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**SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903.**

**Weekly Church Calendar.**  
Sunday August 16—Gospel, St. Mark vii,  
31-37—St. Joachim, Father of Blessed  
Virgin Mary.  
Monday 17—St. Liberatus, abbot.  
Tuesday 18—St. Clare of Montefalco,  
virgin.  
Wednesday 19—St. Louis, bishop and  
confessor.  
Thursday 20—St. Bernard, abbot.  
Friday 21—St. Jane Frances de Chantal,  
widow.  
Saturday 22—St. Symphorian, martyr.

## Five Minute Sermon

**Jesus cures the Dumb Man.**  
Consider how a Christian, by virtue of Baptism, has his ears opened to the voice of Heaven, and how he speaks of God, and you will see the prodigy realized. If we hear the voice that invites us to do good and abstain from evil; if we hear the voice that reproaches us for our faults and encourages us in the exercise of virtue; if we confess our weakness and praise God, all this is prodigy of that finger of grace which opened our ears and loosened our tongue to hear the truth and to speak words of salvation for ourselves and words of glory for the Author of our regeneration.  
Here is another wholesome lesson for us. Let us do all the good we can and let us evade the applause of men and await our reward from God. After the example of the multitude we are not bound to keep silence when our benefactors are concerned, should their modesty even command us to do so. Let us praise their virtue, let us show our gratitude and publish their good works, when it will serve as a good example to society, and when it is for the greater glory of the Lord.

## NOW AN ARCHBISHOP.

**Bishop Farley Invested with the Pallium by Most Rev. D. Falconio.**  
New York, Aug. 12.—With all the ceremonial which the church assumes on festive occasions, Rt. Rev. John M. Farley, archbishop of the New York archdiocese, was invested with the pallium at the hands of Most Rev. Monsignor Diomedes Falconio, apostolic delegate to the United States, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, to-day.  
The pallium was received from the hands of the late Pope by Very Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, spiritual director of the American College, in Rome, for transmission to Archbishop Farley.  
The priests and laymen composing the guard of honor assembled in the diocesan house and marched to the archbishop's residence, where the prelates joined them.  
When Archbishop Farley reached the main entrance of the cathedral he was met by Rev. Father Lavalle, rector of the cathedral, who presented a crucifix to him to bless. He was also blessed with holy water and incense. The procession then proceeded down the middle aisle and when the main altar was reached the choral of reception was sung and the archbishop took his seat on the throne.  
The priests of the diocese, in the order of seniority, approached and tendered allegiance.  
After pontifical mass, celebrated by Bishop John J. O'Connor of Newark, and a sermon by Bishop B. J. McQuaid of Rochester, the papal hall of appointment was read by Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle. Then came the receiving of the papal blessing, the imposition of the pallium by Monsignor Falconio, assisted by Rt. Rev. Monsignor John Edwards, an address by the clergy, an address by the laity and a reply by Monsignor Farley.  
Under a canopy of palms, over which were draped the papal flag and the archdiocesan stripes, Archbishop Farley, accompanied by the Catholic Club, returned to an address of welcome by the President, Supreme Court Justice Glavinich and was later presented to more than two thousand persons.  
On the date with the Archbishop at Mr. Falconio's.  
Best Yet.  
Four Track News for August.  
Sold by newsdealers, 5 cents a copy.

## A SPLENDID PONTIFF

**HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS X. AN IDEAL HEAD OF THE CHURCH.**  
Eminently Fitted by His Great Piety, Erudition, Gentleness and Firmness of Character to Reign as Christ's Vicar Upon Earth.  
His holiness Pope Pius X., Giuseppe Sarto, a man of sterling qualities of mind and heart, will undoubtedly prove another Leo XIII. as a supreme pontiff, distinguished for his learning and progressive modern ideas as well as for his great piety and strength of character. Everything about this pious and gentle yet firm churchman marks him as an ideal head of the church and proclaims him as a man eminently fitted to bear with dignity and honor the title of "holy father"—a prelate whose life will be devoted to promoting the honor and glory of Almighty God, the salvation of souls and the strengthening and growth of our mother church.  
Pius X. may be said to have literally risen from the ranks. His name is the first evidence of this—Joseph the father it would be in English—an inheritance from the days of trade guilds. How far back his family dates is not definitely known, although suggestion has been made that some relationship exists between his family and that of Andrea del Sarto, the artist, living in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries.  
The new pope is one of eight children, two sons and six daughters. One of his sisters is a dressmaker, another is married to a sacristan, a third is the wife of a shopkeeper, and the others are unmarried. He is the seventh pope who has come from the region of Venice, among whom was Benedict XII., who came, as does Pius X., from Treviso, and who, by a strange coincidence, was elected pope on the same day as was Pius X., 589 years ago.  
The pope's mother, now dead, when living in Trieste, occupied a small peasant's house, having in her humility always refused to live with her son (Giuseppe), as even his modest establishment was considered by her to be too luxurious in comparison with what she was accustomed to. The elder brother of the pope, Angelo, lives in the village of Dollegrazie, province of Mantua, being the postman of the district and receiving \$80 a year for his duties. He adds to his income by keeping a shop. His two daughters are the belles of the village, being known for miles around as the "handsome Sarto sisters."  
When Pius X. was bishop of Mantua his brother, Angelo, used often to go there for reasons connected with his postal service. The other clerks would ask him jokingly why his brother did not find him a better position. Angelo, with sturdy independence, answered that he preferred only to be what he could make himself. Still, following papal precedents, the tobaccoist and postman of Dollegrazie should become a Roman count.  
Giuseppe Sarto was born on June 2, 1855, at Trieste and made his preliminary studies at two institutions, one in Treviso and the other the seminary of Padova. The career opening before him had no more promise than that of the average young priest of humble origin.  
On Sept. 18, 1858, he was ordained priest at Castle France, and in November of that year became assistant to the pastor of the village parish of Tombolo. There he labored for nearly a decade, and in November, 1867, was made pastor of the parish at Salsano. It was here that Father Sarto was to make for himself a name by hard and well directed work. Eight years more went by, to March, 1875, when he received the first high honors in the church.  
In the year mentioned he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Treviso, and by successive appointments became spiritual director of the seminary, examiner of the clergy and judge of the ecclesiastical court. Soon after the additional honor came of an appointment to be vicar of the chapter, the see of Salsano being vacant, and in that office he performed the administrative duties falling upon a bishop until the next advance made him bishop of Mantua by appointment in 1884.  
It was in the consistory of June 12, 1893, that Pope Leo XIII. conferred upon Bishop Sarto the red cap of cardinal, the latter becoming cardinal priest of the titular church of San Bernardo alle Terme. Almost immediately came the transfer to Venice and additional honor, that of appointment to be patriarch. Then began the work for which the new pope is best known in the church at large—work of a kind that made renown abroad only the natural consequence of deepest respect and love at home.  
It was the work of a bishop to all intents and purposes. The title of patriarch conferred, to be sure, distinction in gatherings of a clerical nature, but the difference between the conduct of a bishopric and the see of a patriarch mattered little in the existing condition of the church. In the sacred college Cardinal Sarto, not having one of the seven Roman dioceses, ranked as a cardinal priest. Being outside of Rome, he was not connected with any of the congregations or committees of the sacred college, and hence was outside the sphere of its work in administering the affairs of the church at large, political and spiritual.  
The conflict between the Vatican and the Italian government over the right of nominating a patriarch of Venice naturally brought Cardinal Sarto into the public eye at the very outset of his career there, calling attention to the friendship he had been known to entertain for the house of Savoy and placing

him at once on the side of those in the sacred college who were the more favorably inclined toward the government. This friendship Cardinal Sarto proclaimed in no uncertain way before he had been in office a year by a public declaration for a better understanding between the two contending establishments.  
At the time it was feared that Cardinal Sarto had offended Pope Leo, whose decision not to yield one jot from the claims of his predecessors had been indicated at the outset of his pontificate and consistently followed thereafter. But Pope Leo was not offended, as the event proved, and the reason he did not take umbrage at the words of his outspoken cardinal was shown to be that he understood Sarto better than did the others.  
The institutional activities of his diocese of Venice under Cardinal Sarto became a model for the thoroughness with which they were pursued and the all embracing plans underlying and conditioning them. Sarto was the good friend of the poor of his diocese and the trusted adviser of the rich. He joined the interest of both along many lines. Hence the wealthy contributed of their abundance to his work, and reached out to aid their less fortunate brethren through the institutions of the church.  
So all grew to love him, and their love was deeper because based upon respect for pre-eminence ability. His parochial schools were known throughout Italy, and his mission establishments brought him the attention of many interested in mission work in men lands.  
In his management of the see of Venice Cardinal Sarto proved himself a strict churchman, and the record of several acts comes down as evidence to this end. He found there more or less laxity among the diocesan clergy and he instituted several corrective measures which brought discipline up to the desired pitch. He abolished the veneration of relics of doubtful authenticity; he revived the use of the Gregorian chant in Venice, and insisted that his priests should observe strictly the liturgical rules. A feature of his services was the requirement that the gospel lesson read on Sundays and fast days should be expounded to the people in the vernacular.  
The new pope is a patron of the arts, and his private gallery of paintings in the Seminario Patriarcale is of more than ordinary value. Under his direction the music of St. Mark's has become famous, and his earnest patronage of the musician Perosi leaves little doubt that he will have cared for the development of the music of the church.  
Personally the pope is of noble aspect. A man of medium height and of good physique, he gives the impression of great activity and power, while the quiet dignity of his bearing is at once attractive and impressive. Beyond all else, he is personally most unassuming, and is reputed to have gained more than one friendship through this very attribute. The story told of him by a correspondent, on his arrival in Rome for the conclave, whether based upon fact or the production of a fertile imagination, is a good enough illustration of the man to be worthy of repetition.  
The pontiff was said to be receiving the good wishes of his friends bearing, of course, upon the one subject that was uppermost in the minds of all, and to a definite expression of hope that the choice might fall to him he is said to have replied:  
"Oh, no; I purchased a return ticket for Venice."  
Early in April Pope Leo, in a conversation with Father Perosi, said in speaking of Cardinal Sarto:  
"Hold him very dear, Perosi, as in the future he will be able to do much for you. We firmly believe he will be our successor."  
The coat of arms of the new pope furnishes an interesting bit of speculation for any one who believes in signs, and the fact of his election on St. Dominic's day, the day of one of the fighting saints in the calendar, recalls the familiar prophecy that the motto of such a pope will be "Ignis Ardens"—a burning fire. Strangely enough, the Sarto coat of arms contains the same suggestion, for on its shield it bears an anchor resting upon the waters, while above is a single star, burning with all brightness. To this the prophesies can add the fact that Sarto's father was a soldier in the Italian guard of Venice and went out in 1848 to fight the Austrians in the conflict which gave to Venice freedom in the short period 1848-49.  
Father Antrobus Dead.  
Father Antrobus, a noted English priest, the superior of Brompton oratory, is dead. He was regarded as a possible successor to Cardinal Vaughan as archbishop of Westminster. In his early career he was in the diplomatic service and for a time filled the post of second secretary of the British legation at Washington.  
**ITEMS OF INTEREST.**  
Father Albert, the first full blooded Indian ever consecrated in a Catholic church, was recently ordained at Oklahoma City.  
Four ancient and curiously carved Byzantine holy water fonts from a church near Venice have been presented to the Westminster Roman Catholic cathedral.  
Rev. Thomas Francis Lillis, rector of St. Patrick's church, Kansas City, has been appointed vicar general of the Kansas City diocese by Right Rev. John J. Hogan.  
Until the time of Louis XV. it was the custom in France to include in the trousseau of a bride a "pair of beads" and a copy of the "Hours of Our Blessed Lady."

## CATHOLIC COMMENT.

**TRIBUTES TO THE PIETY, WISDOM AND LEARNING OF PIUS X.**  
Cardinal Gibbons Says the Whole World Will Love the New Sovereign Pontiff When It Knows Him. A Splendid and Most Amiable Pope.  
His eminence (Cardinal Gibbons, after leaving the Vatican on the day of the election of Pope Pius X., said to a press correspondent:  
"Two things have rejoiced and rejuvenated my soul today—one was the election of the supreme pontiff, and the other was the sight of the American flag on the basilica of St. Peter's, the head church of Christendom. When our American pilgrims, 200 strong, came into St. Peter's today to pay their tribute of affectionate respect to the new supreme pastor I felt proud of my country. I felt they were animated with the strong faith of our fathers."  
"We have made a splendid pope. He is a most amiable pope. We all love him, and the whole world will love him when it knows him. It is difficult for me to speak of the future ruling of Pius X., for how can I know it definitely? We know his past has been filled with apostolic zeal and gentle firmness. We know his winning personality."  
"The interests of the church in America are sure to be watched with jealous care by his paternal eye. He was one of the cardinals who took the most active interest in the social movement. The result is, I am informed, that within the patriarchate of Venice the social principles laid down by Leo XIII. have had wonderful development. What could be more hopeful for us in America, great working people that we are."  
"We wish his holiness to bless our God loving people, who, reading the Declaration of Independence, the Magna Charta of our constitution, and God's name in its opening and closing sentences. Should the capitalist live up to the teachings of our church he could not be harsh or unjust with our toilers."  
**Bishop O'Connell.**  
Bishop O'Connell of Portland, Me., speaking of the new sovereign pontiff, said:  
"Cardinal Sarto conducted during my time at Rome several pilgrimages of the people of Lombardy, and on these occasions I had the privilege of meeting him. On all these occasions I was struck with the gentle urbanity of his manner, his singular simplicity, mingled with dignified reserve, eminently ecclesiastical, eminently lovable as a man."  
"He is a man of the people and in this differs from his immediate predecessor that he is not of noble blood. He is not so much the scholastic as the wise and kind man of affairs. In other matters he is distinguished for his artistic temperament and has always been interested in the arts."  
"From all indications the world may look forward to a pontificate which will be distinguished by great practical wisdom of the quiet sort, not so much by external glory abroad as constant and efficacious gifts at home. By all evidence the new pope will have a long reign, for he is a man in perfect good health and possesses the same tranquillity of manner and demeanor that characterized his predecessor, Leo XIII."  
**Archbishop Ireland.**  
Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul in speaking of the new pope said:  
"Cardinal Sarto, now Pius X., is a man of deep learning and recognized prudence of action. He administered the important diocese of Venice in a manner to draw to him universal praise. While archbishop and cardinal he seldom visited Rome."  
"He enters into the pontificate free from all entangling alliances, free in every way to carve out for himself his own career."  
"The election of Cardinal Sarto is not a surprise. It was evident from the beginning that if one outside of Rome was to be chosen that one would be Cardinal Sarto, and a not uncommon course of conclaves is to take as its candidate one outside the Eternal City, so that its future administration may be from the beginning one entirely and manifestly inspired by his own wisdom and knowledge of affairs. This is exactly what happened when Leo XIII. himself was chosen."  
**Archbishop Farley.**  
Archbishop Farley of New York, who last year visited Venice and while there had a half hour's interview with the then Cardinal Sarto, said:  
"I regard the new pope very much as I did the much lamented Pope Leo XIII. I believe that his course will be similar to that of Leo, the chief tenet of whose policy was conciliation. Pope Leo was democratic in his ideas, and so is the new pope."  
"Their careers are similar. Each was a practically unknown parish priest when his abilities became recognized."  
"I regard the new pope, judging from my personal acquaintance with him, as a godly, conservative and efficient prelate."  
**Archbishop Ryan.**  
Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is greatly pleased with the election of Cardinal Sarto as the successor to Pope Leo XIII. In speaking of the selection, the archbishop said:  
"I am very much gratified at Cardinal Sarto's election. In my mind he was one of the very strongest of the candidates and will be received by the church with universal satisfaction, I am sure. There is no doubt that the new pope will prove himself a worthy successor to Leo XIII."

## BE PLEASANT AND KIND

### TO EVERYBODY

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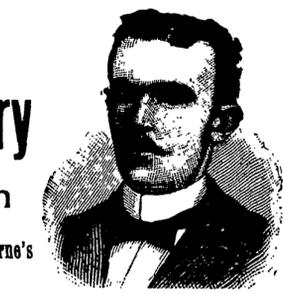
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