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CARDINALS.

Some of the Duties of the Sacred College

The life of a Cardinal is far from being a life of dignified ease. It would be a great mistake to suppose that he has little else to do than to enjoy his otiom cum dignitate. One must remember that the Holy See is charged with "the solicitude of all the churches," which is the solicitude of the spiritual affairs of the whole world, as we may see from the following duties devolving principally upon the members of the Sacred College. This College supervises all that pertains to Papal jurisdiction, which is the spiritual direction of 250,000,000 Catholic Christians scattered through all the nations and races and conditions found among men. Now that nine new Cardinals have been created by the Holy Father, among the new Cardinals being our own Papal Delegate, let us enumerate the Congregations of the Curia that these Cardinals must fill, and by which the Sovereign Pontiff guides and sustains the body of the faithful all over the earth. It will give, besides, an intelligent view of the vast and complex affairs that form the government of the Church. These Congregations are as follows:

The Roman and Universal Inquisition, or Holy Office. This is for the examination of matters newly broached in their relation to doctrine. It also takes cognizance of matrimonial causes and other important matters. The Pope is Prefect, and it is composed of twelve Cardinals.

Consistorial Affairs. This prepares matter for the Papal Consistories. The Pope is Prefect, and it comprises six Cardals.

Apostolic Visitation. This is for the visitation of the churches in Rome. The Pope is Prefect, and it numbers four Cardinals.

Bishops and Regulars. This judges appeals from the decisions of Bishops hears causes between Bishops and Regulars; revises and approves the rules of Religious Orders and Congregations. This is an important Congregation, and comprises thirty-two Cardinals, with the Pope as Prefect. It has a Bishop as secretary.

The Council. This interprets the decrees of councils; and receives and considers the reports which Bishops are required to render. The Prefect of this is a Cardinal, with twenty other Cardinals. Six of these Cardinals form a special Congregation for the revision of Provincial councils.

Residence of Bishops. This enforces the canons requiring Bishops to reside in their dioceses. The Prefect of this is a Cardinal, and it has an Archbishop as Secretary.

On the State of the Regulars. This enforces the rules and constitutions of Religious Orders and Congregations. This comprises but two Cardinals and has a Bishop as secretary.

Ecclesiastical Immunity. This is for the regulation and maintanance of ecclesiastical privileges. This comprises eight Cardinals with one of them as Prefect, with an Archbishop as Secretary. This Congregation has recently been and we believe now is provisionally united to the Congregation of the Council, by command of the Pope.

De Propaganda Fide. This is a most important Congregation. It is for the propagation of the faith, and the government of the Church in missionary countries. It is comprised of thirty-one Cardinals, one of whom is Prefect with an Archbishop as secretary. There is attached to this a congregation De Propaganda for the affairs of the Eastern Rite, for Eastern affairs especially, and the revision of books of the Oriental Church. This latter consists of eighteen members of the former Congregation, one of whom is Prefect.

The Index. This is also an important Congregation. It is for the condemnation of books contrary to faith and morals. This comprises twenty-five Cardinals, of whom one is Prefect.

Sacred Rites. This is also an important congregation. It is for the regulation of all such matters as concerning the liturgy, rites and ceremonies of the Church, and the beatification and canonization of saints. It numbers thirty-two Cardinals of whom one is Prefect.

Ceremonial. This is for questions of preceedence and matters of ceremonial. It comprises the Cardinal Dean of the Sacred College who is Prefect, and seventeen other Cardinals.

Discipline of Regulars. This is for manintaining the observance of their rules and constitutions by Religious Orders and Congregations in Rome and Italy. It comprises nine Cardinals, one of whom is Prefect, and it has a Bishop as secretary.

Indulgences and Relics. This is for all matters pertaining to what its title includes. This Congregation is composed of twenty-eight Cardinals, one of whom is Prefect.

Examination of Bishops. This is for the examination of priests named for the Episcopate throughout the world. It is composed of five Cardinals, in two divisions. One division for the examination in sacred theology, composed of three Cardinals; the other for the examination in sacred canons, comprised of two Cardinals.

The Venerable Fabric of St. Peter's. This is for the administration and preservation of that temple and place of worship that has no rival. It is composed of nine Cardinals, of whom one is Prefect.

Lauretana. This is for the care of the sanctuary of Loretto, and comprises seven Cardinals of whom one is Prefect.

Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. For the advocacy and protection of Catholic rights in international affairs. This comprises twenty-one Cardinals of whom one is Prefect.

Studies. The education in Rome and the Papal states. Besides other Catholic educational institutions in the center of Christendom, the American College in Rome and the other such institutions of the various nations are under its care. It comprises nineteen Cardinals of whom one is Prefect. It has in connection with it a commission of five Cardinals for historical studies.

Besides these Sacred Congregations there are some other important bureaus, each of which is generally presided over by a Cardinal. These are:

The Apostolic Chancery. The word chancery is from the Latin cancelli, latices or rails, behind which a judge sat in ancient times. This court examines benefices, and registers bulls and documents of importance. A papal bull is so called from the Latin bulla, the boss or seal attached to it. One side of those seals is impressed with the heads of Saints Peter and Paul, and the other with the name of the Pope and the year of his Pontificate. A Papal brief is from the Latin brevis, which as the word indicates is more concise than a Bull, as a Papal letter addressed to Bishops and other officials.

The Apostolic Penitentiary. This trubunal gives dispensations, absolutions in reserved cases, and in the various ways necessary exercises the powers of binding and loosing. The Cardinal presiding over it is called the Major or Greater Penitentiary.

The Apostolic Dataria. This is from the Latin word datum, given, and is for expediting bulls, briefs the collation of benefices, etc., hence the words we find used in dating bulls, etc., "Datum apud. S Petrum." "Given at St. Peters."

The Venerable Apostolic Chamber. The president of this is the Camerlengo, or Chamberlain of the Holy Roman See. This department administers the Papal finances. On the death of a Pontiff the Camerlengo becomes an important officer, and we will speak of this office, and its duties if called upon to speak of the election of a Pope.

When we bear in mind that each Cardinal has been, on his elevation, named by His Holiness a member of several of the Congregations named, and that at times the whole College of Cardinals numbers less than sixty, and that of these must some attend to their own bishoprics, the amount of work placed upon the shoulders of those who can attend to it is considerable. It will also give us a comprehensive veiw of the vast amount of work, and the protection from interference, necessary for the good ordering and well being of the Universal Church.—The Kansas City Catholic.

TO OLD SLIGO AND LOUGH GILL.

Old Sligo town, my native town,
I oft-times think of thee;
Ben Bulbin guard keeps watch and
ward,
O'er hoary, grand Doonee.
My thoughts by day are far away,
But my breast with rapture thrills,
When I think on the joy without
alloy,
I found on old Lough Gill.
I love to stand on this fair land,
Its freedom I adore;
But the exile's heart with joy will
start,
At thoughts of thee, asthore.
The stars and stripes without the
[illegible]
Th[illegible] from heaven dil,
But [illegible] the sod where my grand-
[illegible] trod,
Round lovely, rare Lough Gill.
I remember well, in the grand old
dell,
We danced at Hallow-E'en;
When young and gay, to the pipers
play,
We tripped it on the green.
With a drop, its true, of the mount-
ain dew,
That saw no guager's still—
Last resting place of my clan and
race,
I love you, fair Lough Gill.
O, green land rare, for you I'd dare,
As I have done before:
Though England's bands around my
hands,
Through Sligo streets I wore.
The robber crew can ne'er subdue,
The man of stern will,
Please God again, I'll cross the main,
And camp above Lough Gill.
Dear Island home, where'er I roam,
I love you still the best;
May blessings smile on Erin's Isle,
Both north, south, east, and west.
Here's to each hand, that wields a
brand,
And true to Ireland still,
May we live to see our Country free,
Or die round old Lough Gill.

—Col. M. McLoughlin.

Praise From Abroad.

Rev. J. Enzelberger, an able and enthusiastic writer on the reform of Catholic church music, says in the "Herold des Glaubens," St. Louis:

"I can only mention Rochester, N. Y., where in matters of music the strict and binding lithurgical laws of the church are observed."

This is great praise indeed for the music in our Cathedral here, coming from so well informed a gentleman abroad. No doubt other Cathedrals will let the Reverend writer know that they also comply with the binding lithurgical laws of the church in matters of music; but it shows how well the music in our Cathedral has established its reputation abroad. Prof. Singenberger, the eminent musician and editor of the "Cecilia" (a monthly magazine for Catholic church music) has taken up the matter in his paper by way of inquiry. In the meantime Prof. Bonn, the organist and director of the Cathedral choir, is elated over the distinction the music in our Cathedral has gained all over this land.

Canandaigua.

The Leap Year party of the S. C. G. club on January 16th was a great success socially and financially.

Mrs. Peter Conway, of Buffalo street, an aged resident of this place, was buried Monday morning.

The death of John Dunn, who was killed by the cars near Phelps last week, was a great shock to all who knew him.

Miss Minnie O'Grady, of Rochester, was the guest of relatives in this village last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Neath, who were married last week Wednesday, are the guests of the bride's sister in Boston.

Phelps.

Miss Nellie Kelligan, of Cayuga, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Conolly on Sunday last.

Harry Shear, of Rochester, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson, of this village

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Needham are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby girl.

The third annual reception of Branch 177 C. M. B. A. will be held in Gibson's Hall Wednesday Evening, Jan. 29th.

Schneller's orchestra has been engaged to furnish the music.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

What is Going on in the Various Societies.

C. M. B. A.

Monday—Branches 58-81. 93
Tuesday—Branch 83.

GRAND SECRETARY JOSEPH CAMERON.

Grand Secretary of the C. M. B. A., Joseph Cameron was in town Thursday morning, and in an interview with a representative of The Journal said: That the grand trustees held a meeting in Medina Wednesday afternoon, and transacted considerable business. Among the affairs considered was the circular letter issued by the Supreme Council, informing members of an extra charge of one dollar on certificates. By action of the trustees the tax will not be put in operation in the State of New York. The Grand President has been authorized to call a meeting of the deputies of each diocese, and to encourage the organization of new branches. The trustees have also decided to adopt means whereby the order will be increased during the present year, and a committe composed of Brothers McDonough, Fisher, Cameron and Grand President Ryan have been named to formulate a plan. The committee will receive suggestions from any member of the order.

"G." in the Syracuse Sun says: "The issue of a circular letter by order of the Supreme Council informing members of an extra charge of one dollar on certificates, has created quite a stir among the members in New York State, and a great majority of the members are opposed to such an outlandish charge and see no need in the increase of revenue of the Supreme Council. They doubt the right of the Board of Trustees of Supreme Council to create any such law as they are not a law making body, but simply to execute such laws as are created by the Supreme Council when in session.

It is generally believed that the C. M. B. A. is better served by having the taxation of new members as small as possible instead of increasing same, and many branches are returning to new members a part of their initiation fee as an inducement to gain members. The Supreme Council gets 40 per cent. of the capita tax paid by each branch for its members to their respective Grand Council and gets 50 cents from each member of branches under the immediate jurisdiction of the Supreme Council, which includes all branches in States where there is no Grand Council.

As an excuse for this newly created law the Supreme Recorder says the general fund of the council should be increased for the purpose of increasing the membership. If that means paid organizer for Supreme and Grand Council, it must be stated that the Supreme Council and New York State Grand Council have tried the experiment, which was a costly one, with very poor results. The organizers were good and competent men, but could not make their work pay. The last Supreme Council adopted a law paying fifty dollars to the man that creates a new branch consisting of twenty new members. As this is not generally known among the members and non-members of Catholic parishes and it is the general belief that if the Supreme and Grand Recorder would advertise this fact of the law, many parishes would have organized a new C. M. B. A. branch before this. Let the Supreme Recorder and Grand Secretary inform every priest in their jurisdiction as well as some [illegible] of every congregation, and the result will be by far better than to send out paid organizers. The Supreme and Grand Council [illegible] general fund in good condition by being more careful in making expense for the councils. If these officers attend strictly to business, only make no more junketing trips than necessary, invite no special body of members to those board of trustee meetings and finance committee meetings than have real business there, not imaginary, the saving to the council would be large and no extra burdens would be necessary to consider by the general membership. The writer of this is convinced that a general objection will be raised against this needless, most objectionable and unconstitutional tax and should have the effect to at once be withdrawn by the supreme officers. Let every branch take action and give their opinion in the Catholic press throughout the country upon the matter and the supreme council board of trustees will soon know where they stand.

SUPREME PRESIDENT.

Sketch of Thomas H. O'Neil of the Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association.

The subject of this sketch, Thos. H. O'Neill, was born in the city of Brooklyn, October 20th, in 18[illegible] sequently he had just passed his forty-third birthday. He [illegible] moved to Auburn when he was five years of age, where he [illegible] resided, excepting for short periods spent in Rochester, Cincinnati and Boston. Mr. O'Neil was educated in the public schools of Auburn, after which he studied telegraphy, which profession he followed for about [illegible] years in the employ of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific telegraph companies. He abandoned telegraphy to study law in the office of E. A. Thomas, who at that time was Mayor of Auburn. Finding the study of Kent and Blackstone incongenial to his tastes, he left it to engage in the shoe business with his father. His family had been engaged in this business in Auburn [illegible] a number of years. In 18[illegible] a candidate for the [illegible] State Treasurer in the [illegible] State Convention at [illegible] although he did not secure [illegible] he was second in the [illegible] 151 votes [illegible] present [illegible] ville. In [illegible] Corporation [illegible] until all the [illegible] had been recorded in the [illegible] ler's department. In April, 18[illegible] established an insurance and real estate office in Auburn, and is building up a very [illegible] ness. In 1882 he [illegible] with the C. M. B. A. [illegible]

[illegible]

know that [illegible] efforts. Mr. O'Neil [illegible] brainiest and [illegible] Irishmen [illegible] members of [illegible] gentlemen in every [illegible] word.—Syracuse [illegible]

C. R. & B. A.

[illegible]
Monday—Council [illegible]
Tuesday [illegible]
Wednesday, [illegible]
Friday [illegible]

Council 23 had a well attended meeting Wednesday evening.

At the last regular meeting of Council 23, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from Sister Myers a beloved and devoted mother. Be it

Resolved, That Council 23 extend heartfelt sympathy to her in this her sad bereavement. And

That a token of our sympathy be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to Sister Myers, and published in the Catholic Journal.

[illegible]