

# The Catholic World

## ENGLAND.—An Appointment

The Rev. J. Driscoll has been appointed provisional head master to the new secondary schools at Westminster, to be built in memory of Cardinal Vaughan. The new head master took his M.A. degree at the London University, and is a Roman Doctor of Divinity. He has had considerable scholastic experience at St. Edmund's College, and is on the register of secondary teachers. Father Driscoll, as his name indicates, is of Irish extraction. He was born in London, but both his parents came from Cork.

## Catholic Progress at Holyhead

The Catholics of Holyhead are having their future marked out broad and sure. Their schools have just been gazetted as the best in the country; built largely by the help of the late Lord Stanley of Alderley, they were made quite freehold last summer by the great kindness of his brother, the present Lord Stanley, and now through the generosity of the late Mr. Cormac Flanagan and his family, nearly three acres on the crest of a green hill in the town have been made over to the Oblate Fathers for a new church, presbytery, and graveyard. The cemetery has just been consecrated by the Bishop, who was brought in procession by the whole body of Catholics from the present little chapel in Market street to Cormac's Hill, as the new ground is called. In the streets and on the hill they had with them a great orb of well-wishers from their Welsh neighbors. Bishop Mostyn addressed them all in stirring words, congratulating the Catholics on their eager spirit, and telling them it was a read-letter day for his diocese.

## A Profession of Faith

Dr. Windle, the recently appointed president of Queen's College, Cork, was entertained to a banquet at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, on the occasion of his leaving that city, and at the same time an illuminated address was presented to him in recognition of his services to the Catholic body in the city and district during the last twenty years. The address stated that since his reception into the Church, twenty-one years ago, he was regarded as the type of a Catholic layman. The Bishop of Birmingham, who presided, said he was proud of Dr. Windle's efforts to lift up the Medical School, and of the leading part he had taken in connection with the scheme for promoting the University of Birmingham. He was convinced that the establishment of the Catholic Pupil Teachers' Centre in Birmingham was due to the influence of Professor Windle. Professor Windle remarked that when he became a Catholic twenty-one years ago he was told he should not be very long in the Church, but he might say he was a stronger Catholic to-day than when he joined the Church. He was pleased to have an opportunity of returning to Ireland.

## The Sisters of Nazareth

What a difference there is (says the 'Catholic Times') between a prejudiced platform orator or a newspaper writer whose mind is tinged with bigotry and an impartial observer who examines facts for himself. We often find the inmates of convents bitterly assailed—but not by those who are really familiar with their rules and their work. The 'Special Medical Commissioner' of the 'Pall Mall Gazette' has been contributing to that paper a series of articles on the great charities. In the course of his investigations he visited Nazareth House, Hammersmith, and the impressions he received filled him with delight. Amongst three hundred children he saw that every possible provision is made for comfort and happiness. Not only are the children housed and clothed and taught and doctored, they live in a loving environment which puts many a home to shame. When at the age of fifteen or so they are sent out into the world they have a permanent refuge, where they can always obtain advice and shelter, whilst sickness gives them a passport to the Sisters' admirable home, with its opportunities for out-door work, at Bexhill-on-Sea. As to the old, says the Commissioner, Nazareth House supplies them with that affection in which Christian England, with nearly a million paupers, is so far behind pagan Japan, whose larger population yields only twenty-nine thousand. A tribute such as this from a careful observer offsets a multitude of calumnies.

## FRANCE.—Forced to Resign

General Andre, French War Minister, is succeeded by a civilian, M. Berteaux, who leads the Radical-Socialist section of the Bloc. M. Combes has thrown the Gene-

ral overboard to save the Ministerial craft in the storm that has arisen over the Masonic espionage in the army, but it is doubtful if he will succeed.

## INDIA.—Protection of Missionaries

The Holy Father has received a personal report from the Prefect Apostolic of India, and expresses satisfaction with the protection extended to the missionaries by the British authorities.

## ITALY.—The Elections

The results of the second ballots in Italy show that the Socialists have not only lost seats, but that their revolutionary leaders have been unsuccessful. As a result of the elections, moreover, the hands of Conservative representatives in Parliament have been greatly strengthened.

## ROME.—The Holy Father's Health

A Rome correspondent writing on November 6 says: An attempt to get up a scare this week about the Holy Father's health has not been a success. Every now and then his Holiness suffers some inconvenience from a rheumatic affection in one foot, and he has been troubled for some days in this way, but not sufficiently to compel him to suspend even for a single day the usual audiences. His general health is excellent.

## The Pope on the War

His Holiness Pope Pius X. is stated to have expressed his great grief at the war in Eastern Asia, and to have described it as being no longer a war but a massacre. It was, he added, greatly to be regretted that the civilised Powers remained indifferent to the struggle, and had not succeeded in uniting in common action to bring about the end of the war. His Holiness concluded with the wish that Divine Providence might as soon as possible put an end to the sanguinary strife.

## Death of a Cardinal

Cardinal Mocenni died at Rome on November 14. The Cardinal was present at the Consistory, when he was seized with a sudden illness. His Eminence was attended by Dr. Lapponi until he breathed his last. The Pope had previously retired, and Dr. Lapponi immediately went to the Pope's apartments to prepare his Holiness for the sad event, fearing that the shock might have a bad effect on his health.

## Consecration of a Bishop

The consecration of Monsignor William Giles, Rector of the English College, as Bishop of Philadelphia (Asia) took place in the Church of St. Thomas, attached to the English College. The consecration was performed by Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, assisted by Archbishop Suenor and the Bishop of Nottingham. Monsignor Giles wore robes presented by friends. The pectoral cross and gold chain were the gift of the students and staff of the College, whilst Cardinal Vannutelli placed the Episcopal ring, the gift of the new prelate's relatives, on his finger. Three of Monsignor Giles's brothers came from England to Rome. Over two hundred persons were present from the British Catholic colony, and received the Episcopal blessing.

## UNITED STATES.—Death of a Convert

Rev. Father Benjamin F. De Costa, whose retirement from the Episcopal ministry five years ago and subsequent reception into the Catholic Church attracted widespread attention, died on November 8 in St. Vincent's Hospital, New York. He was 74 years old and had been in poor health for more than a year.

## The Painters' Saint.

The 18th of October is celebrated in the Church as St. Luke's Day, and he is the saint to be invoked by artists. He was educated as a physician, but is said by the early Church writers to have been an artist as well as a doctor. Several paintings of the Blessed Virgin are still extant which are believed to be authentic portraits painted by him. This constitutes him patron of painters, and he is usually represented as painting or writing, behind him the head of an ox, sometimes winged.

This strange symbol is given him because he, of all the Gospel writers, wrote most fully of Our Lord's suffering and death, when He was offered as a sacrifice for our sins. The ox was the symbol of sacrifice, and an ancient writer says of St. Luke that he was represented with the ox 'because that he devysed about the presthode of Jesus the Christ.'