HIB HOLINESS POPE J. .

The Apostolic Delegate Outlines the Mission of the Church Here.

This is thinks of Americans and Ameri un Institutions -"The Press is an Ally of the Church," He Says-Personal Desexiption of the Prelate.

The New York World prints an interesting interview obtained by one of its correspondents with the Most Rev. Archbishop Satolli at his study in the Catholic University at Washington. Addressing the correspondent in Italian, his native tongue, Mgr. Satolli said:

"My first visit to America, as you know, was in 1889, three years ago. I was sent by the Holy Father to be present at the celebration of the centenary of the Catholic Church in America and to participate in the inauguration of this university. I was most favorably impressed with what I was then able to see and learn of America. I am very grateful to the Holy Father for having chosen me for this present mission. I am now learning much of American matters and affairs; but there are so many things here that have hardly been thought of yet in Europe.

"Under their liberal and admirable Constitution the American people have every opportunity to cultivate: serious character of thought and broad ideas. The American nation has apparently absorbed all that is best of the various races of which it is composed. I have been struck with the energy, perseverance and general intelligence of the

"My impressions of American liberty as formed on my previous visit have been deepened by my return here. As I have said many times before, American liberty intrue liberty for everybody in the state. The press, inspired by a true Christian spirit, is one of the great agencies for advancement of thought and preservation of freedom. The energy and enterprise of the American reporter is not understood in Europe. He is essentially an American development. The press is the main cause of the rapid advance in art. literature and practical sciences that marks the ninetcenth century. If I were to specify its particular mission in the United States I should say it is destined to unify all the races here and all the States into one great national family. In this great work it is an ally of the church." "What about the bearing of American

liberty on the Church?" "Here," the Apostolic Delegate declared with emphasis "every one is free to practice his own re-American liberty enables the Catholic Church to extend benefits even to those outside the fold. American liberty has made possible the rapid growth of the Catholic Church here. The church is treated with respect by those of all shades of religious faith. Among the Catholics there is the strongest devotion and hearty co-operation. The church as a whole is united in its sympathies and its aims. There is the utmost harmony between the clergy and the people. Misinformation has sometimes magnified trivial differences of opinion into what appears to those outside the Church as a lack of harmony. The Catholic Church in America was never in more healthy condition or its

'America is constantly receiving an ever growing influx of immigrants. a very large proportion of whom are Cath olion. To keep together and preserve unity among these various elements there is required a superior moral force ever working among them and steadily, if silently, effecting their assimilation, binding all in a common feeling and interest. No stronger power is at hand to effect this than the Catholic church. It is the consciousness of this mission incumbent on the church that dictates to Leo XIII. the policy he is outlining for the Catholics of the United States."

prospects so bright. The influence of the

Churcheis recognized as healthful. It is

a great moral force and is indispensable

to the State.

here at the university?" "My future plans are not fully make tured. I am awaiting further instruction tions from the Holy Father. But the unit versity is a most agreeable home for me-I have felt the greatest interest in itsince I was here at its inauguration and the latter years of my life have been spent; as you know, in the college at Lome. This university has a magnificent future. and will be brought up to the standard of Oxford and Cambridge in their palmiest days, when, with Paris, they led the

"Will your permanent residence be

learning of the Christian world Mgr. Satolli expressed himself with earnestness, punctuating his ideas with rapid gentures. A master of oratorical affect and an expert rhetorician. Mor. Satolif displays a nervous intensity in striking contrast to the solid little group of clergy who surround him respectfully when he speaks.

Mgr. Satolli is fifty-two years old. One would not suspest him to be more than forty, for the prelate is in the prime of physical vigor. Not over five feet seven in height, his 140 pounds are nerves and sinews. There is not a gray thread in the soft black hair which he wears too

The Monsienor's features are kindle but disproportioned. His dark gray eves are a triffe small, but strikingly bright. It is in fact, the Monaigner's eyes which Loss the listener's attention for Indeed

The Catholic Church in the United States.

HOFFMANNS' CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, the Official Directory of the Catholic Church in the U.S. (published by Hoffmann Brothers Co., Milwankee, Wis.), has furnished us advance sheets of the forthcoming Directory giving the following statistics. showing the growth of the Catholic Church in the United States.

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ing plysique, has a most impressive personality. With that charming grace which is the legacy of centuries of Italian civilization, Mgr. Satolli has at once the mildness of manner of the student and the force of character of a crusader. The life of a recluse has left its indelible lines upon his face, and yet there is still in his eye the merry sparkle of early youth. for the reverend fathers of the university faculty say that the Monsignor has preserved the rare wit which characterized him years ago when he was studying for

The sole porsonal adornment of the Papal representative is the Archbishop's of the right hand—a narrow band of gold holding a large cameo. Mgr. Satolli's attire is precisely that of every Archbishop of the Catholic Church the world over. His official dignity as personal representative of the Pope is not distinguished by any insignia. When the World correspondent called upon him he wore a plain black cossack—the simple negligee dress of the clergy.

Mary Satolli's voice is soft, but grown in strength and volume as he warms with enthusiasm. When fully aroused the prelate speaks 280 words a minute, and yet at this extraordinary speed his articulation is perfect. When performing his priestly functions or lecturing to the clergy Mgr. Satolli's voice has easily filled the great churches of Europe and the lecture halls of the Academy of Noble

During his entire life the Monsignor has been an exceedingly active student and has written several ecclesiastical works. Among them are the "Commentary on the 'Summat' of St. Thomas," in five volumes: essays on the "Beautiful and" True in Relation to the Study of Nature. and on the "Variety of Systems and Es sential Defects of Modern Theology." One of his best-known works, probably, is "A Course of Philosophy," in three volumes.

Mgr. Satelli is an exceedingly modes man, of studious and simple habits, and in many wave resembles the Holy Father himself. The Monsignor rises every morning at 5.80 o'clock, eats a light breakfast, takes a brisk walk and then plunges vigorously into his day's work. He labors incessantly until lunch time, when he cats a light meal and returns again to his study un til called for dinner. His evenings are spent advising and teaching and consulting with the members of the faculty of the andversity. The Mendonce has

building. Here are his desk, his books and his papers. In one corner of the room is a typewriting machine which the Monsignor has learned to operate. In fact, he declared to Father O'Gorman the day after he arrived at the university that he intended to be a thorough American in

Opening out of Mgr. Satolli's study is a little bedroom, fourteen feet by eight. In this is the Monsignor's bed, a little, simple low, single couch of plain varnished ash. The Monsignor uses one little pillow, and the bed is made up on a thin excelsior mattress. There is one plain varnished wood chair near the head of the bed, a plain ash washstand, a simple square dressing-case with four ring, which he wears on the third finger drawers, and a small mirror above it This is the Monsignor's boudoir.

Charity of the Church. Learning, science and art flourish in

the Church now as they have ever done. The charity of the church, which is the active love of God, still constrains her children to nurse the loathesome leper and tend the dying, to raise the fallen and to console the afflicted. It nerves the Sister of Mercy on the battlefield, and operates secretly, but none the less effectively, in the village hamletstaunching the widow's tears, and following all the windings of the poor man's griefs. Amidst the clash and the tur-Christ, secure in His promise: "Lo I am with you always even unto the consummation of the world."

God in His mercy uses sin against itself. and turns past sin into present benthat while He washes away its guilt and subdues its power, He leaves it in the penitent in such a sense as enables Him from the knowledge of its device to assault it more vigorously. He can make the soul as clean as if it had never sinned and leave it in possession of tenderness and compassion for other sinners.

Open te Women. The College of St. Francis Xavier. New York, has opened to women its free evening post graduate course, covering the subject of moral philosophy. This course was opened last acar to men, irrespective of creed. The lectures are delivered in English, and no admission is charged is a decided innovation to colleges.

covers the entire field of ethics and

application to the questions of the

A Blasphemer's Harangue The wretched buffoon, Ingersoll, con-

tinues his Sunday night harangues in New York, and resorts to anything for the sake of a laugh. How pitiful to see an old gray-haired man thus making a clown of himself and deriding what is most sacred to the human mind merely for the purpose of entertaining the crowd of idlers, "sports" and men about town who go to hear him because their usual resorts are closed. Naturally, he does not trouble himself as to facts. For instance, he said the other evening: "The curse of Rome is now like sheet-iron thunder on the stage of the mimic world. Nobody cares about the Pope. Let him curse. Only a few years ago a priest in this city was disrobed, another cast out. The Pope cursed him from head to foot, cursed every fibre in his body, sleeping and waking, and called on the saints and prophets, the Virgin, the cherubim and seraphim and the souls of all the releemed to join in the curse. And they oined." The Pope has cursed no one. even for such creatures as Ingersoll.

It was St. Columba, the Irish Bishop of the 6th century, with whom orinated the first Christmas tree, if legend speaks truly. The saint had left his

The First Christmas Tree.

native country and was settled near moil of the 220 sects which have rent the Metz on arid land that would produce seamless vesture of Christ, the Catholic nothing but fir trees. One day, expectchurch stands immovable and unchange- ing imminent death from a band of barable, founded on the rock, which is barians near, he was preparing to meet his fate when the boughs of a neighboring fir tree miraculously reached to the ground and screened him from view. In gratitude for the miracle he resolved to honor the fir tree at the approaching Christmas festival. He gathered a bough of the tree that had saved his life, and when he celebrated Mass on the following Christmas Day it had its place in the middle of the alter, between two lighted

> Of What is Italy Afraid? The Italian Government recognizes that in its treatment of the Pope it is outraging the feelings of the Catholics of the world. It fears that the pilgrims on the nonasion of the Pope's Jubilee will give. expression to their sentiments, and it has,

torches also of the fir tree.

therefore, begged foreign powers to warn their subjects who may visit the Riemal City not to manifest any sympathy with the temporal claim of the Holy Father. This is a striking commentary on the unactiled position of affairs at Rosse. During their view the pligning will, so dealth, he surround by produces.

BLAINE IS NO MORE.

AMERICA'S GREATEST STATESMAN PASSES AWAY.

Death Came at 11 O'clock Friday Morning - His Last Moments Passed in Peace, Surrounded by His Sorrowing Family-The Remains Laid Away at Oak Hill Cometery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-James G. Blaine died at 11 o'clock this morning.

He passed a very comfortable night, and the end was not thought to be nearer than at any time during the past week, but this morning he suffered a severe relapse and his vitality was so depleted as to render recovery from it impossible.

The first announcement of his death was made to the reporters by Drs. Johnston and Hyatt, who were in attendance at the sick man's bedside at the time of final



dissolution. In answer to a question as to Mr. Blaine's last moments Dr. Johnston stated that he passed away peacefully and with no appearance of a struggle.

President Harrison. Private Secretary Halford and Lieutenant Parker called at the Blaine mansion at 11.25 and personally tendered their condolence to the surviving members of the family.

BLAINE'S CAREER. James G. Blaine was born at Indian Hill Farm, on Monongahela river, Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1890. He was a great grandson of Colonel Ephriam Blaine of Middlesex, Cumberland county, Pa. who was commisary general of the Continental army, on the staff of General Washington, from 1778 till the close of the Revolutionary war. The family was a part of the colony of Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had settled in the Cumberland Valley about 1725. His father inherited a large landed estate in Western Pennsylvania, and removed to Washington county in 1818, where in 1820 he married the daughter of Neal Gillespie, a wellknown Roman Catholic, a man of wealth, noted in his section for high character and ability. The education of James G. Blaine was looked after with great care both by his father and his maternal grandfather, who personally conducted it to some extent themselves.

He was sent to school for a time at Lancaster, O., in 1841, where he lived in the family of his relative. Thomas Ewing, at that time secretary of the treasury. In his 14th year he entered Washington (Pa.) college, where he was graduated, the youngest member of his class, except one, in September, 1847. He was awarded one of the honors of the class, and delivered at commencement the English salutatory and an oration on "The Duty of an Educated American." He ranked high in mathematics and languages. After graduation he was instructor for some time in the Western Military institute of Kentucky. During this period he made the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood, the lady who became his wife.

After leaving Kentucky Mr. Blaine lived in Philadelphia for three years, where he was a teacher in one of the public institutions, and was an editorial writer for a considerable part of the time on the staff of The Daily Inquirer. Mr. Blaine at the same time completed his law studies, which he had been pursuing ever since he left college. He had an excellent opportunity in 1853 to enter the law office of His gentle heart would breathe a prayer | Theodore Cuyler (who afterward became



BLAINE'S WASHINGTON RESIDENCE. minent at the bar of Philadelphia), and seriously contemplated the acceptance of this place with the intention of pursuing law as his profession. But he was induced by a very flattering offer from Maine to remove to that state and enter upon the editorial profession. He settled; therefore, in 1864 in Augusta (Mrs. Blaine's birthplace) and purchased a half interest in the Kennebec Journal. His partner was John L. Stevens, late United States minister to

Mr. Blaine was gifted with an extraordinary memory, and, on assuming his editorial duties, rapidly familiarized himself with the details of Maine politics by reading every issue of the paper in the bound files, from January, 1825, when it was originally established. Under his management, the paper was both a finansial success and a journal of great fuffumee while both through its columns and through his personal qualities of leader-

councils of the Whig and Republican par ties. From 1858 to 1861 he edited the Portland Advertiser, but still retained his

residence at Augusta.

On the inauguration of President Gaz field, March 4, 1881, Mr. Blaine was made secretary of state. He was with the president when he was assassinated in the railway station July 2, 1881, and was practi-cally the head of the government from that date until Garfield's death in September. He retired from President Arthur's cabinet Dec. 19, 1881, and in the same month was chosen by congress to deliver the oration in the memorial services for the late president Feb. 27, 1882. This oration proved to be one of his. finest

In the national Republican convention held in Chicago, June 3-6, 1884, on the first ballot for a presidential candidate, Mr. Blaine received 334½ votes in a total of 820, his chief competitors being President Arthur and Senators Edmunds and

On the second ballot Blaine's vote rose to 349, on the third to 375 and on the fourth to 541-most of his competitors, except Arthur, having dropped out. The nomination, as usual, was at once made

Mr. Blaine was defeated by Grover Cleveland, who was elected president of

the United States. He was made secretary of state by President Harrison on his being elected chief executive in March, 1889, after which his pame figured prominently before the Republican national convention at Minneapolis as a candidate for the presidency.

Blaine's Obsequies. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—With today's sad event one of the most striking figures in the history of our country becomes

memory. On every hand are seen evidences of the deep gloom which has settled on the country, and here in particular, where the dead statesman was a familiar figure to all, the deep grief of the community is strikingly apparent. The streets along which the cortege

moved were filled with an orderly mass of the chilly air with uncovered heads as the on the following day in St. Peter's On body was slowly born by. In accordance with the expressed desire

of Mr. Blaine, the funeral was unostentatious and of the most simple character. Only the members of the family and most intimate friends were present at the services at the Blaine residence, which were

In a few well-chosen words Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D., paid a graceful tribute to the memory of the deceased, and offered prayer. The body reposed in a casket very similar to the one in which the remains of Mrs. Harrison were conveyed to their last resting place. Plain and simple in appearance, and devoid of any show or ostentation. It was constructed of red cedar and was covered with black cloth surrounced on the outside with extension casket was lined with full tufted satin.

silver bar handles, and on the inside the The face of the dead ex-secretary appeared natural, although the marks of patient suffering were stamped on the thin and attenuated features. Immediately after the services at the house were concluded the body was borne to the Church of the Covenant, the honorary pallbearers being:

Senators W. P. Frye and Eugene Hale of Maine and John T. Morgan of Alabama, Representatives Thomas B. Reed and C. A. Boutelle of Maine, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois and Henry H. Bingham of Pennsylvania, General Thomas Ewing of Ohio, John Hay of Washington, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, Almet F. Jenks of Brooklyn and P. V. F. Fly of Boston.

The services here, as at the home, which consisted of the reading of the Presbyte rian burial ritual and prayer by Dr. Ham-lin, were brief and simple. No one was admitted who had not received an invitation. The family regretted that this had to be so, as they appreciated the desire and the motives of the people who wanted to pay a tribute of respect by their presence to one whose life has been so closely dentified with the history of the country. But the limited seating capacity of the church and the large number of delegations and officials to be provided for left no room for the general public, who un-

fortunately could not be accommodated. From the church the funeral procession proceeded to Oak Hill cemetery, where the last sad rites that closed the career of one of America's greatest statesmen were performed. The remains were interred in the family plot by the side of the dead man's beloved son and daughter.

Special Indulgences For the Jubilee. For the year of his episcopal jubilee the holy father has granted these special indulgences: 1. Plenary indulgence to the pilgrims who will go to Rome. Plenary indulgence to the faithful who will unite in spirit with the pilgrims provided they previously make a novens. with the daily recital of the third part of the rosary on the 19th of February or orary president, his eminence Cardinal on the day which may be fixed by their Lucido Maria Parocchi, vicar of his holirespective bishops, ordinaries of the dio ceses. 8. Plenary indulgence, to those who will take part in the spiritual exercises and in the missions which will be given in the year 1898, and all these, provided that, having confessed and communicated, they pray according to the intentions of the holy father. 4. Indulgence of 800 days for each day of the noveme of the exercises or of the missions. All these indulgences are applicable to the souls in purgatory.

Peace In Power

Though it lash the shallows that Hos the beach Afar from the great sea deeps, There is never a storm whose might can reach Where the vast leviathan sleeps Like a mighty thought in a quiet mind.
In the clear, cold depths he swims,
Whilst above him the pettiest form of his kind

With a dash o'er the surface skims. There is peace in power; the men who speak With the loudest tongues do least; And the surest sign of a mind that is week Is its want of the power to rest.
it is only the lighter water that flies From the sea on a windy day, and the deep blue ocean never replies. To the shelant voice of the spent.

Price & Conta

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE BORE Full Programme of the Celebration as

proved by the Holy Father. In preparation for the jubiles rest his holiness and to incite the faller to take part in the joyous event there and place in the Church of the Geen in the last three days of December, 1892, a solution with discourses of the Rev. Father Gaetano Zoceni of the Society of Jesus. This concluded with the "Te Deum" in thanksgiving to God for having, brought us to the year of the episcopal jubilee of his holiness.

On the occasion of the epiphany of 1808, the holy father received "the homage of the innocents," admitting to his presence the children belonging to families of Rome; who, together with their persons. presented an offering to his holines. Toward the end of January the con-

tral executive committee of the julia feasts will present to the sovereign pentiff the "scientific homage" of some Italian Catholic writers intrusted to the Roman Circle of St. Sebastian On the occasion of the feast of the an

parition of the immaculate conception as Lourdes (11th of February) the Circle of the Immaculate of the Youth of Rome will present to his holiness an album containing in appropriate designs the note of the prayers made for his holiness during the year 1899 in many plous institutions of Rome. -

On the 16th and 17th of February there will take place for separate regions the reception by the holy father of the Itali ian pilgrimage. On the 18th of February his holiness

will receive the presidency of the permanent committee for congresses, promoter of the celebrations; the central executive committee, which will present the offerings to it as "alms of the jubilee mass," and the committee of Roman ladies, who will present the very rich cope which the holy father will wear this occasion there will be presented to his holiness a synoptic picture of the permanent works founded in percential memory of his episcopal jubiles.

On the 17th of February, the occasion of the jubilee, his holiness will descend into St. Peter's to celebrate mass there. at which will assist all the pilgrims present in Rome and the Catholics of Rome.

In the archbasilica of St. John Lateran on the 20th of February, in the hours of the afternoon, the anniversary of the election of his holiness to the sovereign pontificate occurring on that day solemn "Te Deum" will be chanted

On the 21st, 29d and 23d of February solemn functions will held in the Church of San Lorenzo in Panisperna, where the holy father received episcopal consecration 50 years ago.

On the octave of the jubilee namely the 26th of February—the central executive commission, after giving new suits of clothes to 100 poor persons by means of the Romana society, will conduct them to the table of the Eucharist in the Church of San Lorenzo in Panispena and afterward will give them a dinner at which they will be served by ladies and gentlemen of the Roman nobility.

In the month of February and in the Church of the Holy Apostles a solemn literary and musical academia in honor of his holiness will be given under the direction of the central executive commission. The literary part is intrusted to the Arcadia, and the musical part to the Sistine chapel, directed by the illustrious Commendatore Domenico Mustafa, as their homage to the holy father. On the 8d of March, the anniversary

of the coronation of his holiness a solemn "Te Deum" will be sung in the Vatican basilica in the afternoon.

Under the direction and patronage of the Society for Catholic Interests charged with the task by the central executive commission, missions will be given to the people in four churches of Rome in Pas

On the 11th of April; the name day of his holiness Leo XIII, a solemn Te Deum" will be sung in the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore in the afternoon.

During the jubilee year, both at times and mode to be hereafter fixed, his holiness will receive the Catholic associations of Rome and the people of Rome in sev eral groups.

Foreign pilgrimages may take place during all the months of the year 1893. and they will be received by the holy to ther, provided due arrangements be made with the central executive commission. acting in complete accord with the honness, who, with the working president of the central executive commission. Mer. Giscomo Radini Tedeschi, signs this interesting programme.

The Motion Denied. POUCHEREPSIE, Feb. 1.-Judge Barnard has denied the motion for a new order compelling the members of the state board of canyassers to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for disobeying the mandate of the court of appeals in the Dutchess county election

Mrs. Talmage Polsoned. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.-Mrs. De WILL Talmage and Mrs. Donnan, her daughter. whom she is visiting here, were, with their families, made violently sick by ing cream puffs.

Dowling Assumes His New Poster.
ALBANY, Jan. 81.—Commission T. L.
Dowling of the state bureau of lavas and tistics has assumed the duties of his conce.

New York, Feb 1 - 188 Bosetton hospital