota, a Korbley and a Kelleher in Indiana, a Fitzgerald in Kansas, an O'Connor in Colorado, were elected to public offices by their fellow citizens.

All friends of Ireland will rejoice on reading the following statement recently made by Bishop Hendrick of Cebu, Philippine Islands: "I have traveled much o. Europe and America and I am pleased to state that in my opinion there is less intemperance in Ireland to-day, as denoted by the presence of intoxicated persons in the streets and at public gatherings, than in any country that I have visited. More than this I will say that there is a striking comparison between the people of Ireland and other people in this respect." The Bishop gave it as his opinion that this condition is to be attributed to the splendid work of the Catholic temperance organizations in Ireland.

The library of the Vatican was commenced 1417 years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian and Armenian Bibles.

Consul Henry S. Culver, of Cork, writes that the peat beds of Ireland may yet become a valuable asset in the country's industrial development other than for fuel, if, as is now claimed upon the authority of an Austrian experimenter, the fibres of the remains of the reeds and grasses of which the peat is composed can be utilized not only for paper making and carpets, but for weaving the finest fabric as well. The claim is put forth that the fibre is elastic and durable, and, being a non-conductor of heat, the cloth manufactured from it is as tough as linen and as warm as woolen.

Catholic Missionary Congress.

Imposing Ceremonies and Brilliant Speeches.

Spirit of Perfect Union Marked Entire Proceedings.

A most remarkable demonstration of the strength and activity of the Catholic Church took place in Chicago this week, the occasion being the first Catholic Missionary Congress of America.

Not since the plenary Council of Baltimore has such an ecclesiastical assembly been witnessed in America, and this time the participants were all from the United States and Canada.

Canada sent some of her most distinguished sons to deliberate with their American brethren in the faith on the best means to extend the kingdom of Christ in the Western hemisphere, while the Papal Ablegate, Most Rev. Diomede Falconio, attended and delivered a message from the Holy Father himself.

All nationalities were represented, and the spirit of union was apparent from the beginning. Of greatest interest to Canadian Catholics were the addresses delivered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Rev. Dr. McEvay, Archbishop of Toronto; Rev. Dr. A. E. Burke, president, Rev. Dr. Kydd, secretary of the Canadian Catholic Extension Society, while the president of the American Missionary Society, Very Rev. Dr. Francis C. Kelly, who delivered a startling address on Monday, is also a native of Canada.

A striking feature of the Congress was the delivery of eighty-six sermons along the same lines in as many churches on Sunday, the opening day of the Congress, the opening session being presided over by His Grace Archbishop Quigley, of Chicago.

While the solemn services of the Mass were in progress the nature of the letter which was sent by Pope Pius X. was made known. It was brought by the Apostolic Delegate from Washington, and its contents are indicated by the following letter from the legate to Dr. Kelley:

"Nov. 18, 1908—To the Very Rev. Francis Kelley, the First Missionary Congress of America, and the Catholic Church Extension Society:

"By a letter dated Sept. 5, 1908, No. 31,965, His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val informed me that His Holiness Pope Pius X., has commissioned me to present in his name to the first American Missionary Congress and to the Catholic Church Extension Society his congratulations, and at the same time to impart his apostolic benediction to the congress, to the Catholic Church Extension Society, and to all the friends and benefactors of this great movement.

This duty laid upon me by the Sovereign Pontiff is indeed an agreeable one. Since that marvelous day upon which Jesus Christ our Lord bade his disciples go forth unto the uttermost bounds of the earth to carry the message of salvation and to announce the kingdom of God, it has been the singular prerogative of our holy church to bless and send her children on the self-same errand.

"In every age our holy church has armed her soldiers, not indeed with might and power, but with the sign of the cross and the gift of faith. To no chosen people has she sent her missionaries, but to every race under heaven. She sent them into Rome and Greece in the days of old, when the pride of life was intellect; she sent them into distant Asia, where life was the measure of ease and comfort; she sent them into the northern wilds and fastnesses, where life was blood and war. Those heroes of God conquered. Of the Roman they made the saint and strengthened the martyr, of the slothful Asiatic they made the very 'athlete of God,' of your own northern forefathers they made the messengers of grace; who stopped not at the course of rivers nor halted at the mountain ranges, but hastened on to carry the good tidings of great joy.

"And so to this fair land of America, where pioneer priests and missionaries [illegible] savage the 'lily of the valley,' the same divine energy is felt, and we find its glorious result in this first American missionary congress assembled here in Chicago to-day under the auspices of the Catholic Church Extension Society. Like the pentacostal fire, it has come as a mighty wind, and, thanks to our God, it has found a noble and ready response. Clergy and laity, here united in true fraternal and Christian spirit, are all filled with the same ambition, to spread our holy church, to enlarge the bounds of the kingdom, and to bring the tidings of joy to our scattered brethren as well as to the stranger within the gate.

"We feel that God has indeed blessed the Catholic Church Extension Society for this great undertaking, and we pray that the spirit of love and faith may be carried by the members of society throughout the length and breadth of the land so that America in its youthful life and vigor may take up the battle of the cross and win untold thousands of souls in Christ Jesus.

"Our Holy Father, Pope Pius X., has purposed to himself to restore all things in Christ, and the Catholic Church Extension Society is nobly assisting him in his chosen work. He therefore looks upon the first American missionary congress with paternal love. For this reason, as well as to give you a pledge of his high consideration, he has commissioned me to convey to this missionary congress and to the Church Extension Society, his congratulations, and at the same time he has authorized me, as his personal representative, to impart to you his apostolic benediction.

"May the spirit which energized Peter, the first Vicar of Christ, and which still abides with his successor, Pius, remain with you forever. Yours in Xto.,

D. FALCONIO,

"Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate."

The congress, which was the first gathering of American prelates under the new regime of canon law, taking America out of the list of Catholic missionary countries, was opened with impressive ceremonies in all Catholic churches of Chicago on Sunday last. The Holy Name Cathedral was the centre of attraction, and was the scene of the most elaborate and solemn services ever held in the history of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago.

The programme was opened at 10.30 a.m. with a procession of prelates and clergy from the Cathedral College, at Cass and Superior streets to the cathedral. The prelates were escorted by 500 members of fourth degree Knights of Columbus, in sword and baldric, from every council in Illinois.

The principal service of the day was solemn pontifical high Mass at 11 a.m., the celebrant being Mgr. Falconio. Two hundred male voices sang the Vatican edition of the Gregorian Mass.

At 1.30 p.m. Archbishop Quigley was the host of the visiting prelates and their Chicago hosts at a luncheon served in the hall of the cathedral school.

CANADIAN CHIEF JUSTICE SPEAKER.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, was the chief speaker at the banquet on Sunday evening. His subject was "The Spirit of Church Extension." "There has been a new religious awakening in answer to an appeal by the voice of God himself," he said, "we have each one of us heard it."

Speaking of the missionary congress and its possibilities, he said: "I think we may naturally expect from such a deliberate assemblage of the head men, lay and clerical, of the Catholic Church in America, a thorough revival of the missionary spirit which so characterizes all the progressive periods of religious history, especially, and, indeed, has had much to do with the material progress and legislative ascendancy of all Christian peoples and nations."

"I welcome the movement as an occasion which will properly place before the laymen of America the duty, which is certainly theirs, of participating much more than has been their wont in all those religious movements for the betterment of the people. Perhaps the laymen of the Catholic Church may learn much from the zeal of the laity of other denominations, in so far as missionary activity is concerned at least, and certainly the time is now ripe and should be rendered memorable by the mutual apportionment of lay and clerical responsibility in the great field of missionary endeavor whence the Church must necessarily draw her vitality.

"We have many men of means who have not learned well the duty and habit of giving, which is incumbent upon them, and through which alone they can discharge their obligations to conscience, Church and country, and I believe that if this convention does nothing more than arouse this comparative numerous class to their responsibilties great results must accrue to innumerable good causes.

"While conditions are satisfactory in Quebec and Ontario, the Northwestern part of Canada presents many difficulties. In that territory, which contains a million Catholics, it will be necessary to begin an energetic campaign. We are trying to do in Canada what you have done in the United States, and we are so hopeful of success."

In concluding his address he appealed to all to join him in a solemn declaration of their undying attachment to the old faith.

Pontifical vespers and benediction were celebrated at the Holy Name Cathedral by Mgr. Falconio, who imparted the apostolic benediction. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Fergus Patrick McEvay of Toronto. Mgr. Falconio was assisted by the following:

Deacons of Honor—Very Rev. A. E. Burke, D.D., LL.D., president of the Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada; Rev. F. Kidd, secretary of the Archdiocese of Toronto.

Assistant Priest—Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, rector.

Deacon—Rev. Francis O'Brien.

Subdeacon—Rev. Christian Rempe.

Chanters in Cope—Rev. A. Wolfgarten, D.D., Rev. E. Hoban, D.D.

ARCHBISHOP QUIGLEY TELLS OBJECT.

Archbishop Quigley issued a statement outlining the purpose of the congress, which, in part, was as follows:

"The Holy Father has taken the Church in America from its position of dependency and given it its full canonical rights. In doing this, he recognizes the fact that it is fully able to take care of its own interests and to aid in the work of the church at large. We must, henceforth, study our own problems, and the work of the forthcoming congress will be to weigh those problems intelligently, and to devise ways and means whereby they can be solved.

"We have a vast army of black and white pagans to whom the gospels must be preached. We have the remnant of the aborigines and amongst them the work of evangelization must not lag. We have the yearly army of Catholic immigrants creating new problems and new responsibilities. We have our own neglected brethren living in places where there are no facilities for the practice of their religion and slowly but surely drifting away from the church. Our own country, in fact, offers a great variety of missionary problems. There is certainly no lack of work to be done. What we lack most, just at present, is intelligent organized effort and that living practical interest amongst our people taken as a whole, which makes for success in undertakings of this kind.

"The Church Extension Society devotes its attention primarily to the neglected Catholics of our land. It aims to supply churches and priests to those who need them; it aims to stop the leakage which we have been powerless to prevent in the past; it aims, also, to develop that true missionary spirit which reaches out to the ends of the earth.

"It is the hope of many earnest Christians that some day the church in this country will have reached that stage of growth when it will do more than any other country in the world in the foreign mission field. We are God's favorite nation in many ways. We have the wealth, the initiative, the energy, and we believe that the time is here when this wealth, this initiative, and this energy can be turned to good account in the solving of all those problems to which reference has been made. This congress will at least be a beginning, and beginnings are always important. The cause is certainly a holy one.

"We deem it an honor to have had a share in promoting this great undertaking and we cordially welcome the hierarchy, the clergy and the laity to its deliberations."

Golden Jubilee of Pius X.

Fittingly Celebrated in Rome and in Canada.

Monday last was one of the most remarkable days in the history of the Pontificate of Pope Pius X. Not since the coronation of His Holiness has such a brilliant assemblage been witnessed in Rome, and throughout the world Catholics rejoiced at the celebration of the golden jubilee of Guiseppe Sarto, the peasant of the Venetian province, who has been called to occupy the most glorious throne in the world.

Vast preparations had been made in Rome for the celebration. From most of the countries of Europe special embassies had been sent to take part in the brilliant celebration, and royal personages composed some of these embassies.

Canada, and especially the archdiocese of Montreal, took its part in the celebration, both at the centre of Christendom and at home. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, who is in Rome for the celebration, had given special orders to his coadjutor to have the celebration of the Pope's jubilee observed with special ceremonies in the diocese of Montreal. Thus it was that on Monday last solemn high masses were celebrated in all the churches of the city and surrounding diocese. The Blessed Sacrament was exposed throughout the day, and in the evening solemn Benediction was held, followed by the singing of the Te Deum.

In the Cathedral, in Notre Dame, and in all the parish churches, the sacred temples had been specially decorated and illuminated for the occasion, while the choirs rendered the choicest selections in their repertoire.

A special service for children was held in the afternoon at St. Patrick's Church. A procession of the children, headed by the altar boys and the first communicants, was held, after which a sermon from the text, "Suffer little children to come unto me," was delivered by Rev. Father P. J. Brady, the Paulist missionary, who is preaching a retreat to the young ladies of the parish.

The preacher, after dwelling upon the love of Christ for the little ones, referred to the attachment which the young Catholics should manifest towards our Lord and towards His Vicar on earth, His Holiness Pope Pius X. The missionary then imparted the papal benediction, which bore with it a plenary indulgence.

A large number of the children present were enrolled by Father McShane in the League of the Sacred Heart, after which an act of consecration to the Sacred Heart was read aloud by one of the boys on behalf of all present.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was celebrated by Rev. Father McShane, who was attended by Rev. Fathers O'Reilly and Killoran, as deacon and sub-deacon, while Rev. Father Elliott led the singing by the congregation. Rev. Father Singleton acted as Master of Ceremonies.

Besides the school children who came under the direction of the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of the Congregation and the Grey Nuns there were present hundreds of children too young to attend school, among them being many children in arms who had been brought to receive the benefits of the Papal benediction.

It was at Rome, however, the centre of the Christian world, that the great celebration of the day took place. His Holiness celebrated high Mass in the great Basilica of St. Peter's, which was crowded with over seventy thousand people.

Following out the democratic ideas of the Holy Father, tribunes had been erected only for his sisters, the members of the royal families, the diplomatic corps and special missions sent by the heads of state. The rest of the people were admitted by ticket.

Among the members of the royal families in the tribunes set aside for their use were Grand Duke Alexander and Grand Duchess Xenia of Russia and Princess Mathilde of Saxony.

The special envoys, all clad in brilliant uniforms, included Prince Hohenlohe Bartenstein, representing Bavaria; Prince Schwarzberg, representing Austria-Hungary; Baron Schorlemer, representing Germany, and Duke Bella Conquista, the Spanish emissary. England, France and the United States were the only great countries not officially represented.

Canada was represented by Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal; the Right Rev. Joseph, M. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield; Father Chapin, rector of the Canadian College; and Mgr. Sbaretti, the apostolic delegate at Ottawa.

The United States was represented by Archbishop J. J. Glennon, of St. Louis, Bishop E. P. Allen of Mobile, the Most Rev. Robert Seton, titular Archbishop of Heliopolis, of Newark; Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College of Rome; Mgr. John Farrelly, spiritual director of the American College; the Rev. Geo. W. Mundelein, chancellor of the diocese of Brooklyn, as well as a number of American students and a large contingent of American visitors.

The basilica was radiant inside with thousands of electric lights and candles. The papal procession brought together a large variety of rich court costumes. Above the heads of the high church dignitaries rose the papal chair, upon which the Pontiff, dressed almost entirely in white, was seated. The chair was flanked by the famous feather fans, and as the Pope progressed he imparted his blessing to the kneeling crowds. There were 34 Cardinals and 360 bishops in the procession.

Cardinal Rampolla, as the archpriest of St. Peter's, received the Pope at the entrance to the Basilica. The choir of the Sistine chapel, under the direction of Abbe Perosi, rendered the music.

The Pope celebrated Mass at the high altar, standing above the shrine of St. Peter. At the conclusion of the Mass he imparted his solemn benediction to the vast congregation.

On this occasion the Catholic Church, at its very centre, revealed all its attributes of a Mother Church and representatives of the Church were present from all the corners of the earth, bearing rich gifts to the Supreme Pontiff, as well as the homage of his loving subjects from all lands.

Among the bands of pilgrims gathered for the occasion, the most remarkable were those from France, Spain, and the Argentina. The last was headed by Mgr. Espinosa, Archbishop of Buenos Ayres, who has presented to the Pontiff $20,000 in gold pieces in a beautifully decorated box. Indeed, offerings and presents have poured in from all over the world—from New Zealand, which has sent the Bishop of Aukland; Mgr Lenihan, from South Africa, which is represented by the whole hierarchy, who have come to Rome for the occasion; from Canada, whence both apostolic delegates, Mgr. Sbaretti and Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, have come, and from Patagonia, represented by the Apostolic Prefect.

No offering, however, has surpassed that of Mgr. Farley, Archbishop of New York, which, it had been reported, was equalled by Emperor Francis Joseph and by Cardinal Vaszary, the Primate of Hungary, who gave the Pope $200,000 each. The Emperor, besides the money, also presented the Pope with a splendid pectoral cross six inches long and so arranged as to symbolize both the Golden Jubilee of the Pope and the Diamond Jubilee of the Emperor. Around the cross runs a triple border of diamonds and one of rubies. The fifty large rubies symbolize the fifty years of Pius's priesthood, and the sixty very large diamonds symbolize the years of Francis Joseph's reign. The Latin inscription on the back of the cross runs as follows:

"Francis Joseph I., Emperor and King, having completed twelve lustra of his august office, congratulates Pius X., Pope, on the completion of ten lustra of his sacred office in the year of jubilee of both, 1908."

Emperor William, being unable to compete with his ally in point of value, thought to excell him by sending to Rome a special envoy, the selection of whom could not help but create a sensation. In fact, it seems strange that the German Kaiser should otherwise choose Herr Schrolemer, the founder of the Deutsche National Vereingung, an association strongly hostile to the Catholic Centre, as his representative to the Pope. Of course, Pius X. follows the policy of not mixing himself in the international affairs of different countries, but nevertheless a personage who had not been on such terms as Herr Scholemer with the Catholic party in Germany would have been more persona grata; but then it would have passed unnoticed.

The approach of a consistory has again given rise to the wildest reports in connection with the new Cardinals to be created, so it is interesting to know what is being said in Rome on this subject, and what can be expected.

Up to the present there is only one prelate whose elevation to the purple is inevitable (he is Mgr. Antonio Mendes Berlow, the Patriarch of Lisbon), as in virtue of the Concordat existing between the Holy See and Portugal the Patriarch of Lisbon, once elected, is, ipso facto, considered a cardinal and must be created such in the consistory immediately following his nomination as Patriarch. This condition in the Concordat gives Portugal, with regard to its representation in the Sacred College, a curious privilege, as for instance, the former Patriarch of Lisbon, Cardinal Neto, having resigned as Patriarch, but remaining cardinal, gives that country, with a population of 5,000,000 inhabitants, two seats in the Sacred College. Let us suppose that the new Patriarch

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