

The Catholic Weekly Review.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris, Cæsari; et quæ sunt Dei, Deo.—Matt 22: 21.

Vol. V.

Toronto, Saturday Jan. 16, 1891.

No. 49

LATEST CABLES.

CARDINAL MANNING DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Manning died this morning at 8.20.

The Cardinal continued to grow weaker during the night until finally his prostration became complete. He was able, however, to join in the prayers which were being offered at his bedside. His Eminence continued these supplications for divine mercy until half-past seven o'clock, when he became unconscious. His death was calm, and he passed away evidently without pain. Telegrams of regret from all parts of the world are being received.

CARDINAL SIMEONI.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Simeoni, formerly Papal Secretary of State and Prefect General of the Propaganda, died to-day. His death was due to an attack of influenza, from which he had been suffering for several days. Cardinal Simeoni was born July, 23, 1816.

Giovanni Simeoni was born at Palestrina, Italy, July 23, 1816, and, having been ordained priest, he was, on account of his learning, employed in offices of importance. In 1847 he was auditor of the nunciature of Madrid. After some years he was appointed Prefect of studies in the Pontifical Lyceum of the Roman Seminary and attached to the secretary's office for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs. In 1857 he was appointed domestic prelate to the Pope, and sent again to Spain in the quality of Envoy for the affairs of the see in order to renew the connections with Rome, which had been interrupted by the revolution. In 1858 he was made protonotary apostolic in full. For eight years he was Secretary to the Congregation of the Propaganda for the affairs of the oriental rite, and in 1868 he became Secretary of the Latin rite and adviser to the Roman inquisition, and also adviser for the affairs of the oriental rite to the congregation of the council for the revision of the provincial councils and to the congregation for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs.

When the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican was convoked Mgr. Simeoni was one of the advisers for the Commission of Oriental Churches and Missions and for Ecclesiastical Discipline. The diplomatic relations between Rome and the Court of Spain having been re-established in 1875, Pius IX. sent Mgr. Simeoni as nuncio to Madrid, having just preconized him Archbishop of Chalcædonia. In the Consistory of March, 15, 1875, Pius IX. created him Cardinal, reserving him in petto, and on September 17, the same year, he published him in Consistory. Mgr. Simeoni, having been created Cardinal, remained in the nunciature at Madrid, as *promuncio*, and on the death of Cardinal Antonelli, in 1876, he was appointed Secretary of State to Pope Pius IX.—an office which he retained until the death of that Pontiff—and Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and the Sacred Laetian Congregation. He was afterwards made a member of the Roman Universal Inquisition and of other ecclesiastical congregations. He was succeeded as Secretary of State by Cardinal Franchi in March, 1878, when Pope Leo XIII. appointed Cardinal Simeoni Prefect-General of the Propaganda.

LONDON IN MOURNING.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Prince of Wales sent the following telegram to the Lord Mayor of London: "My beloved son passed away at 9 o'clock to-day. Albert Edward."

The news of the death of the Duke of Clarence has caused

widespread grief, and already demonstrations of the public feeling are everywhere apparent. All public buildings displayed flags at half-mast throughout the City of London. The sad intelligence has been received with expressions of the deepest sorrow.

On receipt of the news of the death of the duke, the Lord Mayor at once gave orders to have the great bell in St. Paul's cathedral tolled, and also sent the following message to the Prince of Wales: "We are profoundly moved by the sad news and have communicated it to our fellow-citizens. We tender our deep and respectful sympathy with your Royal Highness in this great sorrow and national calamity."

When the solemn tolling of the great bell in St. Paul's Cathedral was heard this morning it conveyed to everyone within hearing the fact that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale had passed away. The bells in St. Paul's are never tolled save on the occasion of the death of an heir to the throne, and therefore no further information was needed for the people of London to make them aware that after a gallant struggle the duke had finally succumbed. The announcement of his death caused far less commotion in the city than was expected, but this was no doubt due to the fact that nearly everybody had given up hope yesterday and believed that death was sure to claim the duke.

The telegram from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor announcing the death of the duke was not posted at the Mansion house until 10 o'clock. When the little piece of white paper was put up there were only a few persons in waiting. They received the news with stolid indifference. The crowd at no time exceeded thirty during the first half hour after the announcement was posted. Scarcely any comments were made.

At the West End there was a scene that was in striking contrast to the indifference displayed in the vicinity of the Mansion house. Hundreds of persons well known in the upper circles of society, members of the aristocracy and others gathered in little groups and generally discussed the death of the Duke and its effect upon the succession in all its bearings.

Serious faces could be seen along Pall Mall and there is no doubt that the calamity is much taken to heart by the English nobility.

The blinds of the public houses and many of the private houses and shops are drawn, both in the west end and in the city. The afternoon papers all appeared with mourning borders.

Up to noon no official bulletin of the death of the Duke had been issued at Sandringham hall, but soon after 10 o'clock the blinds of the house were drawn and the flag on the church was placed at half mast, and the church bells began tolling. These facts gave to the people waiting about the gates the first intimation that all was over. From an early hour this morning reinforcements of police were detailed to duty about Sandringham hall, and they prevented access to the house.

As the day progressed the crowd in the vicinity of Marlborough house increased. The Mall was at times completely blocked with carriages conveying the most noted people of the kingdom. Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, and Lady Salisbury, and nearly the entire diplomatic corps were among the callers.

At one o'clock this afternoon the following dispatch was received from Sandringham:

After a marked improvement during the early part of the night, the strength of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale suddenly failed. About nine o'clock he began to gradually sink, and death occurred at 9.15 a.m.

This dispatch was signed by the three physicians who had been in attendance upon his Royal Highness. The bells in Westminster Abbey were tolled at twelve o'clock until one.

Her Majesty is prostrated by the blow that has fallen upon her through the death of her grandson.