

the Irish National League in Wellington to give the Irish delegates a hearty reception on their arrival, and that the following be members of the committee: The Revs. J. and T. McKenna, Messrs. Renall Reese, Hogg, Woodroffe, and A. B. Bunny, with power to add to their number." The motion was carried and a vote of thanks to the chair concluded the meeting.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

FATHER CLAYTON, of Glasgow, has been appointed English Provincial of the Jesuits.

The League of the Sacred Heart claims a membership of 20,000,000 men and boys.

A project has been started in Rome for the erection of an international Jubilee Monument to Leo XIII.

In all South Carolina there are only 8,500 Catholics, and of them about 6,000 reside at Charleston.

Cardinal Gibbons has received a beautiful present from the Pope. It is a golden ostensorium. It was sent to the Cardinal as a souvenir of the Pope's jubilee.

The Pope has decreed that the Feast of the Sacred Heart, which occurred this year on June 28, shall be henceforth a feast of the first class, to be celebrated with an octave.

Secretary Blaine's aunt is the Mother Superior of the House of Mercy, at Pittsburg, Pa., the Catholic order which Miss Catherine Drexel, the heiress of 7,000,000 dollars, entered recently.

Prince Ferdinand Croy has gone to Rome to enter Holy Orders. He is 22 years old, a nephew of Duke Rudolph, Prince Croy of Dulmen, in Westphalia, who is an hereditary member of the upper house of the Prussian diet.

The American pilgrims to the Holy Land complying with a wish expressed by Pope Leo XIII., have decided to start a movement for the rebuilding of the church and convent of the Transfiguration on Mount Tabor.

The Benedictine Convent at Nursia, (the birthplace of St Benedict) is threatened with destruction by the Italian Government. The Right Rev. Abbot of St. Paul's, Rome, begs for the sum of 3000 dollars, which, he says, will suffice to rescue the numerous community.

Father Hahn, director of the Indian normal school, at Rensselaer, Ind., has forty-one Indian boys under his care. He says that the boys were a little slow in the beginning of their scholastic year, but that after some months they yielded to discipline, and are becoming fair students and good workmen.

Father Kenelm Vaughan has received the Papal rescript authorising the establishment of a branch of the Confraternity of Expiation. The Decree was issued and signed on the eve of Pentecost, and the inauguration took place the next day at the Church of San Silvestro in Rome.

The Pope has received almost 60,000 telegrams expressing sympathy with him in relation to the Giordano Bruno affair. He has ordered his private secretary to collect them in a volume and present a copy to all the bishops of the Catholic world, as well as to all the Cabinets of Europe.

Yet another Belgian priest is about to follow in the footsteps of Father Damien. The Belgian papers state that Father Valentine Franz, of Willebroek, in the Diocese of Mechlin, has just been ordained priest, and intended to embark on July 6 at Le Havre for Sandwich Isles. He will probably be sent to replace Father Damien at Molokai.

The Bishop of Limburg has long been trying his best to get permission for the return of the Redemptorist Fathers to his diocese. The Hesse Government still obstinately refuses to allow it on the ridiculous plea that the Redemptorists are "affiliated" to the Jesuits. The Bishop has now secured the services of the Capuchins instead.

A post at the Papal Court which always raises a smile when mentioned, is that called the "Devil's Advocate"—the Prelate who, at canonisations, raises objections to the many virtues and good actions of the saint, for the sake of discussion. The new Devil's Advocate is Mgr. Persiani, Canon of S. Lorenzo in Damaso. He searches out all the weak points in a saintly life, and brings them before the Congregation of Rites before a canonisation.

The medal which the Pope has coined every year commemorative of some special event during the past twelve months, will this year represent the new portion in Corinthian style and the thoroughly restored cloister of St. John Lateran. This forms the completion of the great works of reparation and adornment begun thirteen years ago by Pius IX. and brought to a magnificent conclusion by Leo XIII. This grand basilica has always been celebrated for the splendour of its work of art and the richness of its decoration; and the new improvements in it are in keeping with and worthy of its ancient reputation.

Rev. Father Zimmermann, a Hungarian Jesuit, who has spent the last few years as a missionary in Central Africa on the Zambesi, and who was supposed to have died, is safe in Lisbon, after many perilous journeys. He is negotiating with the Portuguese Government for support to his mission. In a letter to a Hungarian bishop he gives a vivid description of slavery in Africa, and states that he has written a prayer-book in the Caffre language, which has been printed by the Trappists in Natal, while three or four other works of his in the same vernacular will be brought out at Lisbon.

It will have been noticed that no German Cardinal was among recent recipients of red hats. It is generally stated that this fact was owing to a divergence of views between the Holy See, which desired to nominate Mgr. Kremen'z, the Archbishop of Cologne, and the Prussian Government, which wanted the Prince-Bishop of Breslau, Mgr. Kopp. The *Germania* now asserts that the Pope was quite willing to create both these prelates Cardinals, but that the appointment broke down owing to the persistent opposition of the Government to the nomination of Archbishop Kremen'z.

Wisconsin is fast filling up with Catholics. If a Catholic majority in that or any other State were to enact that no Protestant

should be eligible to office in the State, or any county thereof, what would the Protestants of this country say? The Protestant majority of New Hampshire passed such a law nearly a hundred years ago and have at several elections lately refused to repeal it, and that too in the face of the fact that the law is a dead letter. And these men will talk and write about Catholic intolerance.

The Pope has sent a letter to the Archbishop of Milan regarding the Rosminian question. The Holy Father begins by recalling attention to the letter which he sent, in 1882, to the Archbishops of Milan, Turin, and Vercelli, treating on the same subject. He takes upon himself the responsibility of the sentence on the 40 propositions extracted from Rosmini's works, which sentence was published in the month of March of last year; and declares that that decree is under the protection of his high authority. He insists in a decided manner that arguments on this subject should be stopped, and that the decision of the Holy See should be respected.

The Pope has addressed an important letter to the Archbishop of Munich, in which he complains bitterly of the reply made by the Minister of Worship to the representations addressed to the Prince Regent last year by the Bavarian Episcopate. The Ministerial document, he says, was not only disappointing, but contained passages irreconcilable with Catholic doctrine, and completely at variance with the most sacred principles which have always regulated the relations between the Church and the civil power. His Holiness deplors the violation of the convention drawn up between Pius VII. and King Maximilian I., and he particularly regrets that he has been deprived of all hope of seeing the return of the Religious Orders, whose activity is so useful to civil society, and that the Sisters, who devote themselves with so much success to the education of the young, are no longer accorded the legal advantages which they formerly enjoyed. It will soon be discovered in Bavaria, as Bismarck learned by experience, that the Kulturkampf is a system of warfare which is as dangerous and detrimental to the State as it is to the Church.

The excellent St. Raphael's Society for German Catholic Emigrants watches, like another Archangel Raphael, over the countless German Catholics who yearly leave the Fatherland for every part of the world. It is ubiquitous. It has agents, not merely at home, to direct and advise the intending emigrant, but at every great port of the globe where the German emigrant lands or whence he sails, to protect him from land sharks and speed him safely on his way, and to look after his spiritual as well as his temporal welfare. The report for 1888 is interesting reading. It tells us that European emigration on the whole was still on the increase last year, but that this increase was rather among the Slav and Latin populations than the Germans. The Italians notably surpassed the Germans. In 1888, the three German ports of Bremen, Hamburg, and Stettin sent out 187,067 emigrants, of whom 80,671 were German and 42,228 Austro-Hungarian subjects. This is a total increase of 14,000 over 1887. Again, there landed in New York 44,307 Irish and 43,927 Italians, all of course Catholics; the total number of immigrants landing at New York being 370,822, about the same as the preceding year. The greater number of German subjects who emigrate, it is significant to know, came from West Prussia and Posen, and are therefore Poles.

German and Polish papers refer to the continued vexatary measures to which the Catholics of Prussian Poland are still subject. The *Gazeta Torunska* tells of a domiciliary visit to the residence of Provost Gryglewicz, of Grabic, the Director of the local Polish Popular Library, for the purpose of finding "forbidden books." No such incriminating works could be found, but a broad hint was given by the Government Commissioner, Herr Rex, that the Provost had better give up the Popular Library altogether, as it might stand in the way, later on, of his getting a better parish! "State priests" are still supported by the Government in some localities, as at Fordon. At Dziuzna the police authorities went so far as to visit the church and take down the names of the priests who were conducting service or hearing confession—an insulting and altogether unnecessary proceeding in a Catholic land. All these little things give some indication of the state of perpetual espionage in which the Polish clergy and faithful are living under the "paternal" rule of Prussia.

The annual "dancing procession" of Echternach, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, round the church and shrine of the great English Apostle, St. Willibrord, took place as usual this year on Whit Tuesday. The numbers of those who took part in it were:—14 banner bearers, 64 clergy, 1020 "prayers," 800 singers, 115 musicians, and 7850 actual "springers" or dancers; with an escort made up of 45 guides, 49 firemen, and 12 gendarmes; a total of 9969 persons. Some additional interest attaches to the quaint ceremonial this year from the fact that documentary evidence has been discovered in the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris which carries back the historical testimony to the antiquity of the procession to a much earlier date. In the manuscript, 8912, written by Abbot Begimbart, of Echternach, who died in 1083, are given several particulars of the procession, and the names of the parishes which took part in it at that date. Hitherto the earliest real historical evidence was a painting of 1553, and a magisterial decree of about the same date. The newly discovered testimony also proves that the Spring Procession is much anterior to the great epidemic of epilepsy, or "St. Vitus' Dance," in the 14th century, to which its origin has been attributed by some writers.

The hair shirt of Blessed Thomas More, is now preserved in St. Augustine's Priory, Newton Abbot, Devonshire, England, whether the Augustinian Canonesses removed from Spiesburg (not Spilberg) in the year 1861. It is of undoubted authenticity, and in perfect preservation. A large portion of one of the sleeves was presented by the nuns to the convent of St. Dominic, Stone.

A painful impression has been produced among the Catholics of Bonn by the sudden determination of the authorities to withdraw the military hospital at Tempelhof from the care of the Sisters of Mercy (or "Grey Sisters"), who have zealously and truly served it since 1878, and to hand it over to the Protestant "deaconesses" Herr Stocker, the notorious "no-popery" preacher, is suspected of having a finger in the pie.

The Pope has sent by means of Mgr. Agliardi, Nuncio to Bavaria, a present of a beautiful mosaic picture representing Christ and St.