

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE MOST REV. ANGUS MACDONALD AS ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS AND EDINBURGH.

(*Catholic Herald*, August 26).

On Thursday forenoon, within St Mary's Metropolitan Cathedral, Broughton street, Edinburgh, the Most Rev Angus Macdonald was solemnly invested with the Pallium and enthroned as the third Archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh.

On the 27th day of August, in the year 1472, the Pope raised the Cathedral of St Andrews to the dignity of Metropolitan Church of Scotland, and yesterday, the 25th of August, we gathered together to enthroned, by the authority of the successor of the Pope, another Archbishop of St Andrews. He who sent the Pallium in 1472, again in the person of his successor, sends it to the successor of Archbishop Graham, the first Archbishop of St Andrews.

Frequently during the course of Scottish history the Archbishops of York claimed jurisdiction over the See of St Andrews, but the Popes, up to 1472, reserved to themselves the dignity of the Metropolitan of Scotland. In this year, however, Patrick Graham, Bishop of Brechin, succeeded his half-brother, Bishop Kennedy, founder of the Salvator's College at St Andrews, and Bishop of that See. At this period, Neville, Archbishop of York, renewed the ancient claims to jurisdiction over the Church of Scotland. Bishop Graham successfully maintained the independence of the national Church and Pope Sixtus IV. erected the See of St Andrews into an Archbishopric and the cathedral of that city to be the Metropolitan Church of the whole of Scotland, and this terminated the dispute on this subject. In the Bull dated August 27th, 1472, the Pope points out the many inconveniences that have arisen in the famous Kingdom of Scotland, with its many noble cathedral churches, from the absence of a Metropolitan See and consequent difficulties in regard to appeals from ordinaries and other matters, and confers upon the See of St Andrews, as the most noted and venerable in the realm, the Archiepiscopal and Metropolitan dignity. The twelve Sees of Glasgow, Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Moray, Brechin, Dunblane, Ross, Caithness, Galloway, Argyle, the Isles, and Orkney are assigned to St Andrews as its suffragans. The Bull further concedes the Pallium and Cross to the Archbishop of St Andrews and to its cathedral chapter of canons all the rights and privileges enjoyed by metropolitan chapters. To all these the new Archbishop and Canon of St Andrews and Edinburgh have their lawful heirs. Further, Pope Sixtus sent a letter to James III. informing him of this important event, and also enjoined on the Bishop of Scotland obedience to the new Metropolitan. In order to strengthen his authority the Pope conferred upon the Archbishop the dignity of Apostolic nuncio for three years. It is interesting to note that the abbey of Kelso and Holyrood, and the Collegiate Churches of St Salvator at St Andrews, and St Giles at Edinburgh, which had hitherto enjoyed exemption from Episcopal jurisdiction were deprived of their privilege and placed under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan. Further, it may be noted that three dioceses, which hitherto had been under the jurisdiction of foreign Metropolitans, were now subjected to the authority of St Andrews. The See of Galloway had up to the date of this Bull been under the jurisdiction of York. Those of Orkney and the Isles had been subject to the province of Drontheim in Norway. The Archbishops of York did not allow the matter to rest here. George Neville, Archbishop of York, protested. Henry VIII., after the battle of Flodden, asked Pope Leo X. to restore the supremacy of York, and Archbishop Lee also demanded redress at a general council, but all in vain. The Council of Trent put an end to all claims of England. Strange to say the first Archbishop of St Andrews was deposed by the same Pope, and imprisoned for life in the monastery of Inchcolm. He died in Dunfermline, and was buried in the ancient priory of St Serf.

It cannot but interest our readers to learn that an Archbishop-elect of St Andrews, and also the Bishops of Caithness and of the Isles, and the Abbots of Inchaffray and Kilwinning, and the Dean of Glasgow died with their king on the battlefield of Flodden. Such was the patriotism of the Catholic Bishops of Scotland, and such also was the patriotism of Catholic Bruce and Wallace. To these Archbishops of St Andrews we have to add the hallowed names of the murdered Archbishop Beaton, than whom no more patriotic Scotsman ever breathed, and that of Archbishop Hamilton, who was hanged by the Reformers over the battlements of Stirling Castle. We hear no more of Archbishops of St Andrews until the present Pope Leo XIII. connected the present with the past by re-establishing the hierarchy in Scotland. Already three Archbishops have been added to the chain, Archbishop Strain, Archbishop Smith, and now Archbishop Angus Macdonald. So fitting an advent as the installation of a successor of such illustrious churchmen of Scotland naturally demands attention, and so we find that spiritual and patriotic enthusiasm has clothed the 25th of August with all the splendour of the Church's ceremonial. The venerable Metropolitan Church, rebuilt in great part and thoroughly redecored, renewed her youth to welcome the new Archbishop, and the nobility of Scotland, assembled within her sacred walls, to perpetuate the succession of the country's

first religion. The Marquess of Bute, the Kerrs of the Lothians, the Scotts of Abbotford, the Maxwell-Stuarts of Traquair, etc, are again on the side of the Metropolitan of St Andrews.

Such an event as the solemn reception of the Pallium has not taken place in the country since the days of Cardinal Beaton. Archbishop Strain received the Pallium in Rome and Archbishop Smith was invested by proxy in the same city, and no public ceremony took place here.

The ceremony at St Mary's Cathedral embraced two functions, the solemn enthronement of the Archbishop and the acceptance of the Sacred Pallium. The Pallium has ever been the distinctive vestment of an Archbishop. It is mentioned as early as 836, when Pope Marcus gave it to the Bishop of Osha, whose privilege it is to consecrate the Pope. In the many pictures, tablets, etc, representative of Archbishops, we invariably find the Pallium. It is curious to find that even in Edinburgh over the principal doorway of the old church of St Giles there has recently been placed the statue of Bishop Forbes, the first Provost of Edinburgh, and the architects represent him vested in mitre, crozier, and chasuble and Pallium. So essentially has this vestment been connected with the jurisdiction of Bishops that it is represented almost always with the great Bishops of history. The Pallium, like many of the vestments used in the service of the Church, owes its origin to a practical use. Just as the scapular was the "pad" used by the labourer to carry his burden on his shoulder, so the Pallium was a mat thrown round the shoulder on which the shepherd carried the lamb, and so it became the emblem of the duty of the Christian shepherd and as the mantle of the prophet falling on the disciple gave to him the powers and duties of the Master, and proved his mission to the world. So the Pallium, made out of the wool of the lambs into a cloak to cover the body of the great Shepherd, Peter, to whom Christ confided the sheep and lambs, falls on the shoulders of those whom the Church desires should tend the flock. The Pallium is blessed by the Pope on the festival of St Peter, and lies on the tomb of the saint until required.

The ceremony was witnessed by an immense congregation which crowded every part of the Cathedral. Large numbers were unable to gain admittance. Seldom if ever has so distinguished an audience and one so representative of every class and creed in the northern metropolis filled this historic pile which has been fittingly termed the Mother Church of Scotland.

READY FOR WAR.

THE ablest and most interesting military writer in the United States, and one of the foremost of our time (says the *Irish World*), is Colonel Theodore A. Dodge, U.S.A., retired list. Colonel Dodge spent the winter in Europe, making a personal study of all the great armies, and the results of his observations he contributes in an interesting article to the July number of the *Forum*. More than eighteen million men stand ready for battle in Europe, and the noblest work of the world is perverted to ignoble uses. Europe, as Colonel Dodge shows, has never been so perfectly prepared for war as now, but he reports that there has never been a time when soldiers were so loath to fight, and he does not look for an early outbreak of hostilities. In reviewing the several armies of Europe Colonel Dodge frankly declares that the English cannot now claim to a military power. In fact, England has had no war for nearly eighty years that is of more importance than our conflicts with the Indians in the West. Incidentally he remarks that the self gratulations of the English about their army is a curious national trait. They think, for instance, that the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava was an unprecedented feat. The fact is that less than 37 per cent. of those that rode "into the jaws of death" perished, whereas in our own Civil War more than sixty regiments lost in some one engagement more than 60 per cent, and one regiment lost as much as 82 per cent. On the sea, however, England's power is still great. The greatest danger that Colonel Dodge sees to the peace of Europe is in Russia's restless pushing across Asia. The Asiatics have a liking for Russia, whose autocratic Government they understand better than the Government of England. Russia does not seek war, but she will not rest from her sly encroachments eastward, and this may precipitate a general conflict. The Russian army, by the way, is one of the best in Europe in a great many respects. Colonel Dodge devotes much space to a detailed comparison of the French army with the German army, with much praise for both, but with a tendency to give the most complimentary word to the Germans. He declares, however, that the French army was never in such good condition as now, and that under Napoleon it was at no time as thoroughly sound. One treacherous factor in the whole problem is the absence of any great commanding military mind such as there was in Europe, of course before Von Moltke died, for in modern warfare more than at any time in the past is the ability of great military genius the decisive factor. Colonel Dodge declares that Germany is hampered by the loss or the shelving of her great men, and she does not know when the Kaiser may fall her. This fact is recognised, if not openly spoken of, everywhere in Germany.