CARDINALS.

Origin of the Titles of Cardinals, Deacons. Priests and Bishops.

The title is derived from Latin Cardo, a hinge, that upon which weight causes turn. In this sense, in which it is used, it is an adjective and means principal pre-eminent. In this sense this title was given to those in the higher position in the Roman empire in the days of the Emperor Theodosius, who were called "cardinal" officers.

Pope St. Evaristus divided Rome into parishes about the year 106, appointing one priest to each. As these churches become more frequented and the congregations become larger the priests were increased in number, then the chief priest of each church was called the cardinal priest, presbyter cardinals. Outside of Rome and even outside of Italy this was the case, and we read of cures cardinaux in France. By the time of the accession of Pope Sylvester, in 314, this designation had become general. As time went on and the Christians multiplied and the land was converted, the number of parishes increased, and each parish took a title, titulus, and was presided over by its cardinal priest. These are now used to give titles to cardinal priests in the Sacred College. But in these early days when a cardinal priest became a bishop he dropped the title of cardinal, as the episcopate was then of course superior to it.

About the year 240 Pope St. Fabian established deaconries in Rome, diaconiae, These were hospitals, and not only the sick, but the poor and the widows and orphans were ministered to in them, and a chapel of oratory was attached to each. These were distributed among the "regions" of the city, and the deacons in them were called regionaril, and as the number of deacons increased the chief of each deaconry was called diacomus cardinals, cardinal deacon. These titles are now used to give the title of Cardinal deacon in the Sacred College.

With the growth of the Church the importance and dignity of the office of cardinal increased. In a council held at Rome by Pope Stephen IV, in 769, it was decreed that no person of any order should be promoted to be Sovereign Pontiff unless he had first been made a cardinal priest or deacon. This had then been the usage from A. D. 715, and continued to be the usage down to and incinding the election of Pope Marinus L, A. D. 892. But the rule of Stephen IV. does not appear to have been deemed as necessary, as it fell into disuse after the election of Marinus I. It was in the year 769, under Stephen IV., that we find the first mention of cardinal bishops. The cardinal bishops take their titles from the six suburbican sees of

From an early date the dignity and importance of the office of cardinal was the same as it is now. This can be inferred from the fact that A. D. 853 three bishops were sent to serve a citation on Anastasius, cardinal priest of the title of the Church of St. Marcellus, to know what defense he had to make for not residing at the church of his title. From this we see that the residence of car dinals at the places of their title was obligatory from an early date. But at the present time cardinals who have dioceses to govern outside of Italy can made necessary in Rome, he is dispensed from residence in his bishopric, and in such a case his diocese is administered by a coadjutor or auxilliary or vicargeneral. Decrees of councils authorize this. But a cardinal without a bishopric is obliged to reside at the Papal court unless special dispensation to do other-

wise is granted. The College of Cardinals comprises seventy members, six cardinal bishops, tifty cardinal priests and fourteen cardinal deacons. Of these, the first order is necessarily kept filled up, as they are the bishops of the six suburbican sees. and they are the vicars of the Pope. Other archbishops and bishops are in the order of cardinal priests, although in the order there are several who have not attained episcopal rank. The order of cardinal deacons is composed of those below the rank of bishops, and they need to be provided by the property of the benefit of the poor, in the Windsor Hall, Thursday, February 13, below the rank of bishops, and they need to be provided by the not be even priests.

As early as 882 the cardinals were likened to the seventy ancients in Holy Writ (Exodus xviii., 13-23., Numbers xi., 16 17). They are to supervise and judge all things that appertain to the Papal jurisdiction. Postquam varais, Pope Sisctus V., in the constitution declares that "the cardinals of the most holy Roman Church, representing the persons of the Apostles, while they ministered to Christ our Saviour, when He preached the kingdom of God, and wrought the mystery of human salvation, stand forth the councillors and condittors of the Roman Pontiff, in the fulfilment of the sacerdotal office, and the government of the Catholic Church over which he presides." And St. Bernard, A.D., 1145, said in his celebrated address to Pope Eugenius III.: "Let us come now to thy collaterals and coadjutors (the cardinals). These are to thee assiduously devoted thy intimates. It is thine, after the example of Moses, to summon to thyself from every side, elders, not youths; but elders not so much in age as in moral qualities, whom thou hast known, because they are the elders of the people. Are not those who are to judge the world to be chosen from the whole world?"

(De Consideratoine, lib. IV., cap. IV.)
From an early date the election of a Sovereign Pontiff has been intrusted to 1179 a unanimous vote of the cardinals committee received 1,000 letters from was required for the election of a Pope. But in that year the Eleventh General Council, the third Lateran, decreed that a two-thirds vote of the cardinals would aid. In response to a request to appoint be sufficient for an election, and this has ever since been adopted. Since that time the cardinals have had an equal right in voting, all priority of cardinal bishops over cardinal priests or deacons being set aside. Up to that time the cardinal bishops are spoken of separately and first, and after them the cardinal priests and deacons, and it is known that up to that time the election of a Pope was initiated by the cardinal bishops, and their choice was in most instances concurred in by the cardinal priests and

their councils. Now all have equal right | demnation is absolute, and admits of no of voting and they hold their conclave further discussion. It was, however, without outside interference of any provided that if there seemed to be

The first conclave of strict inclosure was held in the thirteenth century; and to avoid delay or interference in the of the diocese. If you have anything to choice, this strict inclosure during the submit in the matter it must be all done time consumed in the election of a new Pontiff has since been the rule. The limit of a newspaper article does not allow us to go into much detail, and we will close this with the law for the conclave and election. The Fourteenth General Council, the second of Lyons. assembled by Gregory X, in May, 1274, legislated upon the Papal election, which we summarize as follows, and this law

is at present in force. 1.—That the meeting for the election of a new Pontiff be held where the preceding Pontiff was residing and held the court for Apostolic causes, and died. If the preceding Pontiff held his court and died in a country place, the conclave must be hold in a city within the diocese where the Pontiff died. But if the preceding Pontiffheld audience in one place and died in another place, the conclave must then be held at the place where the audiences were held.

2.—That ten days must intervene be-tween the death of a Pontiff and the conclave for the election of his successor, during which time the absent cardine's are to be sent for, and nine days' obsequies of the deceased Pontiff are to be performed by the cardinals present. 3.—Cardinals absent from the conclave

have no right to vote. 4.-All men, of any order or condition, are eligible to be created Supreme Pon-

5.—The nine days' obsequies being finished, the Mass of the Holy Ghost to be celebrated and all the cardinals present to be shut up, in a safe place, inclosed on every side, which is called the conclave, with only from two to four servants. Nor is it lawful for any one to enter or go out of the place unless on account of infirmity. The place of con-clave is to have no dividing walls, but the cardinals to inhabit it in common during the time consumed in the election, in cells, divided by woolen cloths.

6.—The place of concluve to be guarded and protected so that nothing be taken | mund procure a forged letter addressed into or sent out from the conclave which might interfere with legitimate voting; Greece, which Argimund gives the King. it is to be seen that no detriment besuffered by the cardinals, that all their wishes be attended to, that the conclave be safe from intrusion.

7.—Cardinals cannot come out for any reason until they have created a Roman

S.—Cardinals unavoidably absent can be admitted to vote with their colleagues when they arrive. No cardinal can be prevented from taking part in the election, even if under ex communication.

9.-If more than three days are consumed in the election by the concluve. only one dish is to be provided at the duce the best. meals of the cardinals.

10.—It shall be unlawful, under pain of anathema, for any one to bribe, promise anything, or secure to himself by canvassing the favor of the cardinals in the new election. During the period of the conclave no cardinal present has the right or power to transact any other busine**ss.**

11.—A two thirds vote is required to create the Pontiff.

12.—On the death of the Roman Ponreside in their dioceses, but must visit tiff, no ecclesiastical magistrates except well as for the other missions of Oceania. of the leper colony at Indian Camp, La., Rome when required to take part in the business of the sacred congregations of the Carnalengo receive remuneration business of the sacred congregations of the Carnalengo receive remuneration important college is there, not far from would agree to pay for a Catholic priest which they are made members. And for their offices until the creation of the should the residence of a cardinal be new Pontiff.

We have now taken up more space than we would wish, and must close The above are the decrees of the Council of Lyons, slightly modified by Urban VIII, and Clement XIII., but no way changed, and constitute the law of Papal Catholic.

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THE BAN CONFIRMED,

ROME REFUSES TO REOPER THE CASE OF CON-DEMNED FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Boston, Mass., January 23.—A special to the "Traveler" from New York says the ban placed by the Catholic Church upon the orders of the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance and Odd Fellows is absolute, and offers no further discussion. This is the mandate of the Pope through his official representative, Cardinai Satolli.

One month ago a number of prominent Catholics connected with the Pythian organization organized a committee of appeal, in the hope that a proper presentation of the case before the papal delegate would result in a recall of the the College of Cardinals. Before the year interdict. In response to invitation the prominent Catholics in all parts of the country, heartily endorsing the movement, and pledging moral and financial

a day for hearing a representative committee on the matter, Cardinal Satolli renlied to the committee's secretary :
"Dear Sir—I have received your letter

of January 20, and in reply would say that the matter of the condemned society is entirely out of my hands. The last instruction of Rome was that the con-

PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsapadeacons when they called them into rilla. It makes PURE BLOOD.

particular reasons for making exceptions in any individual case the matter might be referred to Rome through the Bishop submit in the matter it must be all done through your Archbishop. With senti. ments of respect, I remain, most faithfully yours in Christ. "Francis Cardinal Satolli,

Delegate Apostolic."

A THRILLING TRAGEDY.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

The following is a brief sketch of the thrilling historical Tragedy, in five acts. The Two Crowns," that the pupils of Bourget College, Rigand, P.Q., are preparing to present to the public in their Academic Hall, on Wednesday evening. March 11th, 1896:

SYSOPSIS: -- In the year 576 Leavig, who had embraced the doctrine of Arianism. reigned sole monarch of Spain. He had two sons, Hermigild and Recared. He made Hermigild, his eldest son, King of Seville. This young prince married a Catholic princess of France and shortly atterwards renounced the errors o Arianism.

Act I .- Count Goswin and Duke Argimund conspire the death of Hermigild heir to the crown liney procure from the King an ease; for Hermigald's deposition, should be refuse to return to Arianism-Count Sisbert and Count Agilan are appointed ambassadors—Hermigild refuses to comply with the King's orders—The Sevillians take arms in favor of the prince--Murder of Agilan.

ACT II.—Revolt in Seville—Progress of the revolt—Recared intercedes with the King for his brother, Hermigild.

ACT III.—Pilgrims from Soville come o pray in the chapel—Hermigild, in a pilgrim's garb, makes himself known to is brother, Recared, who obtains an audience for Hermigild--The question-The nobles vote for Hermigild's death--The King commutes the death sentence to lite-long imprisonment.

Act IV -toswin, Sisbert and Argito Hermigild from the Emperor of who, believing it to contain a conspiracy against his crown, signs the warrant for his son's death-Goswin employs Fred egisel to execute the warrant-Murder

of Fredegisel.
Act V.—Assassination of Hermigild by Sisbert.

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THE DAMIEN INSTITUTE MA-GAZINE.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE "HERO OF THE LEPERS.

The following letter speaks for itself 585 GREENE AVENUE,

Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1896 DEAR FRIEND, The education of mis-Father Damien's native village of Tre- to perform the religious services for the meloo. As a knowledge of English is Sisters and the lepers. The offer was at essential for the success of their work, once accepted. especially for the Sandwich Islands, the Fathers, having no facilities in Belgium for acquiring this knowledge, labor under great disadvantage. A small institute has been opened at Hadzor, Droitwich. election as it now stands.—Kansas City | England. Here youths take a two years' course in English, returning to Belgium to finish their education. In order to help make a fund for the support of this English branch, the Fathers commenced the publishing of The Damien Institute Monthly Magazine. The Superior, Very Rev. Maurice Raepsact, of the college and seminary in Belgium, intrusted to my care their interests in the United

States and Canada.
In the name of Father Damien, who lived and died among the Lepers of Molokai-died a Leper for the love of God, in the name of Jesus Himself, who lived a life of poverty upon earth-help these holy, zealous workers by taking a subscription to their English magazine.

Yours sincerely, Elizabeth Harper.

The Damien Institute Monthly Magazine, subscription, per year, 60 cents, Approbation of the Very Rev. Maurice Raepsaet, Superior of the Priests of the Sacred Heart, Louvain:

I fervently pray our Lord to bless The Damien Institute Magazine. May it be the means of making Father Damien, the "Hero of Lepers," better known among all people. May this little publication increase confidence in Father Damien's power with God, and also hasten the introduction of his cause at

MAURICE RAEPSAET. Superior Priests of the S.S. Hearts. Louvain, Jan. 3, 1896.



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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

For the first time in Rhode Island's history a Catholic priest. Vicar-General Doran, was asked to officiate recently at the inauguration of the new State government.

The venerable Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis has been very sick recently, and his end was thought so near that Extreme Unction was administered to him. The aged prelate is now much better. He is over 90 years of age. 22 3 less A new Catholic Church that will cost about \$ 2,000 will soon be built in Huntington, Ind. Bridget Roche, widow of the late John Roche, will build and equip the church, school and parsonage. She is wealthy and will creef the structure as a monument to the Roche family.

Father Sherman, S. J., son of General Sherman, was a tellow-student of the Yale Class of 79 with Hammond, who recently figured in the South Africa. raid. They were very intimate companions and the priest says of the engineer that he is a whole-souled and true Ameri-

The monastery at Gethsemane Abbey. Kentucky, has a grist mill. At noon on Jan, 11 Brother Dominie, the miller, while oiling the machinery, had a part of his habit caught among the machinery and was almost instantly killed, having his brains dashed out as his body was instantly whirled around.

Cardinal Cotti, who was internuncio at Rio de Janeiro until his recent return to Rome to be created cardinal, is the son of a Genoese longshoreman, and was brought up in poverty and self-sacrifice. He was calucated at the Jesuit's college in Genoa, became a member of the Carmelite order, and eventually the general of the order.

Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans has consented to allow the Sisters of ionaries for the Leper settlement, as | Charity to act as nurses and take charge

The Marquis Sacripanti, the member of the Pope's noble guard who brought the beretta to Cardinal Satolli, paid a visit to Bishop Ryan of Bullalo. The Marquis was accompanied by two Franciscaus, Father Theophilus and Father Ubaldus—the latter a nepnew of Cardinal Satolfi. The party went to view the celebrated Niagara Falls.

"Bishop" Reinkens, one of the noted leaders of the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, has passed away, his death occurring at Bonn last month. He was in his seventy-fitth year, and had een a priest for about half a century. He went astray at the time of the Vatican council, when he and some other German ecclesiastics protested against Papal infallibility and were cut off from the Churcii, Then he joined the "Old Catholics," who chose him a Bishop in 1873. He wrote much in behalf of the new departure and was undoubtedly a man of great abilities. He lived to see the attercollarse of "Old Catholicism, but whether or not be died at peace with the Church is not stated.

RHEUMATISM RUNS RIOT

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 823. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Isaide Brunet, of the City of St Henri, in said district, wife commune en biens of Alphonse Convrette, joiner, of the same place, has on this day instituted an action for separation of property against her said husband.

Montreal, 27th December, 1895. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 24-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 775. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Arthemise Huot, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an

action in separation as to property against her husband, Jean Baptiste Robert, of the parish of La Longue Pointe. Montreal, 7th January, 1896.

SAINT PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON, Attys, for Paintiff. 27 5

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Adele Lepine, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Jean Baptiste Bureau, hotelkeeper, of the same place, duly authorized a e-ter en justice, plain-tiff, vs. the said J. B. Bureau, defendant. The plaintiff has this day taken an action for

separation as to property against the defendant. Montreal, 24th January, 1896. AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, E S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

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