

AROUND THE GLOBE.

In many parts of England and Scotland Catholics are twenty or thirty miles from a Catholic Church.

Eleven Catholics have already donated \$2,000 each towards the erection of the magnificent new church of St. Xavier, St. Louis, Mo.

Night Rev. Bishop Phelan of Pittsburgh, celebrated on Sunday, August 2, the sixth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of that diocese.

The new Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Ferrata, escorted by dragons and a numerous suit of Government officials in uniform, presented to President Carnot the other day, his credentials as representative of his Holiness in France.

The arrival of Mgr. Ferrata is regarded as a possible signal for a union between Church and State, the mission of the Nuncio in France being generally understood to mean that the French clergy are to rally for the Republic.

Cardinal Mermillod is in a delicate state of health. He is not a bed, but he is far from robust. His Eminence will be unable to assist at the pilgrimage of Catholic youth to Rome, the doctors having recommended him absolute repose.

The Bishop of Chicoutimi, in British North America, is about to be appointed coadjutor to the Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec. A striking photograph of Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec appears in the *Catholic Weekly Review* of Toronto.

Miss Katherine E. Conway, assistant editor of the *Boston Pilot*, and known throughout the country as one of our ablest Catholic literary women, has recently been appointed president of the women's press department of the Queen Isabella Association of the coming World's Fair at Chicago.

Mgr. Cazet, Vicar Apostolic of Madagascar, has arrived in France owing to a law case arising out of Freemasonry. Having published a pamphlet against the society he was charged with libel before the Consular Court of the island and fined ten thousand francs. His Lordship has appealed against this sentence, and has returned to support his appeal. The Queen of Madagascar has taken his part and closed the Masonic lodge.

Some idea of the extent of Mexico may be gleaned by the fact that six of the Catholic dioceses in that country cover 200,000 square miles of territory and contains 4,500,000 Catholics; whereas the State of New York with its seven dioceses, covers less than 100,000 square miles and has not half the number of Catholics.

The most noticeable feature of Catholic life in Chicago is the establishment of the Jesuits in West Twelfth street, their church, their college, the fine parochial school-buildings in various localities in their parish district, the institutions of charity, the building devoted solely to Catholic associations and sodalities. In their Church of the Holy Family last year the number of Communicants reached as high as 200,000.

Many interesting relics from San Domingo, where Columbus landed, have been received by the Washington office of the foreign affairs department. The most valuable of these relics and the most interesting perhaps, is the first church bell that ever rang out in the new world. It was presented to the colonists of the first settlement of San Domingo by Queen Isabella, in appreciation of the fact that the first settlement bore her name.

Miss Emma Cimmerli who has for the last two years been with Mr. Nicholas Mayer's family of this village, sailed Saturday on the *Purcell*, of the Anchor Line, for her home in Basle, Switzerland.

Last week Monday, Willie Godfrey aged about five years was bitten by his father's hunting dog, but no seriously.

Miss Agnes Leary and Miss Joe Coughlin have returned from a visit to Elmhurst.

D. V. Murphy was in town last week.

Mrs. Mary Gordon, mother of Mrs. Wm. Godfrey of this village, died on the 12 inst. aged 63 years. The funeral was held from St. Patrick's Church on Friday of last week.

Misses Grace Evans and Grace O'Rourke of Newark, N. J., were in town last week visiting friends.

Miss Whalen of Perry spent Sunday in this village.

Misses Sarah and Ellen Convery of Elmhurst are the guests of Miss Kate Leonard of this village.

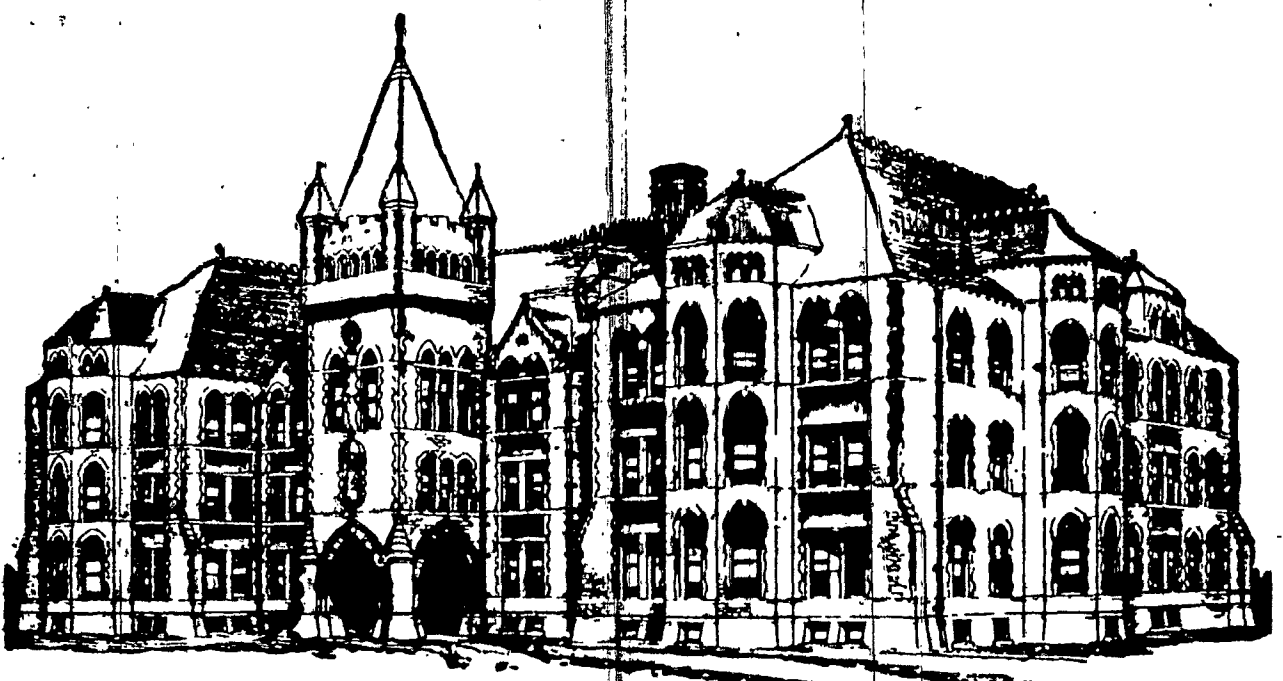
St. Bernard's Seminary.

CORNER-STONE OF THE GRAND BUILDING LAID THURSDAY.

The Ceremony Performed By Bishop McQuaid in the Presence of the Priests of the Diocese and a Large Number of the Faithful.

Thursday was a memorable date in the annals of the diocese of Rochester and in those of this vicinity. At 4 p. m. Bishop McQuaid laid the corner-stone of the new St. Bernard's theological seminary on the Boulevard. The Bishop was attended by the priests of the diocese and the trustees of each parish. The members of the Catholic Uniformed Union in full uniform acted as escort of honor. They were under command of Colonel H. H. Schlick, and made a very creditable appearance.

The members of the Union formed at headquarters and marched to the Four Corners where at 3 P. M. they took electric cars to the City Line. Here they drew up on either side of



ST. BERNARD'S SEMINARY.

the road, and awaited the Bishop and priests. These assembled at the episcopal residence on Frank street and from there proceeded in carriages to the Seminary. When they reached the waiting place of the Union, the latter saluted and then marched on either side of the carriages. Arriving at the entrance to the Seminary, they again drew up in double column and allowed the carriages to pass between. When all had alighted, the procession was formed. A very Rev. Monsignor H. De Kerge, Chancellor of the diocese led the way. Following him were the students of St. Andrew's preparatory Seminary and a large number of altar boys. Then came the priests of the diocese two by two. The Bishop walked in the rear attended by Very Rev. J. F. O'Hare, D. D., V. G., and Rev. J. P. Stewart, M. R. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was present, and attended by Rev. J. J. Rossi, of Brighton, Mass.

Before marching around the walls, the Bishop blessed the corner stone, which had already been placed in position in the front wall near the main entrance. It is of white marble, bearing on its face the simple inscription "1891." It had been hollowed sufficiently to admit of a copper box being placed within. Having blessed it, the procession moved around the building. As they walked the priests and students chanted the Litany of the Saints and the *Miserere*. At various points they halted and the Bishop recited certain prayers, very similar in import to those said at the dedication of a church. The walk around the building occupied some time, the distance traversed being about one-fifth of a mile. Arriving at the point of starting, the Bishop finished the blessing of the corner stone and the ceremony was completed.

Following this came the presentation to the Bishop of the subscriptions of each parish by the pastor. As each parish was called, the pastor came forward and announced the amount his congregation had donated. At the same time he presented the Bishop a list of the subscribers, which was carefully deposited in the copper box. Beside the lists, there was placed in the box a simple statement by Bishop McQuaid setting forth that on the 20th day of August, 1891, he, as Bishop of the Diocese of Rochester, had blessed the corner stone of St. Bernard's Seminary, and that should the building ever be destroyed, more detailed information concerning its institution and its incorporators could be found in the foundation stone directly beneath the corner stone. A copy of last year's Seminary book was also deposited in the box. This done, the box was placed in the stone and the latter sealed up.

When this was done, the Bishop, priests and delegates appeared on the

piazza. The people had assembled in the spacious grounds in the vicinity. At this point the Bishop addressed the large assemblage.

Despite the fact that the ceremony took place on a week day, a very large crowd witnessed it. This fact reflects still more credit on the Catholics of this diocese and indicates the deserved interest they take in the proposed new Seminary. Large excursion parties came in over the Auburn road, the Falls road and the Erie road bringing representatives from parishes along these lines.

Parishes were represented as follows with the amounts subscribed by each as furnished us:

Cathedral—Revs. J. P. Kiernan, J. E. and J. J. Hartley, E. J. Hanna, D. D., J. G. VanNess, Coleman F. O'Loughlin, J. E. Waters, R. Curran; subscription, about \$8,500.

Immaculate Conception—Very Rev. J. F. O'Hare, D. D., V. G., Rev. Wm. Gleason and the trustees.

St. Mary's—Revs. J. P. Stewart, M. R., Felix O'Hanlon, Angelo Lugero; Messrs. P. Judge, and John Reed;

subscription, priests, \$6,500, people, \$562.

St. Joseph's—Very Rev. Joseph Wirth, Revs. August Pingl, Hessler and Lowenkamp; subscription, \$2,000.

SS. Peter and Paul's—Revs. F. H. Sinclair and John B. Ege; Messrs. Joseph Gradl and Christian Voelkl; cash subscription, \$340.

Holy Redeemer—Revs. F. C. Oberholzer, M. R., and Jacob Staub; Messrs. August Bott and Louis Edelmann.

Corpus Christi—Rev. J. J. Leary; Messrs. Jno. Brady and J. W. Maguire; subs'n, \$421.

Holy Rosary—Rev. J. P. Kiernan, John C. Heron, John O'Brien. \$145.

St. Michael's—Revs. Fridolin Pascalar and H. Regenbogen; Messrs. Jos. Spitznagel and Frederick Bach. With the approbation of the Bishop, the subscription will be taken next year, because of the heavy expense this year attending the new church.

Holy Apostles—Revs. T. C. Murphy; James F. Curtin, John Calihan, Andrew R. Schell and Jeremiah O'Grady.

Our Lady of Victory—Rev. A. N. Gebaert; Joseph H. Savard and Louis Gendreau; amount, \$160.

St. Boniface—Rev. H. Renker and Messrs. J. Burkard and J. Beikirch.

St. Michael's, Lyons—Rev. D. W. Kavanagh; Jas. McNamara; Jas. B. Robinson; amount, \$15. The heavy expense of the new church is the cause of this small sum.

St. Michael's, Newark—Father Kavanagh, Dr. N. L. McDonald and Thomas Sweeney; amount, \$49.

St. Vincent de Paul's, Churchville—Rev. D. J. Curran; Lorenzo Lemmon and Patrick McDermott. St. Fechar's, Chili, Patk FitzSimons and Jas. Cummings; amount for both parishes, \$234.

St. Patrick's, Victor—Rev. J. J. Donnelly; Patrick Kuffe and Michael E. McMahon.

St. Michael's, Penn Yan—Rev. Eugene Pagnani; Chas. Kelley, James D. Miles, Edw. Donahue, M. W. Phalen; amount, \$110.

St. John's, Greece—Rev. J. H. Straten; H. Burrow, John Straub, Holy Ghost, Coldwater—Henry Traub and Max Seigler. Amount from both parishes, \$125.

St. Joseph's, Penfield—Jos. Schnitzler and Louis Pappon.

St. John's, Clyde, and St. Patrick's, Savannah—Rev. J. J. Gleason; M. C. McMullen and Albert Lake; amount, \$52 and \$8.00.

St. Theresa's, Stanley—Rev. J. T. Dougherty, John Cauley and John McNamara; amount, \$25. St. Mary's, Rhineville, Wm. Kelly and John Hogan; amt, \$15.

St. Paul's, Honeye Falls—Rev. M. J. Cluney; C. Reagan, S. Ritzenthaler; amt, \$37.50. St. Joseph's, Bush—M. O'Brien, R. K. Biggy and T. Lyons; amt, \$47.50.

When this was done, the Bishop, priests and delegates appeared on the

OUR ROMAN LETTER.

Special to the Catholic Press Association.

A CATHOLIC BANKING SOCIETY.

The losses recently sustained by the Pontifical Treasury have given new birth to certain enterprises, which may be termed periodical lay siege to the Vatican projects of founding universal Catholic Banks.

About two years ago, and again last season, the idea was frequently discussed, but owing to the obvious attempts on the part of unscrupulous adventurers to cheat the Vatican the matter apparently ended in a complete fiasco.

However, it would seem that the idea has by no means been abandoned. In prosperous times Leo XIII. invariably rejected all propositions made to him in this connection, and would accept only the voluntary assistance of the faithful. The present troublous times have not changed the Holy Father's determination, and he has again refused all propositions made for the purpose of inducing him to accord his protection and authorization to the undertaking.

Nevertheless a society has been formed at Paris under the name of "Le Credit," whose ostensible intention is to assist Roman builders, and thus give them a chance of recovering from their present terrible crisis.

Evidently such a society cannot fail to be approved by the Holy Father for the very good reason that immense sums of the Papal funds are sunk in the buildings of the city, which are now at a stand still.

The undertaking is under the direction of Count Loderini, Noble Guard to the Pope, whose integrity and business capacity are well known, and who takes care to openly declare that he has no financial connection with the Vatican.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding the official organs of the Holy See have also declared that the Pope gives no authority to the founders of the new society.

About two years ago America was brought prominently forward in this same proposed Banking Society, and our readers will remember the noble and most honorable courageous attitude of His Grace Archbishop Corrigan, when assailed by certain propositions on the part of unscrupulous adventurers.

But the idea itself is a good one, could it not be worked by persons of well known integrity only.

THE SACRED COLLEGE.

Would our readers like to know the resources of a member of the Sacred College? Each Cardinal receives in monthly payments out of the Papal Treasury, the sum of 21,480 francs annually.

This is their nominal fixed stipend, and is called the "piatto cardinalizio," probably because the sum due to a "Porporato" was formerly presented on a silver plate (piatto).

At Christmas time each Cardinal receives a surplus of 500 francs, known as indemnity for postal expenses. When the Italians entered Rome, the College of Cardinals was deprived of this addition to their finances.

Besides the nominal sum, there are a few accessory revenues. The Sacred College possesses some property, the total value of which is 400,000 francs. The Sovereign Pontiff deducts 15,000 francs from his revenue in favor of Roman Schools, and the administration retains 10,000 francs or the expenses of the management, etc.

Hence the 15,000 francs which remain are divided among the Cardinals, generally residing in Rome, and who number about thirty.

There are also occasional perquisites, having their origin in the rights of Cardinals over the nominations made in consistories, and which amount to 1,000 francs only.

Consequently, a Prince of Holy Church has to face the heavy exigencies of his position with the sum total of 23,000 per year. When one thinks of his obligatory expenses alone, we must conclude that a Cardinal can barely pay his way, and that there is very little left for the necessities of life.

In former times an "Eminenza" was forced to live in a costly apartment, keep a certain number of domestics, horses and carriages, and give numerous and splendid receptions.

Pope Julius II. once wrote to a Cardinal that he should preserve the spirit of poverty in his heart, but that he must live "exteriorly" like a Prince.

A secular Prince requires much, very much, to meet the expenses entailed by his rank in the world. Is not a Prince of the Church far higher dignity?

ITALIAN INGRATITUDE.

The Holy Father is the benefactor of his native village, Carpineto. Following in this, the generous example of all the Sovereign Pontiffs, Leo XIII. has spent over two millions of francs upon the establishment of Charitable Institutions in his birthplace. He founded hospitals, schools for children, colleges, and, as water was very scarce, built an aqueduct, of which the people are justly proud. As to the house in which the Holy Father was born, it has never been restored in any way, and remains as it always was.

The following circumstance is a proof of the gratitude shown to their benefactors by the inhabitants of Carpineto:

Count Luigi Pecci, who is the actual head of the family, lives in a very modest manner at Carpineto. Some days ago he received a threatening letter, in which he was called upon to deposit a large sum of money in a specified locality.

Without loss of time, the Count placed the epistle in the hands of the Carabinieri, who quickly discovered that it had been written by two Municipal Counsellors of Carpineto, who were in constant communication with the Holy Father's servants in the Vatican itself.

The tribunal at Velletri, which is nearest town of importance, has condemned the authors of this attempt to three months' imprisonment.

The Holy Father severely reproached those who allowed such doubtful characters access to the Apostolic Palace. Well may the "Imitation" say that a man's enemies are those of his own household.

"RENDER THEREFORE TO CESAR THE THINGS THAT ARE CESAR'S."

Apropos of Count Luigi Pecci, the following is a proof to which the Sovereign Pontiff is reduced by the depredations of his temporal power.

One of the Pope's nephews, Count Luigi Pecci, married a Signoria Laccheo, whose family live upon a little property at Maenza, in the neighborhood of Carpineto.

Like the birthplace of Leo XIII., Maenza is a little village perched on the Apennines, badly built, dirty, torrid in summer, and frigid in winter. There is no carriage route. When half way up the hill it is necessary to either go on a donkey or continue the ascent on foot.

But the Laccheo family are well off in the world's goods, and in order to give his nephew a fortune equal to that of his wife, which is 75,000 francs Leo XIII. gave Count Luigi some property valued at 50,000 francs plus, a capital of 25,000 francs which he was obliged to borrow.

Desirous of freeing the venerable Pontiff from his debt, Cardinal Nina sold the old silverware and pottery, belonging to the now abandoned summer residence of the Pope, at Castel Gandolfo.

An antiquity dealer in Naples bought the whole for 22,000 francs, and resold them to the Duke della Verdura, a Sicilian, for 40,000 francs.

A former servant and confidant of Victor Emmanuel's dissatisfied at not being allowed to take part in the transaction thought proper to denounce the affair to the Italian Government.

The revolutionary press was indignant. The Ministers intervened, declaring that all the possessions in the Apostolic Palaces belong to Italy, and that the Sovereign Pontiff had no right to dispose of the silverware!

Briefly, in order to avoid disagreeable conflict, of, as usual the Right against Might, his Holiness returned the 40,000 francs to the Duke of Verdura, and restored the silver to the cupboards of his own palace.

It is thus the Italians of the present day understand the Master's words: "Render therefore to Cesar, the things that are Cesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

AN ACT OF GENEROSITY.

The beautiful stained glass window facing the Scala Regia in the Vatican Palace, the gift of Maximilian of Bavaria to Pius IX., which was broken at time of the powder explosion, is again in place.

The Holy Father ordered the fragments to be collected and sent to works from whence the window originally came. There it was copied in the most perfect manner, and returned to the Holy Father as a present from the actual Regent of Bavaria.

NOTES.

The Borgheze museum and picture gallery are now moved from the City Palace to the Villa Borgheze, outside Porta del Popolo.

The Prince has let the ground floor of his City Palace to a banker. In spite of the excessive heat the

Holy Father continues to enjoy excellent health. The constant expectation of a near future conclave is therefore out of place. The venerable Pontiff is won't to say, laughingly: "We Peccis are a long-lived race; we do not die, we must be killed."

Leo XIII. said Mass in the Pantheon Chapel this morning. Several strangers were admitted to Holy Communion.

The expected pilgrimages promises to be a great success. The first two groups will leave Paris on the 14th and 16th of September under the conduct of M. Loone Harmel, the workman's devoted and tried friend.

Ten thousand beds have been prepared for the pilgrims by the Roman Committee.

PROPAGANDA NOMINATION.

The Holy Father has been pleased to appoint Monsignore Giulius Bruyneri, of the Lazarists, Vicar Apostolic of Celi Meridio-Occidentalis, in China.

A Maronite college will shortly be opened in Rome.

It is said that the necessary repairs to the Italian Treasury will cost at least 500,000 francs. Since the erection of this modern building more than a million of francs have been expended upon keeping it from falling to pieces.

Rome, August 2, 1891.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Special to the Catholic Press Association.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The session of Parliament ended this week after having dragged on wearily since last November. The Tory Cabinet managed matters so badly that little or nothing was gained by calling the Houses together three months before the usual date. The session has lasted nearly as far into the summer as it did last year. The Government has succeeded in passing three important bills: (1) the Tithe Bill, intended to enable those valuable electioneering agents of the Tory party, the parsons, to collect their revenues more easily; (2) the Irish Land Purchase Bill, and (3) the Free Education Bill. The programme of next year's session is expected to include a bid for votes of the working classes in the shape of a scheme of state pensions for old age, and an Irish Local Government Bill is already promised. This last will be made a first step towards Home Rule, whether the Tories like it or not.

Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien have arrived in London. Thanks to a few days of complete rest neither of them now looks any the worse for the six months sojourn in Galway jail. They both came down to Westminster on Tuesday. Mr. Wm. O'Brien did not go beyond the lobby of the House of Commons, but Mr. Dillon was in his place in the House for a short time during the debate. Both received a most hearty welcome from their friends at Westminster.

Catholic organization for effective action is now being taken in hand here in England in a way that is likely to show excellent results in the near future. I suppose that most of your readers know the name of Frederic Lucas, the founder of the "Fablet" newspaper, and the editor in the days when its policy, was the direct opposite of what it is at present; one of the first Englishmen, who, so to say, naturalized himself in Ireland by his generous advocacy of the Irish cause, and the originator of that policy of "independent opposition" which has borne such good fruit for Ireland in our own times. Frederic Lucas passed away many years ago, prematurely worn out with his labors for the cause of the country of his adoption. His brother, Edward Lucas, is still among us, a man inspired by the memory of Frederic's career, and eager to reduce to practice those ideas of Catholic organization and action which he advocated. What those ideas were may be seen by reading his masterly "Life of Frederic Lucas," published a few years ago, a work which has not been inaptly described as "a manual of Catholic politics." Chiefly in consequence of the energetic initiative of Edward Lucas, the "Catholic Association" has been organized with the hearty approval of Cardinal Manning and the cordial co-operation by many of the leading members of the clergy in England, Wales and Scotland. It has a strong executive committee, including, besides Mr. Lucas as chairman, a number of prominent laymen, and such well known priests as Father Nugent of Liverpool, the great temperance advocate and proprietor of the "Catholic Times," now the leading newspaper

of the Catholic body; Father Lock of Ely Place; Father Fisher, founder of the Guild of Our Lady Ransom; and Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas. The "ornamental person" conspicuous by his absence, and list is made up of men, who mean work. The object of the Association is declared by its constitution, to be to organize and unite the Catholics of Great Britain in one compact body, and so to concentrate their power, to protect and advance Catholic interests. The Association will make a complete census and register of the Catholics in each district; it will create a fund to help struggling Catholic missions districts or parishes, to pay off the debt of churches and school buildings, to support children in danger of losing their faith and to advance the interests of our school teachers. It will further use its organization to secure the election of Catholic representatives on School Boards, Boards of Poor Law Guardians and other local non-political bodies, and it will co-operate with and help forward the work of existing Catholic societies, guilds and leagues, for which it will thus provide a central bond of union. It is an ambitious scheme, but it is in good hands, and if even only a part of the programme is accomplished it will be a great gain for the Catholic body.

The need has long been felt of an Irish Club and club-house in London, and there is now a prospect of their want being supplied, and that too in a most satisfactory way. A company is being incorporated under influential auspices, with a capital of £10,000, to organize a first-class club. It is expected that the committee will be able to secure for its local habitation one of the finest and best situated buildings in London, that namely, at the corner of North Cumberland Ave. and Trafalgar Square, which was occupied by the National Liberal Club before it erected its present palatial premises on the Thames Embankment. The building looks out upon the finest square in London, some say the finest in Europe, and (a great advantage to newspaper men and politicians) it is within easy reach of Fleet street on the one hand and Westminster on the other. If all goes well the Irish Club will be inaugurated this autumn, and it is expected to be an important centre of political action and social life for the Irish body in London, and indeed I may say in England.

Considerable sensation has been caused by a masterly letter on the question of remarriage after divorce addressed to the press by Archbishop Walsh of Dublin. It was called forth by the argument urged in favor of Mr. Parnell by some even of his few Catholic partisans, that whatever wrong he may have done, he has now at least from the point of view of the Church of which he is a member, rectified and legalized his position, and is now united in lawful wedlock to the lady of his choice, and therefore to be regarded as in no way disqualified for the Irish leadership, so far as this matter is concerned. The Archbishop knocks this ingenious theory to pieces; by quoting several leading authorities, to show that whether Mr. Parnell chooses to stand by the judgment of the bishops and divines of the Established Church of England or of its branch, the Episcopal Protestant Church of Ireland, his marriage in the Steyning Registry Office with the divorced wife of Captain O'Shea is at best of doubtful validity, and is held by many of these authorities to be utterly worthless. In other words, it would appear from the evidence collected by Archbishop Walsh that many English and Irish Protestant divines of authority with their own co-religionists either to deny to this day the validity of a decree of divorce pronounced by the civil courts, or even if they recognized it deny that it can justify a divorced person in remarrying during the life time of the other party to the first marriage. This is very awkward for Mr. Parnell's latest apologists.

I am very glad to be able to report that the present year has been more than usually fertile in conversions from Protestantism. It may be that we are already reaping the first fruits of the new crusade of prayer and work for the conversion of England of which I have had something to say in these letters. However this may be the fact of the exceptionally numerous conversions is beginning to attract the attention of even the non-Catholic press. One London daily paper speaks of it as "the rash Romeward." The following are some of the prominent names among recent converts. The Hon. Herbert...