

A GREAT PRELATE DEAD.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI PASSES CALMLY AWAY.

The Prelate of the Propaganda—One of Bismarck's Victims—One of the Most Eminent Men in Europe—The End Came to Him in Switzerland.

A Paris despatch announces the death, at Lucerne, in Switzerland, of Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda. The sad event took place on last Saturday.

His Eminence Mieczyslas, Cardinal of the Roman Church, Archbishop of Gnesen and Posen, and Primate of Poland, was born at Gork, of an illustrious Polish family, Oct. 22, 1822. He began his theological studies under the Lazarists in the College of St. John, Warsaw, and at the age of eighteen received the ecclesiastical tonsure and habit from the Bishop of Sandomir. After some studies at Vienna he proceeded to Rome, where he joined the "Academia Ecclesiastica," founded by Pius IX., to impart a special training to young ecclesiastics distinguished by their acquirements. His Holiness named Ledochowski Domestic Prelate and Prothonotary Apostolic, and also sent him on a diplomatic mission to Madrid and as Auditor of the Nunciature to Lisbon, Rio de Janeiro, and Santiago de Chili. He was nominated Archbishop of Thebes, *in partibus infidelium*, on his appointment, September 30, 1861, to the Nunciature of Brussels, where he remained four years. In January, 1866, he was translated to the Archbishopric of Gnesen and Posen, and as the occupant of that See he possesses the title of Primate of Poland. In consequence of his resistance to the laws enacted in Prussia against the church by Bismarck, he was in 1874 cast into prison, and he was actually incarcerated in the dungeons of Ostrowo when he was proclaimed a Cardinal by the Pope in a secret consistory held in Rome, March 15, 1875. He was released from captivity on February 8, 1876. Being banished from his diocese, he proceeded to Rome, where he took possession of his "title," the church of Santa Maria, in Araceli (May 11). Cardinal Ledochowski subsequently became prefect of the propaganda, and was protector of Laval University at the Vatican.

Cardinal Ledochowski succeeded Cardinal Simeonias Prefect of the Propaganda. Cardinal Ledochowski, even long before he was invested with the red hat, was famed in ecclesiastical circles for his marvellous success in connection with the collection of Peter's pence. These, as is well known, constitute between 30 and 40 per cent. of the entire Papal revenues, and are chiefly derived from countries which, as *partes infidelium*, were for the first time brought under the spiritual control of Cardinal Ledochowski. So eager was the latter when primate of Poland to increase the Peter's pence fund that, like a second Tetzl, he introduced a kind of beef tax into the Prussian, Austrian and Russian portions of his province, by permitting the members of his flock to substitute the penitence of a money fine for that abstention from meat during Lent. During his residence in South America he likewise managed to secure large and important contributions to the fund. A deficit of \$10,000,000 was found in this fund, and the Polish prelate was relied upon to repair these losses. He was an able politician, but extremely unpromising.

HIS HOSTILITY TO GERMANY.

In further describing the successor of Cardinal Simeoni, the correspondent of the Times says that the group of which Cardinal Ledochowski was the head, aims at the preservation of Italian unity; but with concessions guaranteeing the absolute liberty of the Pope and the cession of Rome to the Vatican by Italy.

Cardinal Ledochowski was for a time friendly towards the German Government. He was an intimate friend of the late Empress Augusta of Germany. Subsequently events occurred which led him to change his attitude towards the Government, and he became one of its most bitter adversaries. He incurred the hostility of Prince Bismarck, and the result was that he was sentenced to several years' imprisonment. He was after a time allowed to escape.

The German Government, it is said,

recently were trying to court him in order to get him to accept the policy of the Emperor and to have him as an ally near the Pope. But his resentment against Germany was unappeasable, and the negotiations with him had no chance for success.

Bismarck regarded Cardinal Ledochowski as a personal enemy. His residence at the Vatican was the chief difficulty met with by Herr von Schloezer, the German ambassador to the Vatican, in attempting to carry out the mission with which he was entrusted. Bismarck was convinced that Cardinal Ledochowski was constantly with the Pope advising him to resist the German overtures, and dictating replies to the German communications.

The imperative part of Herr von Schloezer's mission was to induce the Pope to part with Cardinal Ledochowski. This course Herr von Schloezer urged upon the Pope, but His Holiness always replied that Prince Bismarck was ill-informed of the position occupied by Cardinal Ledochowski. The Pope said: "I seldom see Cardinal Ledochowski. He advises me only when he is asked to do so. Prince Bismarck combats Cardinal Ledochowski as his personal adversary rather than as an adversary of his cause. For this petty satisfaction Prince Bismarck wishes me to give the world the spectacle of a Pope who humiliates himself. How could I withdraw my hospitality from a prince of the church who is seeking refuge?"

HIS INFLUENCE AT THE VATICAN.

Apart from the Pope, Cardinal Ledochowski wielded great influence at the Vatican. To illustrate the position of Cardinal Ledochowski at the Vatican the Times correspondent cites an incident that occurred to a friend of his. This friend during the year 1883 was holding an animated conversation with Cardinal Jacobini.

The friend stated that at the liveliest point of the conversation, when Cardinal Jacobini was intensely interested, the chamberlain suddenly entered the room and said: "The Cardinal." Cardinal Jacobini immediately arose from his seat and conducted the gentleman he had been conversing with to the door of the ante-room, where was standing Cardinal Ledochowski.

Since that time the influence of Cardinal Ledochowski greatly increased. Every effort made by Germany since Bismarck's fall to win the Cardinal to her side was without success. His appointment was designed to end the difficulty with Germany by linking him to the Vatican and by sinking his Polish nationality. The Pope also, in ignoring the Italian candidates for the position, wished to make a step in the direction of internationalizing the Vatican dignities. The correspondent concludes by saying that the appointment of Cardinal Ledochowski would be a warning to Italy.

But no matter what the views of special correspondents may be—and they are generally problematical—one thing is certain that in the person of Cardinal Ledochowski the Church and the world lose one of the greatest men of our century.

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

The writer of a very interesting survey of the religious life of Germany, published in the Sunday at Home, prints an interesting map showing the comparative density of Catholics in various parts of the German Empire. All that he can say is, that the heart of the country is nominally true to the teachings of Luther. This fidelity is more nominal than real, for the writer, although a staunch Protestant, is compelled to admit that there is much more spiritual life among the Catholics than among the Lutherans.

"Germany has been called, and justly so, the bulwark of Continental Protestantism. This does not appear very manifest, if we place the number of Protestants over against that of Roman Catholics. The figures, as last reported, stands thus: 29,369,847 and 16,765,734 respectively; or, in other words, 62.8 Protestants to 35.82 Roman Catholics, the remaining 1.50 being mainly composed of Jews. These were the figures in 1885. Since then considerable changes have occurred, and, if we judged by the complaints raised in some parts of the Protestant camp, we should conclude that the alternation was wholly in favor of Rome.

"There is no doubt that Romanism is at the present time more active and de-

termined than ever, and in this sense puts Protestantism to shame. The many benevolent and other activities of the evangelical churches denote zeal and perseverance, but, looking at the great mass of German Protestantism, one cannot fail to discern in it an inertia which is in painful contrast to the eager energy of the Roman Catholic Church. The *Culturkampf* has done good service to Rome. The former position of favor and influence has not only been regained, but also strengthened; and so the hearts of the Romish section of the people are full of hope and expectancy. They cry aloud for the return of the priests, and are meanwhile doing their utmost to develop their various schemes. Especially do they seek to lay hold of the working class by means of workmen's societies, of which there are at present over 250, with 60,000 members.

A CLEVER INVENTION.

Mr. P. Rooney, son of Mr. P. Rooney, wholesale dry-goods merchant, formerly of Montreal, has patented a combination divan bed, which has been long sought for by the general trade and public. The divan makes a beautiful piece of furniture, that might be placed in any drawing-room; but when in use as a bed it is a comfortable and healthy sleeping apparatus. This is one more added to the many inventions due to the genius of our rising generation. We are proud to be able to encourage, under all circumstances, the young men who display, in any line, an aptitude calculated to lead to personal success and to contribute to the general welfare of the community. We desire to recommend Mr. Rooney's invention and to give credit to the young inventor.

STILL IMPROVING.

THE SAILORS' CONCERT.

At the sailors' weekly concert on Thursday, the ordinary programme was splendidly augmented by the members of St. Laurent College Band, who play better than most professionals; their numbers on the programme were heartily applauded. Mr. R. B. Milloy recited with his usual artistic brilliancy and insight. The S.S. "Oregon" possesses some of the best singers among the sailors that come to this port, and they were at the concert in force on Thursday. Mr. R. Diamond—this doubtless stands for rough diamond—but it is not right, nevertheless, for Mr. Diamond is particularly polished and he sings like a nightingale. There was another "Oregon" singer there, the "mascot" of the ship; he was repeatedly encored, and his singing was perhaps as much appreciated as anything on the programme. There were several other excellent items on the programme, including songs, dances and pianoforte solos, at which Miss M. A. Lawlor showed great talent, and her pretty selections were heartily applauded.

ST. ANTHONY'S YOUNG MEN WILL JUBILATE.

The arrangements for St. Anthony's picnic, which is to take place on Thursday, August 9th, have been completed, and the young men and their friends are confidently looking forward to a most enjoyable time. The picnic will be at Sherringham Park. The tickets are selling very rapidly, and those who desire to go should obtain their tickets at once, as there are but a limited number for disposal and St. Anthony's Young Men are hustlers and will not go to the picnic with half their tickets unsold. Two months ago St. Anthony's Young Men had no handball alley, to-day they have an excellent one, and they did not ask other people to stand the expense either; they stood it themselves. That is the sort of young men there are in St. Anthony's Society, and when these men get up a picnic they do not let the bottom fall out of it, but they go right in and make it a success.

A musical critic, in decanting upon the superior musical taste of his town, says: "Our ears have been cultivated till they overshadow all our other organs."

MONEY'S WORTH.—First Passenger from this side of the Tweed: Seems a pretty long journey, doesn't it? Second Passenger from the other side: An' so it should be, considerin' the price ye ha'e to pay for it.

SHALL WOMEN VOTE.

MONSIGNOR SATOLLI INTERVIEWED ON THE BURNING QUESTION.

A New York lady recently endeavored to get the views of Monsignor Satolli on the woman suffrage question. In response to the interviewer's inquiry as to whether he thought women should be allowed to vote, the delegate replied:

"It is not a question which comes within my scope. I know not well enough, intimately enough, the conditions of life here—the social conditions. But if you ask me in what respect the possession of such powers would oppose the teachings of the Church I can speak. There is no distinction of sex in the great Church. She recognizes all her children, women and men, as equal. The obedience she asks of one she requires of the other. The mercy she extends to one is as freely offered to the other."

This was better than the visitor, who was evidently an ardent woman suffragist, had dared to hope. It was, however, somewhat vague, and, with an attempt to gain a more succinct expression of his views, she asked the question:

"Then since no tenet of the Church is defied by the women in seeking to put themselves equal in this matter with their brothers, is it your opinion that the laws should be so altered as to extend to them the right of suffrage?"

But at this the apostolic delegate shook his head again.

"It would be presumption in me to attempt to answer that question with authority. Spiritual and temporal things must be kept separate. What is best for the women of this beautiful country may not be the same 'best' as the sister women in Italy have found it. There the women have for centuries wielded immense power, politically and in every walk of life. Should the cultivated feminine portion of my country demand the rights of electors, I might from knowledge be able to speak. Here, in this land, you will see I am not the proper or final judge in such matters."

The delegate then spoke charmingly of the women of Italy, their intelligence and devotion. It was to them, he said, that Italy owed her pre-eminence in literature and art; they had carried the torch across the dark epochs of captivity and foreign domination when the aspirations and hopes of their fathers, brothers and husbands were darkened by despair. In speaking of America the Apostolic Delegate became enthusiastic.

"It is wonderful—it is marvellous," he said. "I have been from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in the West I have seen towns two—three years old, already growing so fast!"

"Then you will remain with us always, monsignor?"

"Ah, that I do not know," he said, smiling, and he gave the same answer when asked if the Catholics meant to build him a permanent home in Washington, adding rapturously that he loved Washington. "It is so tranquil—so beautiful." But, pointing to the Pope's portrait, he added: "First of all, I practice obedience to our Holy Father."

THE following editorial note in the last issue of the Boston Pilot is indeed worthy of reproduction. It gives a very fair idea of the degree of military discipline amongst the State militia and of the extent to which the locust-plague of tramps is spreading over the Union:

"The State militia in camp at Framingham have been much annoyed of late by the depredations of tramps, who stole a gatling gun last week, and are capable of running off with a colonel or an adjutant-general when nobody is looking. The State should furnish a few policemen to protect our gallant defenders from these bold marauders."

DOMESTIC UP-TO-DATE. — Mistress: What do you mean by not returning in time to get tea ready? Servant: Well, ma'am, I went to my uncle's, and sat in the drawin'-room, and there wasn't no clock.

"Look at that funny dog, ma." "Yes, darling; it's a French poodle." "Can it bark French?"

ILLUSTRATED WITH CUTS.—It is surprising, considering the bluntness of the edge of the coin known as a bob, that we should so frequently hear of people being cut off with a shilling.—Judy.