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## CONSECRATED.

RT. REV. HENRY MOELLER THE NEW BISHOP OF COLUMBUS.

Solemn Ceremonies Take Place in St. Peter's Cathedral Cincinnati-Most Rov. William Henry Elder the Consecra\* ting Prolate.

In St. Peter's Cathedral, Cincinnati, Saturday morning, August, 25, the new Bishop of the Diocese og Columbus. Rt. Rev. Henry Moeller, D. D., was solemnly consecrated.

Promptly at 9 o'clock the procession, headed by Archbishop Elder, esco ted by Bishops and lesser dignitaries, cross and candle bearers, acolytes and choir boys, filed from the residence and entered the church, welcomed by the strains of the mighty organ.

The investure of the Archbishop and the Bishop-elect was the prologue to the ceremony. The reading of the Papal bull, giving the Papal authorization to the consecration of Rev. Henry Moeller as Bishop of Columbus, was the task of Rev. John M. Mackey, whose sonorous voice alone disturbed the hush that hung over all. The confession of faith, the oath,

the examination, the kissing of hands and the kiss of peace and the celebration of the Mass and prayers are all conducted with such ceremony as give to them a meaning more than words can convey. When the litany is finished all raise and, the consecrator stands with his miter on before the faldstool, the Bishop-elect kneeling before him, and says: "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Then follows the anointing. The Bishop, cleansing his thumb with bread crumbs, rises and says a prayer. Anointing the hands of He charged a chosen band of men the Bishop, blessing the pastoral cross, staff, ring and gloves follow, and the Offertory is then said, concluding with the kiss of peace and the donning of miter and gloves by the Bish. on-elect and walking between the assistant Bishops to the fald-stood reciting the Gospel of St. John.

When these ceremonies were con-Moeller, it was already noon. Then He would have been frivolous, He has purchased with His Blood."

(Acts xx., 28) The sermon, of striking eloquence and powerful delivery, was in part as

"That we may realize the deep significance of the selemn ceremony witnessed here this morning, that we may nomprehend the dignity of the Bishop, the exalted character of the episcopal office, it is necessary that we form an adequate conception of that 'Church of God' in which, according to St. Paul, the Bishop is a prince, that kingdom in which he wields the scepter of sovereignty.

"It were unpardonable presumption for men to prescribe a course of conduct to be pursued by God in the gova ernment of His creatures. It were vain and idle, in the language of St. Thomas Aquinas, for the mind of man to claim the knowledge of reasons or metives which the Creator is constrained to recognize as imperative, as necessary incentives to the adopting of any specific plans. But, as the same Angelic Doctor add, when God has dreely chosen to act in such or such a manner, to perform this or that work, human intellects may appropriately seek to assign reasons for the fitness and congruity of such action and to demonstrate that it is worthy of

divine wisdom. "It was congruous and fitting that God, if such condescension were possible, should appear to man in visible form. And God came, sensible, visible, palpable. 'He was made in the likeness of man, and in habit found as a man.' And during a public career extending over a period of three years, He demonstrated to the world

of that day and of all future times He was a Divine Being. By splendid prodiges, incontestable miracles, performed at every step. He proved He was the Muster of Nature, the Lord of the universe, that He was all He claimed to be, and He claimed to be nothing less than the omnnpotent and eternal God. And having demonstrated His supremacy, His divinity, He taught the world openly, publicly, by word of mouth, and gave the example of every virtue, of every good quality which can and which should adorn the souls of men. Visibly, publicly, He suffered and died for the sins of the world. In visible form He rose from the tomb. He appeared in visible form to the world after His resurrection. Visibly, publicly, openly,

He ascended into heaven. "Now, the end of the incarnation, the end of the existence of Jesus Christ as man, was the salvation of restoration of a race lost by sin. 'Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their St. Mary's Seminary; Very Rev. J. H. the work of human sanctification, yet that work.

Himself from earth He left a grand Kearney, O. P., of Somerset.

work to be cone, a work which He

Himself had designed and inaugurated. He had claimed the word as His things to Myself.' And by this bold prophecy He meant that men of all future days would recognize Him as their teacher, obey Him as their Mas-

ter, adore Him as their God.

"Now, precisely as in the case of the redemption. He was free to choose Hs own means by which to carry on His work and bring about the fulfillment of His prophecy. No plan which human mind could excogitate was so congruous or plausible as to force Him to adopt it. By secret inspirations He could have taught individual meny the truth, and by secret interior operaftons He could have sanctified their souls. But such was not His will. Just as He chose that the means of the redemption should be sensible, visible to the eyes of the world, so did He decide that the means of consummating and completing His work, applying the effects of the redemption to the men of coming ages, should be external and visible from their words and their external actions. And the words and actions of Jesus Christ, as recorded in the authentic history of His life, demonstrate that He willed to deal with human beings' in a human way; that He established a visible kingdom upon this earth; that He constituted a government, visited it with His own spiritual power, and made it His successor, His agent, His vicegerent, charged it to carry on the work of teaching and ruling and san tifying satisfied with that." until the end of time.

"Unless the Divine Master wished to deceive the world, it was His will to carry on the work of the redemption through the instrumentality of he said to a reporter. "When Eng'and others. Human language knows no words by which He could have more clearly made known such an intention. with the task of continuing, under the years when the fight began. I have guidance of His spirit, the work He human minds by teaching the truth of God, and of cleansing human souls, by imparting the grace of God. He gave to those men power and authority. speak in His name, to command as cluded in the consecration of Bishop masters He was not frivolous. And The loss of my boy took all the starch Rev. L. F. Kearney, provincial of the ish, yes, absurd, if He had charged under English rule will be no place Dominican Fathers, to whom had been them to teach, and had placed no ob- for an Irishman. I do not think to given the honor of preaching on the ligation upon men to accept their given the honor of preaching on the ligation upon men to accept their will be much of a place for an Amerioccasion, ascended the pulpit, taking teachings; if He had commissioned can, either. England, with a fuil for his text: 'Take heed to your- them to make known His precepts to selves and to the whole flock wherein the world and imposed upon the world the Holy Ghost has placed you Bish- no duty as to the observance of these cannot win. ops to rule the Church of God, which precepts. He was not absurd He but had they come out on top both teachings as law. He, therefore, es- was agreed upon, for the reason that kingdom in the world, visible to the world.

> "He gave to that kingdom a consticontinue His life and work upon earth. Reserving to Himself the right of molding its policy and directing its destinies from the right hand of the Father. He appointed a visible head over it here below. He knew men. norance, their pride and their be obeyed, revered and adored. Therefore it was necessary that He should place over ible sovereign, vested with supremest nounce in doctrinal matters, but to well. govern and rule, to administer and control the world-embracing society and all its parts and members."

Father Kearney outlined the scope and nature of the power vested in this visible head, concluding with a description of its deputation and manifestation in those who hold to the faithful the relation of the Apostles whom Christ sent to guide and govern

and teach. He was followed by Rev. Charles D. Kemper, D. D., chaplain of the Dayton section of the Krugersdorp and Johan-Soldiers' Home, who, in the name of the clergy, paid Bishop Moeller a beautiful tribute, to which the latter replied with feeling. The blessing of the congregation by the new Bishop

concluded the ceremonies. After the church services the great concourse of clergy, including nearly two hundred priests and dignitaries from various parts of the province. with Archbishop Elder and Bishop Mceller, took special cars for Price Hill. where at Mt. St. Mary's Semin- Doormkop and Reitfontein. ary an elegant dinner was served. At its close Rev. Father Hickey, with an eloquent address, presented to the new Bishop a substantial token of the of Irishmen, subsequently enrolled a alumni's respect, in the shape of a faithful number of Europeans, includgood sum of money, which the Bishop, ing several German, French and Rushowever, declined to receive, stating sian officers, who served in the ranks. that if his wishes were observed the At a later period we had an accession money would be placed back in the of Afrikanders and genuine Boers,

Those officiating in the consecration crator, Most Rev. William Henry Elder; archpries t, Very Rev. F. the human kind, the reparation and Specht, vicar-general of the Diocese of tion. Columbus; deacons of honor, Very Rev. John B. Murray, president of Mt. sins.' 'The Son of Man has come to Schoenhoft, St. Lawrence's Church, save that which was lost.' And, as is Brinkmeyer, of St. Gregory's Seminevident to all, the sacrifice offered by ary; deacon of Mass, Rev. J. H. Him amid the horrors of Golgotha, Price Hill; sub-deacon, Rev. William though it be the principal factor in Scholt, of St. Joseph's Church Cincinnati: master of ceremonies, Rev. J. did not consummate and complete Pohlschneider, of St. Paul's, Cincinnati; assistant master of ceremonies, When, therefore, He withdraw Rev. E. Davis; preacher, Rev. L. F.

badly in need of funds.

## THE BOER WAR.

own when He said: "will draw all TWO MEMBERS OF THE TRANSVAAL IRISH BRIGADE

> Arrive in New York and are Given a Reception by a Delegation of Irishmen-Some intend to hold out so long as I have [ Interesting Details Related by Captain

n-me of Cary. With him was Capt. Peter Joseph Oates, who spent eighteen years at Cape Town before he decided to put on a cartridge belt that was intended sor an anti-English gun. Oates is a tall, lithe man, with pronounced ideas, cool, calm and slow of speech.

"You are an Englishman?" suggested the customs inspector who was taking his declaration on the Bretagne. "No, sir," Capt. Oates replied with

"But we must put you down as an English subject if you came from ireland," said the inspector. "Then put me down as a burger.

a smile, "I am an Irishman."

native of the Transvaal. I am quite aid?" Capt. Oates subsequently explained

that, having been ruined by the war in South Africa, he has come to America to start all over again.

"I am a wood carver by occupation, decided to oppress and destroy a few of God's creatures who would not how to the inevitable I had, perhaps, \$80,-000. I had been in Cape town eighteen my life through this fight, for I lost my favorite son, an 1° year-old lad who believed as I did.

"He died like a man, with three cartridges left in his belt, on the firing He vested them with the right to line. So I decided to come to the States. I am not a stranger here.

was divine. He appointed men to Americans and Irishmen would have teach and to rule. He commanded the been given great opportunities. I left world at large to recognize their Pretoria the day that its surrender tablished a kingdom upon earth, a I have already stated, and also because public kingdom upon earth, a public I considered that the war had entered upon the stage of guerrilla fighting. and that Botha and De Wet could hold out with 10,000 men or less as tution He organized a form of gov- long as they liked. This number was ernment for that society which was to for many reasons preferable to a large force, for questions of commisariat and greater rapidity of movement.

"Botha and De Wet will fight to the last. Those who think otherwise do not know these two men. Both have been approached with huge money He knew their weaknesses, their ig- bribes, which, it is unnecessary to say they have rejected with scorn. I perproneness to set themselves up sonally saw Botha tear up a £100 note which a prisoner of war had given to his secretary. It is not for me to sing the praises of the Second. His kingdom here below a head, a vis- Irish Brigade of which I had the honor of being a member. But there is authority, authority not only to pro- nothing in saying that they fought

> "At the end the Second Brigade was reduced to a very small force. We lost heavily in the retreat to Johannesburg and in the fight in the vicinity of that city. The brigade earned an everlasting name, I predict, among the Boers, the best proof being that at various times some of the most noted commandos in the campaign, the Loutpansberg, the Germiston, Edwards corps, even part of the Riceland corps. the German corps and a considerable nesburg forces, all being the most famous fighters in the Natal district. took steps to place themselves under Col. Lynch, our leader.

> "The principal engagements we took part in were an attack on the English camp at Elandslaagte, in which we drove the enemy out, with great loss. a fight near Helpmakar, in which the brigade was mainly instrumental in saving the Boer artitery; the fight on the Klip river at Barakwanath,

"We had also a strong scouting contingent, which was in constant activity. The corps, composed originally treasury of the organization, which is who applied to their officers for leave to join our corps. They were a splendid body of fighting men, and while ceremonies were as follows: Conse- always in the front ranks of the attack and in the rear covering retreat, lost comparatively few killed in ac-

> "In the end the men certainly became a little disheartened at the continued retreats, and as there were so many British subjects among our number it was impossible to hold them together after the fall of Johannesburg and Pretoria. The officers kept together till the end and the men who remained were allowed either to escape or to join other commandoes. I left, on the advice of the State Secretary, and went to Delagos Bay-

I left because—well, I have not come for naught, I hope.

"I saw Fresident Kruger at Machadodorf before I left. He looked well well and expressed himself as determined never to yield. You are a good man to go to America,' he said When you get a chance say that I

five hundred men left.' "Now that my part in the war is over, and I have financially ruined Two of the first members of the myself, I shall declare more unhest-Transvaal Irish Brigade to arrive in tatingly than ever that the cause of New York came in recently on the the Boers was a just and honorable Bretagne. Quite a big delegation of one, and that the war was the most Irishmen, was at the pier to receive monstrous crime of modern bistory. them. One of the voyagers is an The English have paid a terrible price driving them out of the island, says Austrian Irishman named Matthew and the English workingman at least The Irish World. King Brian Borothme Karie, which, he explained, was the will be a loser. The talk of the Boer Austrian way of spelling the familiar standing for oppression is the rankest ing for victory, having become fatigued kind of humbug. It was a war of the with his exertions on the field and precapitalist."

for the war?"

war." "Where did the Boers get their arms?"

"Can there be an arsenal in the civilized world that did not contribute? Can there be a market of the world that did not lend its plece of bacon, its biscuit or canned goods which, al. though paid for by the Boers, were

contributel by the same?" "Do you mean that English and A perican manufacturers lent their

"The aid was given, whether borrowed or purchased. The Krag-Jorgensen was in the hands of burgers, as well as the Lee-Metford, as plainly as was the Remington. Then all had the same bark and the same results."

"Do you think South Africa to be of uperior commercial importance?" "It is full of importance and full of resources. The greatest country in the world for a poor man; no starvation. Under English rule it will be differhad begun, the work of enlightening suffered one of the saddest blows of ent. He who made us all, Who judges right from wrong, cannot fail but see the man-hunted Boer to-day in South Africa, and He will judge as sure as I expect His indulgence."

Capt. Oates left for St. Louis.

LOURDES' HISTORIAN

Relates How He Was Led to Write His Famous Book.

which occurred some three weeks ago, removes from the world one of those remarkable men who seem special to this age. He thus relates how he was led to write the book which has made his name known all over the Catholic world, his "History of Our Lady of Lourdes."

It was, he says, in the year of 1862, 'that I was threatened with blindness and condemned by order of the physicians to the regime of blue spectacles and opaque glasses, hermetically shutting out the view." He tells that after three months of hesitation he decided to recur to "Our Lady of Lourdes."

His friend, Czacki, who afterward became cardinal, asked for water from the fountain of Lourdes for Lasserre. While using it he said. "O Holy Virgin, have pity on me and heal

my physical and moral blindness." "In pronouncing these words," he continued, "I rubbed successfully both my eyes and my forehead with a napkin which I had dipped in the water of Lourdes. This movement which I am describing did not last more than

thirty seconds. "One may judge of the shock---I might almost say the fear-that came upon me! Hardly had I touched my eyes and my forehead with this miraculous water than I felt immediately healed-suddenly, without transition, with a suddenness that in my imperfect language I can only compare to

that of a thunderbolt. "This event changed my life. It was the first appeal of Providence to Write the history of the Virgin who had ap-

peared at Lourdes." Such is the account given by Lasserre a few weeks ago of the event which happened nearly forty years that which he gave in his "History of

Our Lady of Lourdes," This book was translated into forty three languages, and was universally read, the number of lenguages into which it was translate giving evidence of its enormous success.

The work brought its author quite a fortune and to the eyes of many almost raised him to the dignity of a father of the Church.

He was sufficiently rich to give a donation of 100,000 francs to the erection of the Cathedral of Lourdes, and a recent deliberation of the Municipal Council of that city gave him the title of"Citizen of Lourdes."

LADIES MUST WEAR HEAD COV-

ERING IN CHURCH. Bishop McFaul has been surprised between 3 and 4 o'clock in the after and annoyed to note that many wo men attend his Cathedral without wearing hat or bonnet, and he has a mortal wound from Anrud, the Norgiven notice that this practice must wegian prince, whom he had surpped cease. At last Sunday's service at St. Mary's Cathedral there were not fifty ned to the ground with his sword women present with any head cover-ing. "I am not pleased at this," the Bishop said from the pulpit: "women less fingers still clinched in the hair of Tow Bishop said from the pulpit; "women must come to the Cathedral wearing either hats or bonnets. That rule is imperative. I will permit no devintion from it."

Sister Ellen Joseph, of the Objets the contract of the colored, Ballimore, is over 100 years of Mg. Ba became a Catholic at the age of 37.

## BATTLE OF CLONTARF

THE DANES CRUSHED AND DRIVEN FROM IRELAND

Although Better Equipped and Heavily Armored, the Enemy Could Not Withstand the Irish Battlenzes Appailing Slaughter.

It is now 986 years since the memo-

rable battle of Cloutart was fought in which the venerable King Brian Borothme headed the Irish army of 20,000 men in crushing the Danish forces and was killed as he knelt in his tent prayvalled upon to retire, as the tide of riors clad in mail armor. The Danes spread all over Ireland, representing rough unhave stone found on the them to be almost invincible against clearum one of the falance of Level who were no defensive armor, but de-

and heavy blows to carry the day. warriors were wielded by them with parliest known Ceitic manuac one hand, and the weapons thus came from a greater height and with crushing force, "so that neither the crested belmet could defend the head nor the iron folds of the armor the body. Whence it has happened even in our times," he continues, "that the whole thigh of a soldier, though cased in well tempered armor, has been lopped off by a single blow of the ax, the limb falling on one side of the horse and the expiring body on the other."

Besides these broads tes, which were exceedingly well steeled, the Irish, so cording to this historian, used short lances and darts, and they were livery dexterous beyond other nations in slinging stones in battle when other solved to engage in battle contrary to the wish of Brian Borolhme, whose The death of M. Henri Lasserre, Christian feelings revolted against the thought of spending the sacred day of the crucifizion in scenes of carnage.

When the two armies were marshale ed in battle array, the venerable mon arch appeared on horseback at early dawn and reviewed his troops, exhort ing them to fight like patriots and Christian soldiers. Holding his sword in his right hand and a cruciffx in the left, he addressed his troops, recalling the tyranny and oppression of the Dan-



BATTLE OF CLONTARY. ish invaders, their sacrilegious out rages, murders and plunder of the people. "The great God!" he exclaimed.

ago, and it is almost a repetition of er and the courage this day to destroy man from the rural distriction forever the tyranny of the Danes and one the other day and remain to punish them by the avenging power "Faith, it's no wonder D of the sword," and raising slott the healthy when they with crucifix he said //Was it not on this with Jones' sarespecific for day that Christ himself suffered death for you?" His son, Morough, and bis grandson, Turlough, wers present on the field and performed prodigies of The Curson mountains valor during the battle.

A thousand mailed warriors of Norway were cut down by the irresistible onslaught of the Dalgassian phalanx under Morough, Brian's son. He new the torest some bows to ed his way to the Danish standard and cut down two successive bearers of it with his battless and killed two Dan 7 think any source la ish leaders who rushed upon him to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bl gether to avenge the standard bearers. Thus the battle raged from subrise till noon, when the Danes began to give way at every point Morough received of his armor by main attength and plan-Typing with whom he had grappled. The sged Brisn mer his death in the tent at the nature of the force Viting Broder who in his flight rushed into the cont and serves him how a below

on both sides was appailing but accounts vary as to the account pi bers. The Danes, however, is fered such a crushing detest that dured not hazard another battle the crown of Iroland passed in lachy, the last I rish king who work! erown as monarch of Ireland.

Proline Theep.

Two ever the property of John Di can Glassmilligh, near Irrinses gave birth to seven lambs, one four sed. the other three, all alive and strong,

Bt. Patrick's Grave. The reputed grave of Ht. Patrick in the cathedral yard at Downpatrick bes been put to order and marked with a lasting memorial, placed there after. much thought and at considerable see pense. It is unique of its class. The memorial atone is a rough, weather "How long were the Boers preparing battle had already turned in his favor. broken bowlder of granita weighted by the war?"

The Danish forces numbered about about seven tons, taken from the time that England talked 21,000 men in three great divisions and megutain alde of filleyens targets. were largly composed of trained war | Castlevellau, where it restor at ..... height of 000 feet above the sea. Upon were better equipped for battle than the upper surface of this bowlder bat the Irish, and the story of their ringed been incised an Irish cross, fatherallyand scaled armor of tempered steel was reproduced from one cut on an equality the spears and battleaxes of the Irish, Ree on the Shannon and bet for trees; Clonmacnoise, Here St. Diagnic found pended upon their aggressive onslaught ed his famous ecclesiastical settlement about the middle of the sight century The historian Cambrensia tells us The name "Patric" has also been with that the heavy battleaxes of the Irish in Irish chiracters copied from the fearful effect. They swung them with This simple but massive mention considered to be a near approach to the form of a grave slab which would have been used about the fifth century, the

> Dragon's Testa. Now close your trained betteld And look your rabbe like steel; furge down the everth som With shook to make you th

date of the saint wiesth .- Boston Piles

Thered round with

in between the bowodenie sell The wild ranks gries, and

Mar now the drund at

Upseem, yet morely field.

Eso, these no Dervice spears

That down like footing the But sweeteless, trained there In gread and wanton boaring

Go, reap the awful hervest

Your blood and trained. Bell back the sweets were Whales Ashers is \$330

An immense whale ran add village of Dolan, near Oliffice. A young while seven feet him w cidentally killed and driven the the same place on Good Season the same place on ecces
and the mother becausing health a
eware of it per the leading health
est into the spece it settles
the spece or a memory special to
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where wer quickly dispectable.
Where wer quickly dispectable.
Where heart somewhat county
regular memory of recovering per
able plubber and bareen was able
out the people cent as most or

and saved it has at last looked down upon our sul-town are decorated with past ferings and endowed you with the pow-cine advertisements. As last

but the people cut the most of deal