

# The Catholic World

## ENGLAND—Westminster Cathedral

In addition to the gift of a finely-decorated chapel to Westminster Cathedral, at a cost of £10,000, Lord Brampton is now having a magnificent pictorial-mosaic panel erected in the south aisle.

### A Remarkable Work

When the Redemptorist Order, two years ago, acquired the fee simple of several acres of waste ground on the High Road, Lower Edmonton, the plot was known to passers-by as 'The Common' (says the London 'Tribune'). The Fathers had it walled in, trees planted within the enclosure, and an iron church erected. Two priests were sent to carry on the work of bringing 'stray sheep' to the Catholic fold; their success became assured from the start, and after comparatively few weeks a congregation of five or six increased to one of hundreds. After a few months of missionary labor, the late Cardinal Vaughan gave permission to the Redemptorists to build a permanent church, monastery, college, and schools, but his Eminence died before the foundation stone was laid. This duty fell to Archbishop Bourne, who followed on the lines of his predecessor. The work has been pushed forward rapidly. To-day the monastery is built, and will be ready for occupation by a staff of fifteen or twenty priests and lay Brothers very soon. The church—an exquisite edifice—is also built, but the opening will not take place until Easter. The college and schools have yet to be erected. When the block of buildings is completed, however, Edmonton Catholics will have reason to be proud of the work of this self-sacrificing Order, the members of which are respected by all classes in the district.

## FRANCE—The Inventories

The Bloc declared that the Inventories were intended only for the benefit of the Church, to guard its property from cures, who might sell, in ignorance, valuable works of art, and buy modern rubbish in its place. We shall now see their real use. The Patronage of St. Peter, place d'Armes, 1, at Nice, was the first foundation of Dom-Bosco in France. For the last three years it has been directed by an association legally 'declared' under the law of 1901. This alone has enabled it in some measure to survive the auction held there by the liquidator, for four days, July 18 to 21. The hundred orphans had been taught to support themselves by seven trades: printing, typography, bookbinding, joinery, bootmaking, and as locksmiths and tailors. The association was able to buy the printing machines, and the contents of the joiners' and tailors' workshops; but lost all that was necessary for the four other trades. It bought in the bedding, the tables of the refectories, the infirmary outfit, and a little furniture; but lost all the contents of the chapel and sacristy, the linen, library, kitchen utensils, and crockery, all the contents of the schoolrooms, and the furniture of the staff. Next day, Sunday, the orphans assisted at the religious offices in a chapel absolutely bare, there being neither seat nor bench. The altar alone remained as part of the building. Nothing need be said of the indignation of the inhabitants of Nice at the sight of this ruthless wreckage of an admirable public institution in the name of the Government. The new 'laws' of France have produced sights sadder still. Trainfuls of once-rescued children turned out in the fogs of early winter, mourning in some quiet Parisian terminus to find a refuge, each for themselves, deprived of the assistance of their former protectors; convoys of poor orphans in some great provincial town, led by their guardians about the streets to find a place to lay their heads.

## GERMANY—Catholic Leaders

Dr. Hitzke, who has worked so hard for the social programme of the German Centre, was present at the Essen Catholic Congress, though not in good health. Cardinal Fischer, referring to his labors, said: 'For the advance we have made in connection with the social question we are indebted, in an eminent degree, to the activity of Dr. Hitzke.' The Cardinal also spoke approvingly of the work of Dr. Pieper, general director of the People's Association, and Herr Brandts, an employer whose deeds are equal to his words.

### A Great Demonstration

Cardinal Fischer, of Cologne, and his Assistant Archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Muller, went from meeting to meeting on 'Labor Sunday' at Essen and delivered addresses in seven or eight halls. The exact number of workers in the Catholic Labor procession was 43,000.

## The Church and the Workers

In the telegraphic reply to the greetings of the German Catholic Congress, sent by Cardinal Merry del Val in the name of the Holy Father, hearty thanks were tendered by his Holiness for the devotion of the German Catholics to the welfare of the working classes, and in the address which he delivered at Essen, whither he proceeded from the Eucharistic Congress at Tournai, Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli also conveyed to the vast gathering the satisfaction given to the Pontiff by the efforts of the German Catholic party to elevate the lot of the workers. It is not merely the material condition of the toilers that benefits by the labors of the Centre. Unbelief is checked and a strong rampart is raised against it. The Holy Father recommends the example of the German Catholics so earnestly because he sees that many of the champions of the toilers' cause—men who in other respects are estimable—make it a part of their work to sow the seeds of infidelity. Only by the combination of religious energy and the advocacy of justice for the working man—such a programme as the German Catholics successfully carry out—can this anti-religious campaign be defeated.

### Catholics and Organisation

The German Catholic Congress at Essen was a singularly effective proof of the unabating zeal of the German Catholics for the interests of the Church. Though these assemblages have been taking place for over half a century, the Essen Congress drew together a larger number of people than any of its predecessors. The large hall specially built for the meetings accommodates twelve thousand persons, but its capacity was overtaxed again and again. Every feature of Catholic life, every means of strengthening the spiritual power of the Catholic Congregations, every object meriting the attention of Catholics received consideration. Associations representing missionaries and mission work, Catholic teachers, Catholic merchants, Catholic working-men, Catholic students, and others met and discussed the subjects in which they are specially concerned, and all joined in making the Congress the success it has been. It has become a powerful bond of union to German Catholics, and it is evident that the Holy Father would gladly see Catholics of other nationalities entering into rivalry in this respect with the Germans. In the letter to the Congress, his Holiness plainly intimated that it would be to the advantage of the Church in France if French Catholics acted with the same unity and energy as their German brethren.

## SCOTLAND—Visit of the King and Queen of Spain

Catholic readers (says the 'Glasgow Observer'), who have been following with sympathetic interest the brief tour of the King and Queen of Spain in Scotland, were no doubt pleased to note that the observances proper to the festival of the Assumption were not neglected in the midst of a busy week by their Majesties. Early on the morning of August 15, the King, who had a big day's sport before him, heard Mass, together with the members of his suite, in a temporary chapel arranged at Fyvie Castle. The Bishop of Aberdeen (the Right Rev. Dr. Chisholm), who was the guest of Mr. Duff at Hatton Castle, Turiff, was the celebrant of the Mass. Queen Victoria was not present at this early Mass, but at a later hour she drove with her ladies-in-waiting to Clova, to the seat of the Catholic family at Lumsden, and assisted at Mass in the pretty little church adjoining the mansion. The church was decked with red and yellow flowers (the colors of Spain) in recognition of the Royal visitor; some members of the Lumsden family rendered the musical part of the service, and at the conclusion the Spanish National Anthem was played by Mrs. Lumsden. This lady is a daughter of the late Mr. Carlos Gordon, of Wardhouse, whose son married a daughter of the Comte de Mirasol, and whose family had intermarried with noble Spanish houses at various times in its history. The King and Queen of Spain, before leaving Aberdeenshire, paid a visit to Wardhouse, which has belonged to the Gordons for many generations.

## UNITED STATES—Death of a Priest

The Rev. D. P. O'Flynn, of St. Joseph's Church, Waverly Place, New York, passed away on August 22, in his 59th year. The deceased, who was a native of Mallow, County Cork, was a life-long friend of the Very Rev. Mgr. O'Leary, of Lawrence. The deceased priest pursued his ecclesiastical studies in France and Belgium, and was ordained in 1873, and went to the United States two years later. In 1878 he was appointed pastor at Saugerties, where he remained for fourteen years. Towards the close of his pastorate he was appointed Vicar-Apostolic to the West Indies. In 1892 he was appointed to St. Joseph's, which was made