

Correspondents are earnestly requested to repeat their Postal Address in every letter.



SALESIAN BULLETIN

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EXTRACTS FROM THE DIPLOMA OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SALESIAN CO-OPERATORS.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT of the Association.

1. — All who have reached 16 years of age may become CO-OPERATORS if they so desire, and seriously intend to act according to the spirit of the Association.
*
2. — The Association is humbly commended to the protection and benevolence of the Sovereign Pontiff, and of all Bishops and Priests in their respective dioceses and parishes, on whom it shall depend without reserve in everything relating to our holy religion.
*
3. — The Superior General of the Salesian Congregation shall also be the Superior of the Association of Co-operators.
*
4. — The Directors of the several Houses of the Salesian Congregation are authorized to enrol new Members, whose names and addresses they shall immediately forward to the Superior General, so that they may be regularly enrolled in the Register of the Association.
*
5. — In districts wherein there is no Salesian House, when the number of the Co-operators amounts to at least ten, one of them should be selected as President—preferably an ecclesiastic—who will assume the title of Decurion, and take upon himself the correspondence with the Superior, or with the Director of any of the Salesian Houses.
*
6. — All Members may freely communicate with the Superior, and lay before him any matter whatever they may deem worthy of consideration.
*
7. — At least every three months, the Associate will receive a printed Report of the works that have been accomplished; the proposals that have come to hand, bearing on the purposes of the Association; and finally, the new enterprises to be undertaken for the glory of God and the good of our fellow-creatures. In the Annual Report this latter point will be treated more diffusely, so that Members may have a clear general idea of the Works to be accomplished in the ensuing year.

The names of the Associates who have passed to eternity during the year, shall also be forwarded to the Members of the Association, in order that they may be remembered in the prayers of all their brethren.

[The "Salesian Bulletin" has long since taken the place of the printed Report spoken of above.—Ed.]

8. — Every year, on the Feasts of St. Francis of Sales and of Our Lady Help of Christians (January, 29, and May, 24) the Decurions should organize assemblies of all the members in their respective districts, so that the whole Association may unite in spirit and prayer with their brethren of the Salesian Congregation, invoking for one another the continued protection of these our Glorious Patrons, and the grace of perseverance and zeal in the arduous undertaking that our charity and the love of God have imposed upon us in conformity with the spirit of our Congregation.

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES.

1. — There is no exterior practice prescribed for the Salesian Co-operators. In order, however, that their life may in some points approach to the life of Professed Religious, we recommend to them the following; that is to say, modesty in their apparel; frugality in their meals; simplicity in their furniture; reserve in their speech; and exactness in the duties of their state: they should also be careful to have the repose and sanctification prescribed on all Feasts of Obligation exactly observed by those over whom their authority extends.
*
2. — They are advised to make a Spiritual Retreat of some days in the course of every year; and, on the last day of every month, or on such other as may suit their convenience better, to make the exercise of a holy Death, going to Confession and Communion, as though it were really to be their last. For the annual Retreat, and also on the day upon which they make the Exercise for a Holy Death, they can gain a Plenary Indulgence.
*
3. — All the Associates should say one "Pater," and one "Ave," daily, in honour of St. Francis of Sales for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff. Priests, and those who recite the Canonical Hours, are dispensed from this Prayer. For them, it will suffice to add their intention to the recitation of the Office.
*
4. — They are recommended, furthermore, frequently to approach to the Sacrament of Penance and of the Holy Eucharist; the Associates being able, every time they, do this, to gain a Plenary Indulgence.
*
5. — All these Indulgences, both Plenary and Partial, can be applied, by way of Suffrage, to the souls in Purgatory, with the exception of that for the hour of death, which is exclusively personal, and can be gained only when the soul is about to enter into eternity.

THE SALESIAN BULLETIN

I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth... We ought therefore to help *brethren and pilgrims* that we may be co-operators to the truth.

(III St. JOHN, 4 and 8.)

Till I come, attend unto reading, to exhorting and to instructing.

(I TIMOTHY, IV, 13.)

Of works divine the divinest is to co-operate with God in the saving of souls.

(St. DENYS.)

A tender love of our fellow-creatures is one of the great and excellent gifts that Divine Goodness grants to man.

(St. FRANCIS DE SALES.)



Whosoever shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me.

(MATT. XVIII, 5.)

To your care I commend infancy and youth; zealously attend to their Christian education; place in their hands such books as may teach them to fly from vice and steadily walk in the path of virtue.

(PIUS IX.)

Redouble your energies and talents in the rescue of infancy and youth from the snares of corruption and infidelity, and thus prepare a new generation.

(LEO XIII.)

No. 31.

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THE SALESIAN CONGRESS AT BOLOGNA.

IT is with profound emotion and hearts overflowing with gratitude to God and Our Lady Help of Christians that we place before our readers an account of the FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS of the Salesian Co-operators, held in Bologna from the 23rd to the 26th of April last.

Those were days of holy rejoicing for us; days indelibly impressed on our memory, and already written in letters of gold in the Annals of our Society.

The Cardinals, the Archbishops and Bishops, whose august presence so largely contributed to add lustre and dignity to the Congress, the thousands and thousands of Co-operators coming from all parts of the globe to concert new projects of charity and animate one another in the Salesian Aposto-

late,—all have enjoyed at Bologna a splendid and most consoling spectacle of faith, devotion, and charity.

Everything proceeded with admirable order, peace, and tranquillity, thanks to the intelligent activity of the organising Committees, and the laudable deportment of the whole Bolognese population justly renowned for its generous hospitality. A tribute of praise is also due to the local authorities, whose cordial support unequivocally showed that they understood in its true bearing the end and object of the Congress. Those thousands of persons were gathered around the venerable Princes and Pastors of Holy Church, to animate one another, after the example and teachings of Don Bosco, in the noble task of bringing up a generation of youths and workmen, no longer consumed by vice nor stultified by scepticism, but content with their calling, and rich in Christian faith and hope, and in the love of Jesus Christ as the true regenerator of society. The object was a holy one, and

worthy of the aspirations and philanthropic exertion of the noble assembly.

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On this solemn occasion, it must be said that the city of Bologna has rendered itself well-deserving both of religion and society. To Bologna, therefore, and in the first place, to its most eminent Pastor and Father, the well-beloved Cardinal Domenico Svampa, we wish to express the sentiments of our unlimited admiration and most profound gratitude. The same sentiments we also extend to the Members, each and all, of the Committee and Sub-committees, who have prepared this important Congress and conducted it to such a happy consummation. Our admiration and gratitude is likewise due to the learned and zealous Bolognese Clergy; to the good Dominican Fathers and the worthy Sisters of St. Clare, who have with such disinterested charity placed their respective churches at the disposal of the Congressists. The tribute of our admiration and gratitude to the Barnabite Fathers, the Capuchins, the Franciscans; to the worthy Rector of St. Joseph's Institute; to the many other Communities and private families that vied with one another in extending their hospitality to, and surrounding with the most exquisite attentions, the venerable Prelates, the orators, and the disciples and children of Don Bosco.

Nor can we help giving expression to the profound gratitude we nourish in our heart towards their Eminences the Cardinals, and the Most Reverend Archbishops and Bishops, who deigned to come to Bologna—some of them from considerable distances—to add greater solemnity and *éclat* to the proceedings of the Congress; and render, by their participation therein, more splendid and imposing the magnificent sacred functions which were fittingly organised for the occasion.

With intensity of feeling we looked upon the noble and consoling spectacle presented by the reunion of so many illustrious personages assembled together to treat of and select the means best adapted to extend the work of moral and material restoration undertaken by Don Bosco, both in civilised nations and amongst barbarous peoples; and our heart was moved to its innermost fibres as

we listened to the words of encomium and encouragement that rose spontaneous to the lips of each successive speaker as allusion was made to one or other of the various Salesian Institutes.

May Almighty God bountifully reward them for their goodness towards us by shedding upon them copious measures of His Heavenly blessings; and grant to ourselves and to all our dear Co-operators the privilege of carrying out the lofty ideals and holy aspirations expressed in the Congress. May that special Benediction which the Supreme Pontiff, with great paternal affection, has invoked upon us from God, as expressed in the Brief sent by Him to the Honorary President of the Congress, abundantly reward all who have in anyway contributed to the splendid success of this First Salesian Congress; and render fruitful the important deliberations of the assembly, so that the bright hopes conceived in those propitious days may soon become accomplished facts.

Site of the Religious Ceremonies of the Congress.

For the sacred functions of the Congress, the Dominican Fathers, with that generous courtesy which they are wont to show on all occasions towards the sons of Don Bosco and the Salesian Co-operators, placed at the disposal of the Congressists the magnificent Basilica so zealously officiated by them in Bologna and dedicated to their glorious Founder, the Patriarch Saint Dominic.

This vast church, capable of affording accommodation to some fourteen thousand persons, was decorated for the occasion with the pageantry and magnificence of the greatest solemnities, and presented an aspect of unique splendour and artistic effect.

In the spacious chancel four thrones were erected for their Eminences the Cardinal-Archbishops of Bologna, Ferrara, Milano, and Ravenna,—the throne for the officiating Cardinal being on the Gospel side, and the other three on the Epistle side of the High Altar. In the remaining space towards the rails, faldstools were placed for the Archbishops and Bishops; while below the altar-

rails, in an enclosure constructed for the occasion, places were prepared for the Canons of the Chapter of the Cathedral and of San Petronio; the delegates of Bishops who wished to be represented at the Congress; the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the city, and the Dominican Fathers. The Chapel of the holy Relics on the right of the High Altar was reserved for the Seminarists; while that of St. Thomas, on the opposite side, was kept open for the entrance of the Prelates and Congressists, the former being received at the door by the Very Rev. Father Toselli, Superior of the Dominicans. For the other members of the Congress there were also reserved seats within an enclosure occupying a considerable part of the body of the church, the lower portion of which was left open to the public.

During the days of the Congress, the Sacred Head of St. Dominic, encased in a highly artistic reliquary, was exposed in the Chapel of the Holy Cross, where the Congressists were allowed to visit it.

FIRST DAY OF THE CONGRESS.

Inauguration Ceremony.

The Congress of the Salesian Co-operators at Bologna was inaugurated on the 23rd of April last by a very solemn and impressive function in the Basilica of St. Dominic.

Pontifical High Mass was announced for 8 o'clock, but long before that hour the vast church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Several thousand Congressists rapidly filled up the places reserved for them, and the Piazza San Domenico was rendered almost impassable through the immense concourse of people who had gathered to witness or participate in the grand and solemn Inauguration Ceremony.

Precisely at 8 o'clock the clergy and prelates, in processional order, emerged from the vestry on their way to the High Altar. The procession was formed of the attendants for the sanctuary—the thurifer, the acolytes, the mitre-bearers, the crosier-bearers, the book-bearers, etc.—the Masters of Ceremonies; the sub-deacon and deacon of the Mass; the Canons of San Petronio; the Canons of the Cathedral Chapter; the Superior-General

of the Salesian Society; twenty-one Bishops and Archbishops in full pontificals—mitre, cope, and pastoral-staff—and their respective chaplains; their Eminences the Cardinal-Archbishops of Ferrara, Milano, Ravenna, Bologna, and their trains.

As the episcopal cortège approached the altar and formed into groups around it, the scene inside the sacred edifice was grand and impressive in the extreme. The rich and varied colours of the diverse ecclesiastical dignitaries and religious Orders, the vastness of the congregation gathered within the church—upwards of ten thousand persons—and the gorgeous decorations of the edifice itself,—all contributed to produce an *ensemble* of wondrous beauty and magnificence. Even seen from the main entrance from without, the *coup d'œil* was a marvel of splendour and harmony. Thousands of lighted tapers, lustres, and artistic lamps, blending their gleams with the soft tints of the rich tapestry, enveloped everything in a luminous aureola, the effulgence of which increased as it neared the high altar, where it became absolutely dazzling.

The musical part of the functions was entrusted to the boys' choir of the Salesian Institute at Parma, and some distinguished Bolognese artists; the music selected for the inauguration ceremony being by Palestrina, a choice which admirably corresponded to the religious solemnity of the occasion and the majestic grandeur of the surroundings. Never, perhaps, have we heard under more favourable circumstances that sweet choral harmony without accompaniment, in which the voices of the sopranos, tenors, baritones, and basses, all melt together in symphonic combinations while the liturgic theme is maintained throughout with a fidelity to the letter and a fineness of art, surprising alike for the freshness and originality of its colouring, and the sweet, enchanting influence it produces on the soul of the listener.—Ineffably solemn and soul-stirring was the moment of the elevation of the Sacred Host, when, united to the Princes and Pastors of Holy Church, the immense multitude extending from the altar-rails far into the piazza, bent in humble adoration before the Lord of Hosts. It was a beautiful spectacle of Catholic worship, and one that might well recall to the mind of the spectator the grand solemnities of former days in Rome, when it was given to the Church to surround her religious fêtes with all the pomp and

pageantry of her magnificent ceremonial. Faith once more confirmed its sway over the hearts of the kneeling multitude; and the God of Charity again proclaimed His potent and gentle reign.

The Aula of the Congress.

At the termination of the inaugural function in St. Dominic's, all the Congressists hastened to the Church of *Corpus Christi*, situated in Via Tagliapietre, and commonly called "The Saint's" from the fact that it contains the body of St. Catherine de Vigri, miraculously preserved from corruption for upwards of four centuries.

By a happy inspiration this artistic church was selected by the organising Committee for the general sessions of the Congress, and was generously ceded by the Sisters of St. Clare for this purpose.

The Commission of Architects who directed the work of adaptation, have succeeded remarkably well in transforming this highly decorated church into a magnificent Aula, adorned with paintings, marbles, engravings, and bass-reliefs, all profusely gilt and burnished.

The chancel was covered by a spacious platform arranged in different grades of elevation, and surmounted by several tiers of seats tastefully decorated for the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the Congress; the rear being closed by a rich crimson

drapery surmounted by the arms of Bologna and extending from the ceiling to the floor, in the centre of which stood forth in pleasing relief the white bust of the Supreme Pontiff Leo XIII.; while towards the front, on each side, the statues of the immortal Pius IX. and Don Bosco arose on graceful pedestals from a clustering foliage of ferns and young palm-trees. On the foremost and less elevated portion of this platform was also placed the chair of the effective President, Don Rua, who was supported by the

Vice-presidents, and the general Secretaries of the Congress.

In the six chapels of the edifice elevated tribunes were erected, all slanting towards the centre, so that the visual range was equally good from every point of the building. The altar-recesses were gracefully relieved by large paintings, representing St. Francis of Sales, Our Lady Help of Christians, and Don Bosco in various scenes of his providential mission. St. Catherine's Chapel, on the right of the presidential-benches, was reserved for the lady Congressists, for whom also a spacious gallery was erected over



DON GIOVANNI BOSCO
Founder of the Salesian Society.

the main entrance at the bottom of the church, commanding a favourable view of the vast assembly. The tribune to the left of the president's chair was occupied by the numerous delegates of the Prelates represented at the Congress; the members of the Organising Committee; and the various representatives of the Salesian Society who had come from all parts of the globe to animate themselves through the

counsels of this assembly with new strength and vigour in their difficult apostolate of faith, charity, and civilisation. Above this tribune is situated the orchestra, where the boys' choir from the Salesian Institute of Parma, and the brass-band from that of Faenza, were assembled in attendance on the Congress. Immediately below the presidential benches accommodation was provided for the secretaries of the Congress and the representatives of the Press, the latter showing their appreciation of this arrangement, and of the proceedings generally, by attending all the sittings in great numbers. The rest of the church, consisting of the whole of the main body and the lateral tribunes, was reserved for the Salesian Co-operators who had come from far and near to the Congress.

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Besides the Aula for the general sittings, there were other halls, in the vicinity of St. Catherine's, specially prepared for the partial sessions of the Congress, wherein the subjects to be laid before the general assemblies were freely discussed and reduced to well-defined and practical conclusions.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION.

At half-past ten when the most eminent Cardinals Galeati, Mauri, Ferrari, and Svampa, and all the other prelates then present in Bologna, arrived at the Aula, the tribunes, galleries, and every available place in the body of the spacious hall were literally crammed. At the entrance of the Cardinals and Bishops all rose to their feet and greeted them with enthusiastic cheering; and as they took up their places on the presidential platform the Salesian band of Faenza and the boys' choir from the Oratory at Parma rendered the brilliant "Inaugural Hymn of the Congress," by Maestro Liviabella, of Macerata, whose musical setting had been awarded the first Prize in the special Competition published for the occasion. The arrival of Don Rua, Superior-General of the Salesian Society and effective President of the Congress, is also signalled by hearty cheering and applause.

Besides their Eminences Cardinal Domenico Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna; Cardinal Sebastiano Galeati, Archbishop of Ravenna; Cardinal Egidio Mauri, Archbishop of Ferrara; and Cardinal Andrea

Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, the following prelates were also present at, and took part in, the proceedings of the Congress, viz.: the Archbishops of: Turin (Mgr. Davide de' Conti Riccardi), Chieti (Mgr. Rocco Cocchia), Modena (Mgr. Borgognoni), and Amida (Mgr. Francesco Sogaro); the Bishops of: Ancona (Mgr. Achille Manara), Faenza (Mgr. Gioachino Cantagalli), Imola (Mgr. Luigi Tesorieri), Reggio-Emilia (Mgr. Vincenzo Minicardi), Montepulciano (Mgr. Felice Gialdini), Fano (Mgr. Camillo Ruggeri), Modigliana (Mgr. Leonardo Giannotti), Teramo (Mgr. Francesco Trotta), Bobbio (Mgr. Gio. Battista Porati), Aversa (Mgr. Carlo Caputo), Sebaste (Mgr. Nicola Zoccoli), Osimo and Cingoli (Mgr. Gio. Battista Scotti), Cesena (Mgr. Alfonso Maria Vespignani), Macerata and Tolentino (Mgr. Roberto Papiri), Todi (Mgr. Giulio Boschi), Guastalla (Mgr. Pietro Respighi), Lugano (Mgr. Vincenzo Molo, Titular of Callipoli), Colle Val d'Elsa (Mgr. Alessandro Toti), Monte Feltro (Mgr. Carlo Bonaiuti), Radiopoli (Mgr. Paolo Tosi), Carpi (Mgr. Andrea Righetti), Fabriano and Matelica (Mgr. Aristide Golfieri), Forlì (Mgr. Raimondo Jaffei), and Colonia (Mgr. Giacomo Costamagna).

The following had accepted Cardinal Svampa's invitation, but, at the last moment, were impeded, through illness or other causes, from attending the Congress: the Archbishop of Vercelli, the Bishop of Liege, and the Bishop of Fossano.

There were present at the Congress the representatives of: their Eminences Cardinal Celesia, of Palermo; Cardinal Malagola, of Fermo; Cardinal Goossens, of Malines; the Archbishops of Sorrento, Lanciano, and Genoa; the Bishops of Piacenza, Narni, Tricarico, Recanati and Loreto, Pistoia and Prato, Gorizia, Tortona, Cuneo, Fossano, Sarzana and Brugnato, Volterra, Jesi, Noto, Telesse and Cerreto, Bagnorea, Cervia, Castellamare-Stabbia, Adria, Concordia, Alessandria, Albenga, Chioggia, Pavia, Cremona, Leghorn, and Pisa.

At the "Press Tables" were seated the representatives of upwards of sixty journals or periodicals, Italian and foreign.

Inaugural Address by Cardinal Svampa.

When the applause with which the Prelates were received had subsided, Cardinal Svampa arose and recited a short prayer, to which

the assembly responded in a soul-stirring chorus. Then his Eminence, who speaks with a graceful, insinuating manner, delivered a splendid opening address, of which the following is but a meagre *résumé*:

"Consoling and sublime is the spectacle that presents itself to my eyes, and I feel so profoundly moved by it, that my tongue can scarcely express the sentiments of my heart. Most Eminent Princes, Venerable Archbishops and Bishops, Worthy Sons of Don Bosco, and You especially dear Father Rua, who with his office have inherited his spirit,—illustrious Ladies and Gentlemen, receive, each and all my dutiful respects and cordial welcome. Allow me to express to you the satisfaction, veneration, and gratitude of my heart, and to assure you in the name of Bologna, the learned and hospitable, that your presence evokes similar sentiments in every class of our citizens. The characteristic fervour with which Bologna has for centuries patronised every noble undertaking and great movement, has become proverbial; nor is that sacred fire yet extinguished, which in barbarous ages rendered Bologna the mistress of science and Christian civility.

"Only a few months have elapsed since it occurred to some persons to convoke here in Bologna the First Congress of the Salesian Co-operators. The idea seemed an inspiration from God, and I have no doubt in affirming that it really was. The idea was taken up with alacrity and propagated with incredible rapidity; it won the heart, was received with favour, and excited general enthusiasm among the good. Ecclesiastics and laymen now laboured indefatigably for the success of the Congress; and the ladies, never backward in a worthy cause, co-operated efficaciously with generous contributions, and the moral support of their benevolent influence. (Prolonged applause).

"And why, indeed, should not this noble idea be favourably received by all honest men? In the projected Congress it was intended to give a tribute of admiration and applause to Don Bosco, that worthy and signal benefactor of mankind; it was intended to study the Salesian Institution in all its manifestations and encourage its greater development; it was intended, moreover, to prepare here in Bologna the foundation of a Salesian House. All this must necessarily meet the wishes and win the heart of the Bolognese Catholics. Well, I am glad to

say that, having followed the long and difficult work of preparation, I have had occasion to admire with inward exultance the zeal of my children in their determination to prepare everything in such a manner that the result should not be unworthy of the noble end in view.

"As for myself, allow me to say, the memory and profound veneration I nourish for Don Bosco and his Work is of long standing, for it is linked with the days of my boyhood. It began when, a stripling of fifteen, I had the fortune of seeing that extraordinary man and listening to his soul-stirring words. I received the Blessed Eucharist from his hands, he gave me his holy Benediction, and presented me with a little medal that I wear to this day on my breast. And last year, when I had the pleasure of assisting at the splendid Eucharistic Congress at Turin by invitation of the zealous and venerable Archbishop of that city, I did not fail to go to Valsalice, and kneeling on Don Bosco's tomb, while with profound emotion I prayed peace to his soul I also added a supplication for his patronage: I placed myself under his protection and begged his assistance in the exalted Office I was about to enter upon.

"That my prayer has been heard I have a sure token in this Congress which I have had the honour to convoke, and now have the satisfaction and pleasure to see happily assembled.

"Our discussions will be calm and orderly, and our deliberations will point to consoling results. Our fellow citizens are with us in heart and mind. All the public authorities have shown us so much favour that I believe it my duty to express to them my liveliest and most sincere gratitude. (Applause).

"Our beloved Saint, beside whose incorrupted body we are gathered, She who has hospitably received us in this beautiful edifice, will not forget us before the Throne of Glory; and with the prayer of St. Francis de Sales and of Don Bosco, the prayer of St. Catherine de Vigri will assure us the blessing and protection of God. From the sacred Monte della Guardia the Virgin of St. Luke, Bologna's well-beloved Patroness,* looks down upon us with pleasure. She who was the inspirer of Don Bosco's mind and heart, who attends us on Friday next

* The "Virgin of St. Luke" is a miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin, believed to be painted by St. Luke, and venerated in the famous Sanctuary of the Guardia, overlooking Bologna.—ED. S. B.

at her sanctuary to fill our hearts with holy joy, will assist and guide us in these days with her motherly benediction.

"If, however, we would seek yet another token of Heavenly favour, if the suffrage and adherence of the numerous Bishops here assembled, and the many others represented in the Congress were not sufficient, I am happy to say that from the Vatican Our Supreme Pontiff, the IMMORTAL LEO XIII., looks upon us with favour and sends us his Apostolic Benediction [Prolonged applause]. He is in the midst of us in spirit, and has sent us a Letter, in which he manifests his paternal satisfaction, and deigns to bestow upon us precious words of encouragement. Hence it is that, as true preface and opening address of our Congress, I wish and desire that this magnificent Pontifical Brief be read before this assembly both in the Latin text and Italian translation; and while begging the general Secretary to comply with my request forthwith, I beg also to move that in reply to this new proof of the paternal affection of LEO XIII., a telegram be sent to His Holiness, expressive of our eternal obedience, devotion, and gratitude; and imploring once more the Apostolic Benediction."

The words of his Eminence are received by the Congressists with loud, long-continued, and enthusiastic applause.



The general Secretary Don Carpanelli then ascended the speakers' tribune, and read the following Brief, which the assembly, rising to its feet, listened to in respectful silence to the end, when it burst into most enthusiastic cheers for the Holy Father.

THE PAPAL BRIEF.

DILECTO FILIO NOSTRO DOMINICO TIT.
S. ONUFRII S. R. E. Preb. CARDINALI
SVAMPA ARCHIEPISCOPO BONONIENSI—
BONONIAM.

LEO PP. XIII.

Dilecte Fili Noster, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Libenter admodum agnovimus Bononiam, te auspice, catholicorum coetum co-

*gendum, qui, titulo ad-
jutorum Salesianae So-
dalitatis, eadem atque illa
fovent studia ejusque ope-
ribus provehendis precando
agendoque adlaborant.
Etenim diuturno constat
experimento quam alacres
quamque uberi fructu So-
dales Salesiani incumbant
in juventutem rite excol-
lendam et ad humanum
cultum cum christianâ
fide ethnicis gentibus in-
ferendum. Quam obrem
praeclare de religione ac
civitate promereri eos ma-
nifestum est, qui Salesia-
nae Familiae coepta ac
labores favore utilique
opera prosequantur. Quum
igitur Bononiensis hujus
coetus celebritas huc de-
mum spectet ut catholi-
corum voluntates in id*

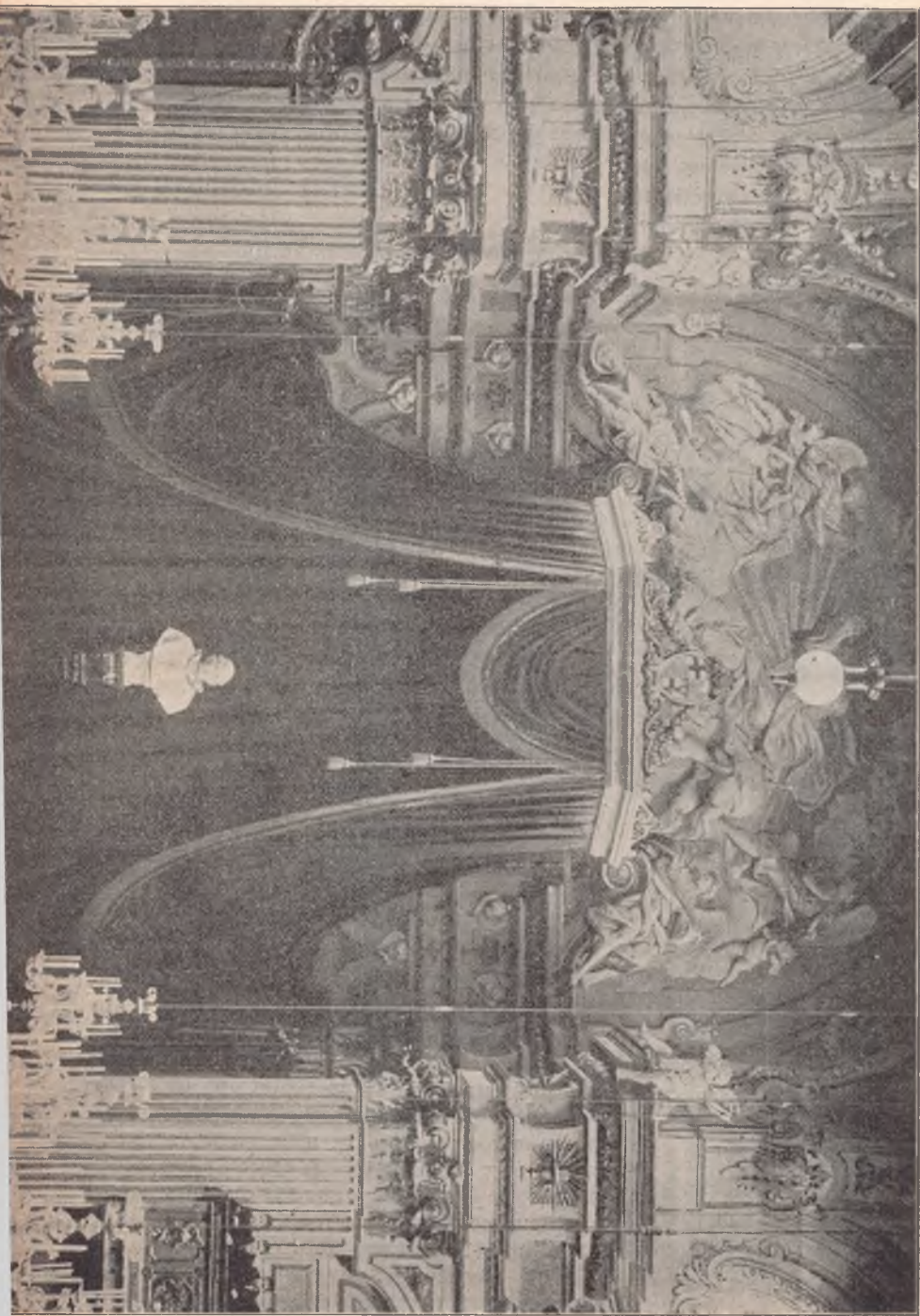
impensius excitentur, de inito consilio gratulamur volentes. Ominamur autem ex animo ut studiis vestris Deus benigne obsecundet quaeque communi sententiâ decreveritis optato fortunet exitu. Nos interim caelestium gratiarum auspicem praecipuaeque benevolentiae Nostrae testimonium Apostolicam benedictionem tibi, Dilecte Fili Noster, universae Salesianae Sodalitati cunctisque qui coeti adfuturi sunt peramentem in Domino impertimus.

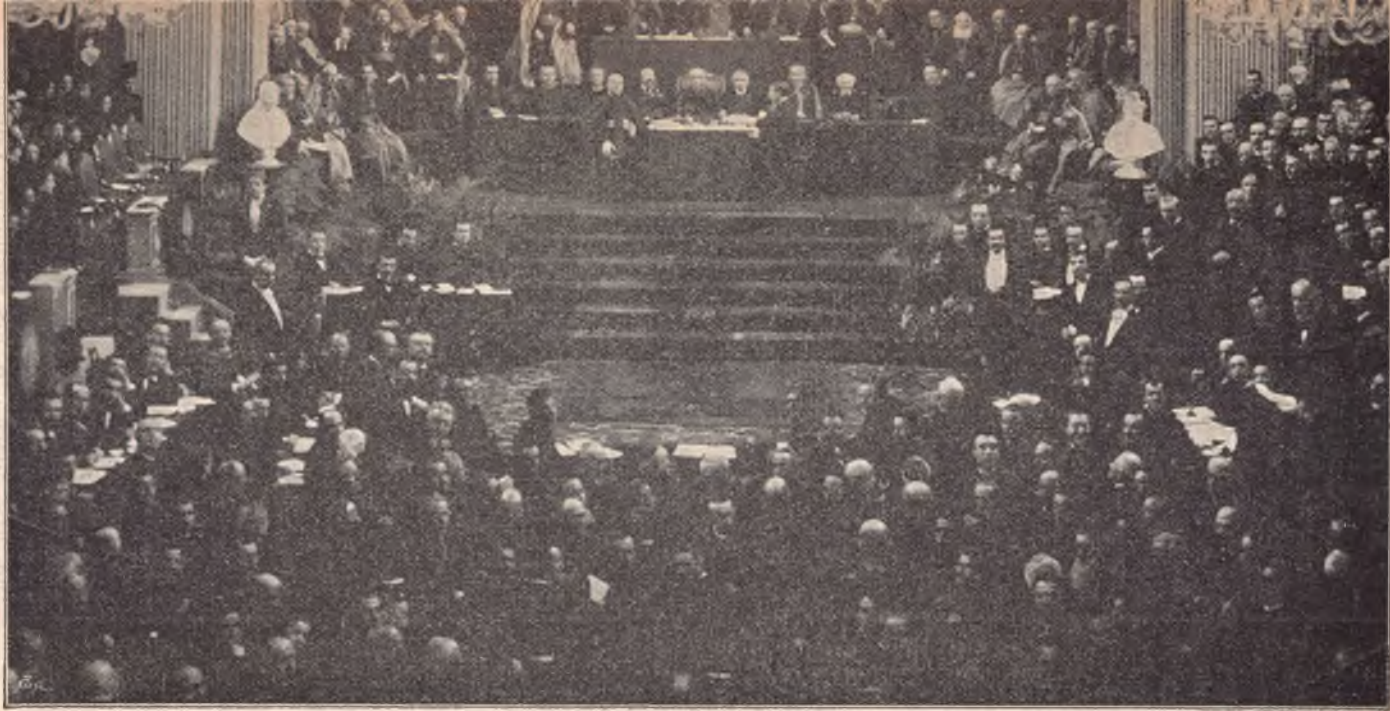
Datum Romae apud S. Petrum die 2. Aprilis anno MDCCCXCV, pontificatus Nostri decimo octavo.

Leo PP. XIII.



HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.





THE AULA OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL SALESIAN CONGRESS
HELD AT BOLOGNA.

A distinguished amateur Photographer, the Chevalier Alexander Cassarini, of Bologna, obtained permission to take camera-views of the Congress hall, during one of the general sessions. He has succeeded remarkably well in five different "poses", one of which we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, as giving a fair idea of the magnificent Aula, though only the first tiers of Congressists are included in the photography.

TO OUR BELOVED SON, DOMINIC SVAMPA
TITULAR CHURCH OF S. ONOPHRIUS,
CARDINAL PRIEST OF THE H. R. E.,
ARCHBISHOP OF BOLOGNA.

POPE LEO XIII.

Beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—We have learned with much pleasure that at Bologna, under your auspices, a Congress is about to be convoked of those Catholics who under the title of Co-operators of the Salesian Congregation, cherish the spirit of this Society and exert themselves in forwarding its works by prayer and action. By long experience it has been shown with what activity and what abundance of fruit the Salesian Confrères apply themselves to the proper education of youth and the diffusion amongst pagan peoples of the Christian Faith and civilisation. Hence it clearly follows that whoever promotes by word or deed the undertakings and labours of the Salesian Community, renders himself in a luminous manner well-deserving of religion and civil society. And since the holding of the Bolognese Congress is precisely directed to enkindle more ardently this flame in the hearts of Catholics, We most heartily rejoice in the project you have formed, and We fervently pray that God may benignly second your labours, and crown with the desired success whatever you may decide in your counsels. Meanwhile, We as a token of the Heavenly favours, and in testimony of Our special benevolence, impart in the Lord, to you, Beloved Son, to the whole Salesian Congregation, and to all who will participate in the Congress the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, by St. Peter's, on the 2nd of April, 1895, in the eighteenth year of Our Pontificate.

Pope Leo XIII.

**Reply of the Congress to the
Papal Brief.**

In conformity with the motion of his Eminence Cardinal Svampa, the following resolution of gratitude to the Holy Father, purporting to express the unanimous sentiments of the Congressists in reply to the

Papal Brief, was then read by the secretary; and being approved by acclamation, was forthwith telegraphed to his Holiness:—

MOST HOLY FATHER,

The Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, Don Michael Rua, the Salesians and Co-operators from various nations, united in Congress to further the development of Don Bosco's Institutes as being directed to safeguard morality amongst the young and promote the well-being of the working classes,—thank from their heart's core Your Holiness for the precious Letters it has pleased You to address to me.

While the echo of Your words of wisdom and paternal love still resounds in our ears, we all desire that to the Throne of Your Holiness may come the echo of our hearts that love You as the most tender of Fathers, revere You as Vicar of Jesus Christ, Infallible Guide of the Church, Pastor of princes and peoples, true Star of Jacob, wherein the resplendent beams of Divine Faith are blended with the dazzling effulgence of wisdom and culture, and the accumulated glories of past ages with the golden aurora of a peaceful to-morrow.

Bless us once more, Holy Father, with that benediction which You alone possess, for to You has been given by Christ through Peter the power to open and close the Gates of Heaven.

CARDINAL SVAMPA.

Discourse by Mgr. Zoccoli.

The President of the Organising Committee, Mgr. Zoccoli, Titular Bishop of Sebaste and Vicar-General of Bologna, then arose to address the assembly. Amongst other things, His Lordship said:—

“In the name of the Organising Committee with the presidency of which I have been graciously honoured, I feel called upon to present our grateful acknowledgments, in the first place, to his Eminence Cardinal Svampa, not only because he has been pleased to accept the honorary Presidency of the First Congress of the Salesian Co-operators, but has also extended to it the honour and support of his telling patronage.

He threw himself into the work with unremitting solicitude, he spared no personal sacrifice in pushing it forward, until, by the charm of his example, he succeeded in transfusing in all around him his activity, his spirit of abnegation, his enthusiasm, and his well-directed and enlightened zeal.

"I must also express our sincere thanks to the other most eminent Cardinals, and the Archbishops and Bishops, who so graciously accepted our invitation to this holy convention. I likewise beg to acknowledge our deep obligations to all these Ladies and Gentlemen who, in such great numbers have come to swell the ranks of our Congress.

"As for ourselves we should have considered it presumption to hope that the little seed sown, some four months ago, would take such deep root and become so remarkably fruitful. But since it has so happened, we have good reason to glorify God therefore, Who, by His merciful favour has deigned to show that this Congress is pleasing to Him. And this Divine assistance that has sustained and happily guided us so far, is to us, not only a motive of hope, but a sure sign that our Congress will be blessed with copious and excellent fruits—a special pledge and token of which we have in the Benediction and Letter of our Holy Father the Pope.

"The Congress is now convoked, and it only remains for us to turn with alacrity to the work we have before us. The Organising Committee, having fulfilled its mandate, returns heart-felt thanks to God, and presents its dutiful respects to the Princes, Prelates, and all the members of this august assembly."

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At the conclusion of this short discourse Mgr Zoccoli, is vigorously cheered in recognition of his valuable services as President of the Organising Committee. The Executive Council of the Congress is then formally announced by the secretary in the following terms:—

Honorary President: His Eminence Cardinal Domenico Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna.

Effective President: The Very Rev. Don Michael Rua, Superior-General of the Salesian Society and the Association of Salesian Co-operators.

Vice-Presidents: The Marquis de Villeneuve-Trans, of Marseilles; Marquis Achilles

Sassoli-Tomba, of Bologna; Baron Antony Manno, of Turin; Marquis Thomas Crispolti, of Bologna; Don Francis Cerruti, M.A., of the Salesian Fathers, Turin; Baron Augustus de Alber, of Triest; and Mgr. Charles de T'Serclaes, President of the Belgian College, Rome.

General Secretary: The Very Rev. James Carpanelli, D.D., Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Bologna.

Secretaries: Don Stephen Trione; M. Hugh Berti; Don Alexander Luchelli, M.A., Ph. D.; M. Louis Minghetti; Don Anthony Dones; M. Raymond Sarti; and Don Lawrence Saluzzo.

President of the Various Sections: 1ST SECTION—*Education and Instruction*--Don John Marengo, D.D.—2ND AND 3RD SECTIONS UNITED—*Salesian Foreign Missions and the Press*—Don Arthur Conelli, D.D., Ph.D.; 4TH SECTION—*Organisation of the Salesian Co-operators, and Miscellaneous Proposals*—Don Pasqual Morganti.



Don Rua's Address.

The effective President, our venerable Superior Don Rua, on rising to address the assembly, is received with enthusiastic cheering. A slight tremor in his voice betrays his emotion, while a bright smile expressive of ineffable joy, plays upon and lights his spare but pleasing features. His discourse is a series of thanksgivings.

After briefly referring to a sense of confusion at finding himself in the midst of so many illustrious personages come together to take part in the First Salesian Congress, he said that the magnificent spectacle before them likewise filled his heart with joy, and, in words of ineffable tenderness, expressed his thankfulness to God, the Author and Inspirer of every good.

In his own name and the name of his confrères, he acknowledged their deep obligation to the local Authorities, the Religious communities, and the numerous families, who, with singular disinterestedness, had favoured the Congress in every possible manner; and he assured them that the Salesian Congregation would never forget its debt of gratitude to those who had treated its members with such marked kindness and generosity. The Congress

convoked was an event of great social importance, and its deliberations would be promulgated even to the farthest extremes of the earth.

His most cordial acknowledgments he reserved for the illustrious Prelates who had deigned, by their presence, to augment the solemnity of the Congress; and a word of particular gratefulness he could not help addressing to his Eminence Cardinal Svampa, "whose name so aptly expresses the ardour of his heart." With graceful tact he alluded to the early literary accomplishments of the Cardinal's boyhood, whose poetic genius was called into requisition to celebrate Don Bosco's name in a public *Accademia* when he (the Cardinal) was little more than a child in years.

In concluding, Don Rua referred to the opening of a Salesian House in Bologna—a project that had met with general favour, as he inferred from the pressing requests he had already received for its foundation. It would give him much pleasure to carry that project into effect, and thereby manifest the cherished links of affection and veneration that bind him to the Cardinal-Archbishop, and the time-honoured Diocese of Bologna.

And as a token of those sentiments and a pledge of his filial reverence and devotion, he begged permission to kiss his Eminence's sacred hand.

Suiting the action to the word, Don Rua approached Cardinal Svampa in order to kiss his hand; but his Eminence anticipating this intention, arose from his seat, and throwing his arms around our venerable Father, embraced him amidst the most enthusiastic applause of the vast assembly. The whole scene was indescribably tender and affecting.

When the ovation that accompanied Don Rua to his seat had subsided, Cardinal Svampa said that he had to announce to them a new pledge of the interest with which the Sovereign Pontiff regarded Bologna that day; having received from his Eminence Cardinal Rampolla a telegram whereby he was informed that thirty copies of the Apostolic Letter to the English People had been mailed to Bologna by order of His Holiness, for distribution amongst the Cardinals and Bishops present at the Congress. The delicate compliment embodied

in this gracious act of the Holy Father is received with the liveliest manifestations of pleasure on the part of the Congressists.

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The Very Rev. Dr. Carpanelli next advanced to the tribune, and read an elaborate discourse on "Don Bosco and His Work;" in the course of which he passed in review with characteristic incisiveness the action of the Salesian Society in the Old World and in the New, especially in relation to its efforts for the Christian education of youth and the amelioration of the working classes. Very effective was his description of the careful and



DON MICHAEL RUA:
Superior-General of the Salesian Society.

intelligent training carried on in the Mother House of the Society, which has given three Bishops and six thousand Priests to the Church. He concluded by attributing to the vigilant protection of Don Bosco the extraordinary development of his providential work, upon which, it may be said without any figure of speech, the sun never sets.

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The discourse of Don Carpanelli, which was frequently interrupted by cheers, is followed by the reading of letters and

telegrams of adherence to the Congress, and apology for inability to attend, from several distinguished personages. Amongst those that elicited the heartiest applause from the assembly were: the adherence of his Eminence Cardinal Parocchi, Vicar General of His Holiness, Cardinal Protector of the Salesian Society, and formerly Archbishop of Bologna, and a telegram read by Cardinal Svampa, from the Cardinal-Patriarch of Venice, endorsing the conclusions of the Congress, and expressing cordial auguries for its successful issue, in his own name, and on behalf of the Bishops of his ecclesiastical province united in council for the solemnity of St. Mark.



Address by His Eminence Cardinal Mauri.

Cardinal Mauri, Archbishop of Ferrara, next rose to address the assembly, expressing his regret that the exigences of his Diocese would not permit him to remain for all the sittings of the Congress, as he had to preside at the Feast of St. George, the Patron of Ferrara. His Eminence then read a paper on "The Salesian Co-operators"—evidently a labour of love, full of fine poetic images, and clothed in a beauty of style and a purity of diction that is quite lost in our rough-hewn attempt at translating it.

In suitable terms he expressed his thanks to Cardinal Svampa for his gracious invitation, and addressed words of festive greeting to the Co-operators, felicitating them on the importance of their work and the splendid promise of their First Congress. He did not stand before them to sound the praises of Don Bosco, nor of Don Bosco's sons: their best encomium, he said, was embodied in their works, the mere enumeration of which were sufficient to show with what supernatural fecundity that holy Priest was graced and how well he succeeded in transfusing it into his Institution.

"The Salesians in their zeal embrace both Religion and Civilisation; they extend their efforts to every part of the globe; they attend to young and old, always bent upon alleviating misery in whatever shape it may present itself, whether spiritual or temporal. But they do not require panegyrist for their work, they require CO-OPERATORS.

"And, indeed, all created things are subject to the laws of Co-operation.

"The stars that move in the heavens, do so by the co-operation of cosmic powers; and every blade of grass that blooms in our fields and meadows, comes into existence through the co-operative combinations of many natural agencies.

"And if we pass from the physical to the moral world, we see that the law of co-operation becomes even more binding and manifest: here we find the providence of the Creator—the Divine co-operation—admirably united to that of the creature even in the most elementary matters of existence. The crust of bread that allays the hunger of the beggar, the poor rags that cover him, are the fruit of a thousand hands and a thousand industries, of a thousand inventions obtained through the accumulated discoveries of centuries. The benefits we derive from the Commonwealth are nothing else than the result of a continuous co-operation of the material and intellectual resources of peoples and whole generations. In this manner each one may be said to be indebted to the rest of mankind for almost everything he possesses.

"In like manner civilisation, when we come to analyse it, is but the development and harmony of co-operative powers. The advancement of civilisation, in all its various departments, consists in creating or discovering those powers, improving them, combining them, and making proper use of them. Thus grow the works of charity; thus nations flourish; thus industry, through the aid of machinery, multiplies the quantity and improves the quality of manual labour; thus we fly from place to place on the wings of steam, and electricity transmits our thoughts with the rapidity of lightning; thus, in fine, the co-operative association of Capital renders possible gigantic enterprises. In a word, the need of co-operation is the constant flaw of every created force, which operates in proportion to the number of its co-operators.

"Now, a more be-fitting name we could scarcely be convened under than that of the Congress of the *Salesian Co-operators*. In fact, co-operating in the multitude of good works animated by the charity of Don Bosco and his sons, you render their apostolate possible, efficacious, and fruitful. And what a charming reflection! Through your co-operation you preach, instruct, educate poor children, nurse the sick, reclaim the artisan;

you carry on, in a word, the great Work of Don Bosco's sons, and with this work you are planting in the hearts and the minds of the masses the unfailing seeds of a religious regeneration. What an immense consolation for us, if we but reflect upon it! Nor must you lose courage at the thought that you cannot do much, nor think your co-operation insignificant—the great works are sustained, for the most part, by small contributions.

“And not only by material contributions can you participate in the great mission of the sons of Don Bosco, but also by prayer, a spirit of mortification, fair words, or the sincere desire to help even when there are no means to second the desire.

“Let us all, therefore, help according to our means. Our co-operation will be meritorious in the sight of God, efficacious before men, and will aid, in their admirable apostolate, our dear Salesians, whom we all ardently desire to see growing and multiplying until they literally cover the face of the whole earth.”



The most eminent orator is heartily applauded at the termination of his magnificent address; after which Cardinal Ferrari recited a prayer of thanksgiving, thus bringing the sitting to a close as the sun reached the meridian. The various Sections or Committees were convened at one o'clock for the work of deliberately examining, discussing, and (where necessary) modifying the resolutions and proposals to be subsequently brought forward and enlarged upon in the general assemblies of the Congress. The matter for discussion had been carefully prepared and drawn up beforehand; and the conclusions or resolutions were printed and distributed to all who desired to take part in the Sections, so that they might be examined with leisure, thereby greatly facilitating the work of the committees.

The Partial Sections.

The Sections, as we have said elsewhere, were four. The 1st—*Education and Instruction*—held its meeting in the Aula of the Congress and was very numerous and animated. The 2nd and 3rd united—*Missions and Press*—was held in a hall, adorned by an interesting Exhibition of the principal works published by the Salesian Printing Establishments of every country where they exist.

The 4th—*Organisation of the Association of Salesian Co-operators*—brought together a numerous representation of clergy, and all the Diocesan Directors of the Salesian Committees.

The work of the Sections was rapidly got through, for the subject matter of the Congress had been so carefully prepared that it encountered universal approval with little or no discussion.



SECOND GENERAL SESSION.

A few minutes after three o'clock the Cardinal-Archbishops of Ravenna, Milan, and Bologna, and all the Bishops present at the morning session, entered the Aula amidst vociferous cheering and the festive notes of the band from Faenza.

Prayer being recited a series of important and interesting discourses were next delivered, each successive speaker reporting on a portion of the deliberations of the several Sections, and presenting one or more of the resolutions therein adopted, for the approval of the Congress.

The Marquis de Sassoli-Tomba delivered a powerful address on the necessity of “*Patronages or Homes for the Children of the Poor, especially of the Working Classes.*” He described with great feeling and pathos the miserable state of abandonment, both moral and material, in which a great number of those unfortunate children are doomed to pass the opening years of their life, while their natural guardians—their parents—are obliged to toil from morning till night in the factories of our towns and villages. He concluded by reading the minutes of that portion of the 1st Section on which he was appointed to report, all the resolutions being carried by ovation.



The tribune was next occupied by Professor Luigi Olivi, of the University of Modena, who treated of the “*Salesian Colleges and Oratories,*” setting forth with great force and eloquence their practical importance in the education of youth, and the advantages to be derived from a system of instruction based upon religion and morality. The elevated and noble sentiments of the orator, not less than his refreshing terseness and

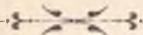
brilliance of diction, charm and captivate the audience, who applaud him to the very echo all through his delightful and striking address. The resolutions he proposed to the Congress—one of which embodied a promise on the part of the Co-operators to sustain to the best of their ability the Salesian schools and workshops—were adopted by acclamation.



Don Julius Barberis, D.D., then read with marked lucidity and attention to detail, the first part of an interesting study on the "Salesian Foreign Missions."



Mgr. D'Serclaes, Rector of the Belgian College, Rome, next addressed the assembly. He presented the greetings of the illustrious Bishop of Liege, Mgr. Doutreloux, who, he regretted to say, was unable, through illness, to attend the Congress. In the name of his countrymen, the Catholic Belgians, he affectionately saluted the Salesian Co-operators, and felicitated them on the great charity and self-sacrifice represented by their Association. The words of Mgr. T'Serclaes, who spoke in French, were received with signs of the liveliest satisfaction by the Congressists, who vigorously cheered and returned the greetings of the Catholics of Belgium.



Address by Cardinal Ferrari.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Milan was then invited by the general secretary to close the session. On rising to address the Congress his Eminence received a regular ovation. The whole assembly arose to its feet, and enthusiastic cheers and cries of *Evviva* were repeated again and again. With visible emotion his Eminence thanked them for the hearty reception they accorded him; and after felicitating them and the Salesian Society on the magnificent proportions their Congress had assumed, he continued:—

"In the midst of the enjoyment of this august assembly my thoughts turn towards the future, and I ask myself: To whom will the future belong? What are the ideas of our adversaries—the adversaries of religion—regarding the coming ages? They have told us that the future is the conquest of Science, Light, Progress, Humanity, and Fraternity. This is a wish, a forecast, a

prophecy they have made without understanding its signification, but which will nevertheless come to pass. Yes, the coming ages belong to science; not to that pretentious, atheistic, and fallacious thing mis-named science, but to the science that comes from God. The coming ages will mark the progress of humanity, that progress—let us understand—that tends to make us better, and not drag us down to perdition. The coming ages will witness the triumph of fraternity; not, indeed, that hypocritical fraternity of revolutionary demagogism, but the true fraternity of mankind, that fraternity, in a word, which in order to exist, must be based upon Faith. The future will be an age of light, but not of those "lights" that have always the cry of *patriotism* on their lips, while they cover Italy with palpable obscurity: the future will bring with it that true light which shines forth from Almighty God and His holy religion. Our adversaries, it is true, have recently said that they must return to Religion, that it is necessary to seek God. But their words are void and senseless, because they do not come from their heart; and their god is a mere ideal, an inconceivable abstraction. The future is the conquest of the science of Christianity, the fraternity of the Gospel, and the light of Religion.

"The social regeneration of mankind has become a necessity; and in this Salesian Congress I see an encouraging prelude to this important movement. The Work of Don Bosco, for the furtherance of which we are here assembled, is indeed a work of Providence; and God has apportioned to it an important part in the restoration of society. Don Bosco touched the root of the evil when he turned his attention to the young and the working classes: for the one and the other form the great majority of mankind, and are surrounded and seduced more than any other class by the arts and wiles of demagogues. The Apostle of Asti saw the danger that threatened society, and determined to lead back the youth and the artisan to God—not to that indetermined and nebulous Platonic ideality recently invoked by our adversaries, but to the Supreme Lord and Ruler of all. Don Bosco took the abandoned child to his heart, and revealed to its tender mind the sublime beauty and charity of our holy Religion, which, were it sufficiently known, would suffice to make the multitude understand in what their true *sovereignty* really consists.

"It is well that this work of regeneration has had its origin in Italy, so that the world may know that even in the hour of our greatest moral and social apprehensions, we remember our primacy amongst the nations.

"I have always loved Don Bosco and his Work. It was my desire to have a Salesian House in my former Diocese of Como, and now Don Rua has kindly promised to have my desire satisfied. In the Diocese of Milan, I have the Salesian Institute at Treviglio, which has given a powerful impulse to the spiritual life of that town. A few months hence I shall also have an Institute at Busto Arsizio; and still another at Somma Lombardo, the prosperity of which I have much at heart. In the city of Milan we have also a Salesian House, which though rising from a humble beginning, will soon extend the radius of its beneficent action through the generous patronage of the sons of St. Ambrose. These are sources of great consolation to me, and I am glad of the opportunity to render a public tribute of my admiration and gratitude to the sons of Don Bosco to whom I am indebted for them. From those priests I confidently expect an immense amount of good for my Diocese: and I look forward with pleasure to the day when I may have the happiness to see convoked in the city of Milan another International Salesian Congress, that may renew the magnificent spectacle, of which Bologna is so justly proud to-day. Such an event would be for me the most agreeable expression of my sincere gratitude."

Great enthusiasm was excited in the audience by the Cardinal's address, at the conclusion of which his Eminence again became the object of a regular ovation; after which the session terminated.



EVENING SERVICE IN ST. DOMINIC'S.

Immediately after quitting the Aula of the Congress, the Congressists directed their steps to St. Dominic's, to assist at the special religious functions there. The preacher on the occasion was the Most Rev. Dr. Riccardi, Archbishop of Turin, who delivered a beautiful sermon on "The Dominion of Charity" in the course of which he said:—

"It is not an easy task to speak worthily of Don Bosco: the work of Don Bosco is the work of his sons, and this work is

simply immense. Born of poor parents, he sincerely loved the poor; and this love became more intense as he grew up. To ameliorate the condition of the masses became the passion of his heart and he succeeded beyond all human hope.—A hundred years ago men were electrified by the cry of "God and the People;" *fraternity* and *equality* were proclaimed all over the globe; but all this terminated in the tyranny of successive revolutions. Fifty years ago the people were again extolled; demagogues wanted to crown the "sovereign multitude" and make it for ever happy; but this happiness has become misery and anxiety. Don Bosco perceived in what true love for the people consisted, because he understood concerning the love of God. He wished to ameliorate the masses and, with better fortune than Archimedes, he found a resting point for the lever with which he determined to raise the moral world. This fulcrum or resting-point was Jesus Christ. Inflamed with the love of Our Divine Saviour, for His sake he loved His people. He turned his attention to poor children: and tenderly he clasped them to Jesus Christ, educated, helped and saved them; he turned his eyes towards hardened men, and with the Divine charity he conquered and protected them; he sought the destitute, the infirm, and took them to his heart, and nursed and succoured them. He loved his native land, but his heart was not confined within its boundaries: he turned to other countries and everywhere was felt the ardour of his charity. Hence it is that we like to speak to the people of the works of Don Bosco. Hence it is that all should admire them, help them, and exult in them."

After the sermon solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given by his Eminence Cardinal Svampa. The choir from Parma executed with charming effect an *Ave Maria*, for four voices, by Palestrina; a *Tantum Ergo*, also for four voices, by Beethoven; and a motet *O Felix Anima*, for three voices, by Carissimi.

(CONCLUSION IN OUR NEXT.)

The Salesian Bulletin

EDITORIAL OFFICE.—PUBLISHING OFFICE:
Oratorio Salesiano, TURIN, ITALY.

This Magazine is sent *gratis* to Catholics who manifest a desire to become Members of the Association of Salesian Co-operators, and concur in helping our Society in any way whatsoever.

Gerent, GIUSEPPE GAMBINO.—Salesian Press.—Turin, 1895

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WHAT IS THE SALESIAN SOCIETY?

The Salesian Society of Turin is a Congregation of Priests and Lay Brothers founded by Don Bosco for the care and education of destitute children in all parts of the world, and the propagation of the Gospel among heathen nations.

Its Colleges and Industrial Schools are established in almost every country of Europe, in Algeria, Palestine, Mexico, and all over the vast Continent of South America.

Its Missionary Priests are to be found preaching the Gospel in all those countries, especially in Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and the unreclaimed portions of the American Republics.

The whole Institution depends for its support upon the Alms of the Charitable.

In connection with the Salesian Congregation is the

ASSOCIATION OF SALESIAN CO-OPERATORS,

a canonically-erected Society, also founded by Don Bosco to help in maintaining and furthering the Salesian Institutes and Missions.

It is copiously enriched with spiritual favours and Indulgences, including all the graces and privileges granted by the Holy See to the Franciscan Tertiaries. Members, moreover, participate: (1) In the merits of the Missionaries in all their good works, labours, and sufferings; (2) In the fruits of the Masses offered for Co-operators; (3) In the prayers for Benefactors—living and dead—which are daily recited by hundreds of thousands of children in all the Houses of the Salesian Congregation—for “The lips of many shall bless him that is liberal of his bread” (Eccl. xxxi, 28).

The conditions of Membership are very simple:

- (a) To profess the Catholic Religion, and be, at least, 16 years of age.*
- (b) Be inscribed on the Register of the Association, kept at the Salesian Oratory, Turin.*
- (c) Recite daily a Pater and Ave in honour of St. Francis of Sales, for the intention of the Sovereign Pontiff; and lead a practical Christian life.*

Persons desiring to become Members of our Association are respectfully solicited to send their name and address to the Very Rev. M. Rua, Salesian Oratory, Turin, who will attend to their request with great pleasure.