

## ELECTION OF A COADJUTOR BISHOP OF TUAM.

An event of the highest importance and interest to the people of Connaught occurred on the 16th of August in Tuam, in the election of a Coadjutor to the most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam. The venerated Archbishop, now in his 86th year, shows no sign of either mental or physical debility. His features wear their accustomed expression of sturdiness, vigor, and benevolence, but the Supreme Head of the Church, in his paternal consideration, has acceded to the request of his Grace that some of the cares of the administration of so large a diocese, to which six episcopal sees are suffragan, should be removed from his shoulders by the appointment of a Coadjutor, and hence the election at Tuam.

At ten o'clock a solemn High Mass *de Spiritu Sancto* commenced in the Cathedral. A certain dimness filled the spacious building, throwing into high relief the richly decorated and brightly lit altar, the shining silken vestments of the sacred ministers, and the white robes of the clergy who filled the stalls and front benches. The celebrant was the Very Rev. James Canon Magee; deacon, Rev. Michael Heany; sub-deacon, Rev. Peter M'Philpin; and master of the ceremonies, Very Rev. Ulick Canon Bourke. On his throne at the Gospel side sat the central figure of all, "The great Archbishop of the West," the prelate in whose life events have been clustered that can be grasped by the memory of few other living men. His Grace's recollection embraces the landing of the French, the horrors of '98, Grattan's grand struggle against the Union, O'Connell's great religious and political efforts, the famine year, and the Young Ireland party. In fact, the record of his Grace's life is intermingled with many an event now a landmark in Irish history or a memory of the past. These were the thoughts that must have struck many as they gazed upon him in the cathedral. Scarcely had High Mass begun when blinding flashes of lightning shot through to the church, to be followed in a second by the crashing and rolling of distant thunder. A gust of wind rattled the big raindrops against the windows, then the dark masses of piled-up clouds broke, and volumes of water dashed to the earth with a roar that almost drowned the notes of the grand organ. Heard from the darkened, still interior of the cathedral, the wild fury of the elements which rioted outside was most impressive, and lent an additional effect to the sublime rite being performed at the altar. And for hours this storm raged with unabated violence. High Mass concluded at 11 o'clock, when the laity and such of the clergy as had no votes retired, and the church doors were closed. His Grace Dr. MacHale ascended the seat prepared for the President of the election assembly, and the names of the representatives of canonries and parishes entitled to vote were called over. All answered with two exceptions, and there were found to be 44 electors present. Next was the appointment, by ballot, of two scrutators to examine the votes, and the clergy selected for this position were the Very Rev. James Canon Waldron and the Rev. Bartholomew Kavanagh. The Papal Rescript authorizing the election having been read, the priests present answered to their names, and each made the solemn attestation that his vote would be uninfluenced by a desire for anything but the welfare of the Church and the good of the people. Each voter then placed his vote in an urn; the total number of votes in the urn were compared with the number of voters present, and then each vote was read out aloud. The issue of the election was found to be:—*Dignissimus*, The most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, Bishop of Galway, 16 votes. *Dignior*, Very Rev. Dr. Thomas MacHale, Professor, Irish College, Paris, 12 votes. *Dignus*, Rev. Thomas Carr, Professor, Maynooth, 9 votes; Rev. James Bonayne, P.P., 3 votes; Very Rev. Ulick Canon Bourke, President, St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, votes. Most Rev. Dr. Conway, Bishop of Killaloe, 1 vote; Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert, 1 vote. A formal record was made of the voting, to be transmitted to Rome, and at three o'clock the cathedral doors were opened, and the clergy separated. The result was awaited in Tuam with a great deal of interest, and of course considerable speculation was indulged in as to whom the Holy See will select.

## SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The German Socialist Congress came off at Gotha, on the 20th of August, as announced. The object of the Congress was the organisation of the socialist forces for the next election. The socialists in Prussia expect to double the number of their representatives in the Reichstag, and to that end are working energetically. The spread of socialism is beginning to be a source of great disquietude to the Bismarckian government; they have sowed the wind and are reaping the whirlwind. The measures which are taken to prevent the spread of the contagion are no longer capable of concealment. And now that the public has discovered their magnitude, public opinion is excited and anxious as to what is coming. The military, in particular, are the special objects of the governmental repressive measures on the one hand and the persistent efforts of the propagandists of socialism on the other, and the latter seem to be the more successful. It has been found necessary to forbid the introduction to military quarters of all newspapers except the military journal, the 'Militair Wochenblatt.' Public places of amusement frequented by known socialists, and of these places there are in Berlin alone twelve specially named, are interdicted to the military. The singing of the Marseillaise is made a very grave offence. But not all the measures of the government can crush out the movement, not even the choice regiment of Guards has escaped the contagion, as searches made in their barracks have proved. The socialist press boasts of its success with them, and its circulation amongst them. "We rejoice," says the 'Volksbote,' "to have to report the occurrence of several socialist demonstrations in the army; these are symptoms that the spirit of socialism will soon predominate there. It is but right that it should be so, for do not the majority of our soldiers belong to the

oppressed and beggared classes?" The facility with which these wicked doctrines are spread among the military is easily explained. Generally of the working and mechanic classes, the soldiers are torn from their families who are very often dependent upon them for support, and are thus left in a state of poverty which is a continual source of grief to the soldier. Subject to an iron discipline, bad treatment and nominal pay, they soon come under the influence of socialist ideas or little by little sink into despondency and suicide. The official statistics of the Prussian army show that during the month of March, 1875, of 177 deaths occurring during that period, 21 were the result of suicide. From the same source we take the information that at Halberstadt, in a garrison of less than 1,000 men, six suicides occurred during the year 1875. Surely these figures are not the least sad of the aspects of the case.—'Catholic Review.'

## "EFFETE SPAIN."

ANOTHER OF THOSE PLAYED OUT CATHOLIC NATIONS—WHAT IT IS SHOWING IN THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THAT bitterly Protestant journal of New York, the 'Times,' is constrained by the facts to permit its correspondent in Philadelphia to bear his further testimony to the work of a Catholic nation which, according to the popular American notion, is "played out." This Centennial Exposition will teach the average American Protestant many things:—

"Colonel Francisco Lopez Fabra, the chief Spanish Commissioner, has remained at his post during all the heats of summer with remarkable singleness of purpose. The Spanish certainly teach us a lesson of pure nobility in many ways. Their departments are fitted up as museums, and offer enormous contrasts to those of almost every other nation, which are fitted up like retail stores. They came here entirely from good will, without a thought of making money by the sale of their goods, for the men who sent them, in nine-tenths of the whole Spanish display, sent no price list. When it became evident that there were many would-be purchasers, the Spanish, instead of taking advantage of the enthusiasm over their woollen fabrics and their damascened ware, placed upon them the most moderate prices. Their superb porous water-coolers—'alcazars'—were valued at forty-five, fifty, and sixty cents apiece; their enameled tiles at two cents apiece; their lustrous porcelain, and their fine specimens of glassware in proportion. The experience of those who are desirous of buying various objects is that there are not a few nations who have no fixed price, and who ask three times what they are willing to take. And among those who are more conscientious the prices are exceedingly high, and when the duties are added to them they become absolutely prohibitory. There are very few countries whose objects are as cheap, and whose methods are as honorable as the Spanish, and at the same time there is not one whose wares are so distinctly marked with the seal of nationality. Colonel Fabra is undeniably greatly pleased at the appreciative reception which the Spanish display has met in America, and he has evinced this in many ways, but in nothing more nobly than in the manner in which the most expensive etchings and volumes of photographs of Spanish cathedrals of the grand Gothic type have been surrendered to the public hands. In the Spanish government building, which the Commission fondly call the House of the King, (for they entertain a personal regard for their young Alfonso, like the English have for their Queen), these valuable books are spread out upon comfortable counters for the convenience of the public. Colonel Fabra was remonstrated with by zealous Philadelphians: 'Your beautiful books will be destroyed; put them under glass cases.' 'Not at all,' said Colonel Fabra; 'they are here to be destroyed if using them will do it. It will be sufficient recompense to us if but one man out of those who turn over the leaves gets a new thought for his art, or a new comprehension of Spain. And the more they are used the better will Spain be known. I should be ashamed to take them back to Spain clean, and new, and unused.' Now that was very noble, and was in accordance with the old idea of the Spanish *hidalgo jur sangu*. Certainly all Spain's chivalry has not been laughed away by Cervantes.

"Throughout the summer Colonel Fabra and his assistants Count Donadio, Alvaro de la Gandara, and Colonel Marin, have remained, working away at the Spanish display, writing to Spain for new things, and arranging them to the best advantage. The treasures of the government building, or the House of the King, are so numerous that they demand the exclusive attention of a separate article. But, not satisfied with this display, or with the numerous things that have already been added in other quarters, Colonel Fabra wrote to Spain for photographic views of Los Palos, the port from which Columbus sailed for this land, and of the Convent of La Rabida, where he found refuge. These have just arrived and are about to be exhibited in the Main Building. They will be placed in a square frame, supported by a pedestal about five feet in height, and full descriptions in English text will be placed at the head of each photograph. The Spanish Commissioner was induced to do this because he found in America a great interest in all the things that concerned Columbus, whose life had been so pleasantly portrayed by Washington Irving as to make all the details very well known to people of education. There was a world of kindly thoughtfulness in the act which merits the heartiest appreciation at our hands, and it is entirely in keeping with the conduct of the Spanish Commission since they arrived in this country. The lovers of fine etching will be surprised at the importance and value of the works which have been surrendered to the public mercy, and will estimate at its worth the noble generosity of the Spaniards. The works on architecture, though purely of Spanish origin, have a French paraphrase side by side with the Spanish text, so that those who desire to study them can do so if they possess either of these languages. The illustrations are of the first order and show a fine mastery over chromo-lithography.