

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 an 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.)

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THE SALESIAN CONGRESS AT BOLOGNA.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

SECOND DAY OF THE CONGRESS.

The Function in St. Dominic's.

Solemn and imposing as on the preceding morning are the sacred functions with which, on April 24th, the second day of the Congress is opened.

Pontifical Low Mass was celebrated by his Eminence Cardinal Ferrari, at which general Communion was given. The choir was composed of the boys of the Bolognese Institute for the Blind, and directed by their President, the Very Rev. D. Pensa. During the Mass these poor boys rendered in a most praise-worthy manner the *Ecce Sacerdos*

Magnus, the *Kyrie*, the *Offertory*, the *Sanctus*, the *Benedictus*, and the *Agnus Dei*,—all compositions by Signor Gerardo Lorenzini, a boy of the Institute, who sat at the Organ, assisted by one of his blind companions, Signor Paolo Rinaudi.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION.

The Aula of the Congress is more crowded and more animated than ever. Several new Congressists have arrived over night or on the preceding evening. Amongst these may be noted: the Bishops of Carpi and Matelica; the Marquis de Villeneuve-Trans; the noble Señoras Uriarte, of Monte Video (South America); Att. Tovini; Att. Casoli, Count Balbo, of Turin; etc., etc.

The Session being declared open, Signor Ugo Berti, Editor of the *Unione* of Bologna, read the minutes of the preceding Sessions, which are approved *nem. con.* The general

secretary then read a long series of new adherents, commencing with the following

Telegram in the Name of the Pope

addressed to His Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop of Bologna:—

The Holy Father, having received with much pleasure the protestations of devotion and attachment of all the Salesian Co-operators united at Bologna, blesses again with effusion of heart the whole Congress, and implores the Divine assistance for its deliberations, and copious fruits for the salvation of souls.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

Immense enthusiasm was excited by the reading of this second message of affectionate regard from the Holy Father: the Congressists rose to their feet and renewed again and again their lusty cheers and cries of "Evviva il Santo Padre" (*Long live the Holy Father*). Telegrams were subsequently read from Cardinal Goossens, Archbishop of Malines, the illustrious champion of the Catholic educational system of Belgium; from the Cardinal-Archbishop of Seville; the Salesian Committee of Lyons; the Co-operators of Uruguay and Bishop Lasagna of the Salesian Society; and so on for an almost interminable list of adherence and felicitation from Austria, Switzerland, France, Spain, and America, all being received with applause by the assembly.

The tribune was then occupied by the illustrious Advocate Raimondo Ambrosini, who prefaced his report on the Section "Primary and Secondary Schools," with a powerful plea, frequently interrupted by applause, in favour of Religious Instruction in the public schools.—A father, and endowed with the heart of a father, he felt the necessity of religious instruction for his children. Before everything else the child, he said, must be taught to believe and to love: in the idea of faith is included that of science, fatherland, and mankind. The law in Italy has not banished the teaching of religion from the public schools; but in many places it is no longer taught: it is necessary to start a movement to have the name of God readmitted to the school-room. Without this it is practicably impossible to have their children properly educated. Even those who make public profession of

unbelief, send their children—when they desire to have them properly brought up—to Catholic institutes, to colleges directed by Religious. He therefore moved "That the Salesian Co-operators insist upon having Religion taught in the primary schools, in the form and the manner desired by the Church, in conformity with the law of the State itself; that parents provide for the continuation of this instruction for their children in the secondary and superior courses, procuring especially that they frequent the "school of religion" wherever established; and that in the selection of private schools and colleges parents act with great circumspection, conscientiously and fully conforming their choice to the inspirations of our Christian faith and morals."

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Don Trione next addresses the Congress, and, with winning and inspired eloquence, brilliantly describes the active participation of "The Salesian Co-operators in the Works of Don Bosco," who have grown to gigantic proportions, and are to be found in their invading numbers in every country and in every condition, from the humblest cabin to the royal palace, preparing everywhere the way for the sons of Don Bosco.

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Don Francis Cerruti, a name well-known in the republic of letters, treated of "The Scholastic Press." He invoked the unanimous action of all men of good will to snatch the school from the baneful influence of naturalistic theories, which, instead of educating, gnaw away and destroy the heart. He dwelt with complacency on the surprising results in this direction obtained by Don Bosco and the Salesian Society in the work of providing text books for the Secondary Schools, and religious and Catholic reading for the masses, supporting his assertions with quotations and figures from the journal of the Salesian Press that simply astonish his audience. In concluding this remarkable paper, the speaker drew a happy parallel between the Medieval Crusades, recently commemorated with great pomp at Piacenza and Clermont, and the "Modern Crusade" for the Christian regeneration of society. His carefully prepared conclusions are approved by acclamation.

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Don Trione again occupied the tribune and announced that Don Rua, yielding to

the desire expressed by many, would deliver an address to the members of the Ladies' Committee and the other lady Congressists, at half-past one o'clock on the following day, in the neighbouring church of the Barnabite College of St. Aloysius. He also remarked, for the benefit of those whose attention had not been called to the fact, that in an adjoining hall there was a typographical exhibition representing the principal editions of some fifteen Salesian Printing Establishments.

He then read a new list of adherents to the Congress received that morning, amongst whom were: — His Eminence Cardinal Capececiattolo of Capua; Cardinal Malagola, Archbishop of Fermo; the Archbishops of Urbino, Siena, Perugia, and Pisa; the Bishops of Mantua, Piacenza, Padua, Assisi, Arezzo, Monopoli, Sernide, Sessa Aurunca, Fossano, Parma, Alexandria, Comacchio, Santander, Malaga, Utrera, and Moulins; Mgr. Mantegazza, of Milan; Mgr. Tarozzi, of Rome; Mgr. Pio Del Corona, O.P., Titular-Bishop of Darso; Prof. Augusto Conti, of Florence; the Promoting Committee for a Monument to Don Bosco at Castelnuovo d'Asti; Preposto Locatelli, of Milan; the Archdeacon of Bagnacavallo; the Regional Catholic Association of the Romagna; the Italian Catholic Young Men's Society; the Piana Federation of the Catholic Societies of Rome; the Central Committee of the Catholic Congress Movement; and a great number of Salesian Co-operators, Colleges, and Oratories from every part of the globe.

As the reading of this long and interesting list of illustrious adherents was concluded, the Most Rev. Dr. Riccardi, Archbishop of Turin, being invited by the general secretary

to close the Session, thus addressed the assembly:—

Discourse by His Grace the Archbishop of Turin.

“I am called upon to close this session. The fault is not mine, but of that dear and dreadful Salesian [Don Trione], who is, in himself, the best exemplification of the invading spirit of the Salesians. In accomplishing the task he has imposed upon me, I shall try to give expression to the transport of my joy for the splendid success which is already ensured to the Salesian Congress.

“It is, indeed, for me a motive of intense pleasure, nay, perhaps I rejoice in it more than anyone else! I rejoice in the first place as a Catholic Bishop, because this Congress marks an important advance in our Catholic Movement. This movement was in its opening stages only a few years ago, and now, we may say that it nears its zenith. And wherefore not rejoice, when we see this refulgent star — this Salesian Congress — pass into the cycle of the Catholic Movement?

“I turn my eyes to the venerable Patriarch of the Vatican.

who is the inspirer and guide of every Catholic movement. I paint to my fancy the joy he will feel in hearing of the success of this Congress, and at this thought my heart is profoundly moved, as your own hearts doubtless are (enthusiastic applause).

“But I rejoice also as Archbishop of Turin. I believe that when a Bishop is appointed to a Diocese, Our Lord instils something into his heart, in virtue of which he becomes intimately bound by links of affection to his charge. I have listened to the magnificent discourses delivered here by illustrious orators, I have heard the unstinted ap-



THE MOST REV. DR. RICCARDI
Archbishop of Turin.

plause; and while the cries of 'Viva Don Bosco! Viva Don Rua!' resounded through this hall, an internal voice kept repeating 'Viva Turin, viva Turin!'

"It was at Turin that Don Bosco commenced his marvellous work; hence what an honour redounds to Turin and to my Diocese from this august Congress which is a Salesian triumph!

"The very joy of the Salesians, is to me another fruitful source of rejoicing.

"I have known them for many, many years. I am only a short time at Turin, it is true, but I can bear personal testimony to the great, the immense good wrought by the Salesian Congregation in my Diocese; so that were it possible to make an Auxiliary-Bishop of a Congregation, I would make the Salesian Society Auxiliary-Bishop of Turin (renewed applause).

"Much has already been said about the Salesians: they have been called lovers of extension, invaders of everything; and I will add that they have a special leaning for invading our purses. In some this may not produce a very pleasing sensation; but I say they are right in doing so, and must continue it.

"At Turin we have two wonders: COTTOLONGO and DON BOSCO; both have their characteristic spirit, and they must maintain it.

"The constant rule of the 'Little House of Providence' is never to ask for anything; and it is perfectly right, for Divine Providence has accepted the contract to send daily the wherewithal to support its five thousand inmates. Don Bosco, on the contrary, was inspired to have recourse for aid to the charitable.

"Woe to the Work of Cottolengo if it adopted the system of Don Bosco! Woe to the Work of Don Bosco if it adopted the system of Cottolengo!

"For my own part, I shall never tire of repeating to the Salesians, 'Continue to ask, continually ask;'—and I feel confident that if this Congress will assist in efficaciously promulgating this principle, it will have produced the most excellent of fruits."

The words of his Grace were received with great applause and enthusiastic cries of "Evviva Turin," with which the Session terminated.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION.

A few minutes after three o'clock, the Congress was again assembled, with the usual imposing affluence of Congressists.

The Session being declared open, Don Marengo, D.D., discoursed on "The Education of Girls," showing with exquisite delicacy of expression the vital importance of a proper religious training for the weaker sex; and the sad consequences of any negligence in the fulfilment of this important social duty. In the course of his remarks, he made reference to what Don Bosco had done towards the education of girls by instituting the Sisters of Our Lady Help of Christians. These Religious have at present under their charge: 55 Primary Schools; 30 Convent Boarding Schools; 29 Infant Asylums; 26 Industrial Schools; 17 Orphanages; 14 Academies for Higher Education; 5 Hospitals; 2 Manufactories; and ELEVEN MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS amongst the heathen. In concluding, the speaker exhorted the Salesian Co-operators to entrust their girls to those institutes only that have for base of their instruction a thorough moral and religious education. He moved that the Congress promote Sunday schools for girls; favour the foundation of industrial institutes under the direction of Religious; and, in fine, generously aid the Institution of the Sisters of Our Lady Help of Christians in its work for poor girls. The motion was received with cheers, and unanimously adopted.

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On the motion of Don Trione a vote of thanks was passed amidst hearty cheering to the Central Organising Committee and the several Sub-committees, whose zeal, activity, and excellent organisation so largely contributed to the magnificent success attending the Congress. A vote of thanks was likewise passed to the Catholic Press, for the generosity with which it co-operated in announcing the Congress and interesting the public in it. Another list of adherents is read; and the assembly tributes a hearty greeting to Commander Paganuzzi, Professor Toniolo, and Don Albertario, whose presence is announced by the secretary.

—*—

Words by Monsignor Costamagna.

The tribune was next occupied by Mgr. Costamagna, the newly-appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Mendez and Gualaquiza, and

Titular-Bishop of Colonia. His brief but telling *résumé* of Italian emigration to South America, and Don Bosco's Missions there, is listened to with intense interest. The audience is horror-stricken at the simple narrative of the barbarously ferocious persecutions to which the poor Indians are frequently subjected by the European immigrants, too often propagators of the grossest immorality, who, with brutal menace, continually point the dagger against the Missionaries, their innocent neophytes, and the poor Sisters of Mary Help of Christians. Again his Lordship moves his audience to tears of tenderness by his picturesque description of the simple but touching manifestations of faith to be met with in the Argentine Republic and in Uruguay, notwithstanding the diabolical hostilities against which Catholics have to combat in those regions. He also referred to his new mission among the ferocious Jivaros; and concluded by commending himself to the prayers of all present, that the Lord might give him strength to fulfil his duty when, as he already foresaw, he would be called upon to *lay down his life for his flock*.

*

Professor Olivi, of Modena, warmly commended the spirit of charity that animates the Salesian Missionaries; and, as President of St. Raphael's League for the protection of Venetian emigrants, he ventured to suggest that the Salesian Fathers in South America should take under their patronage, those poor exiles obliged to seek their bread so far from home. Don Rua replied with words of promise and consolation, expressing his earnest desire to help those poor exiles in every possible manner.

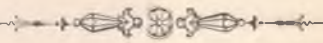
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The closing discourse is then delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. Toti, Bishop of Colle Val d'Elsa.

His Lordship deplores the moral disaggregation of our century, and the efforts made to dechristianise the labouring classes. His study of the Social Question is remarkable and profound: its dangers are enumerated and its solution pointed out with great force and clearness. The Salesian Institution, he says, is playing an important part towards the solution of this difficult problem. There was a time when all the world looked up to Europe for light and guidance; but now, Europe may look beyond her own shores and see on the other side

of the Atlantic a nation that is outstripping her in true progress and civilisation.—But there is yet an anchor of hope for Europe: there is one Great Man unshaken, there is a city that is always great. Rome still exists, and the Pope has not passed away. All eyes turn towards Rome, and all listen to the voice of the venerable Pontiff Leo XIII., the supreme guide of faith and minister of the divine regeneration of peoples. The solution of the social question belongs to the Church; nor is it the first time in her history that such triumphs have waited on her. Nay, we are witnessing one of her beautiful triumphs, in our own days, in the providential Mission of Don Bosco and his disciples.—The right rev. orator concluded his address by painting the self-sacrifice of the Salesians and the importance of their apostolate in such glowing colours that we must be excused from repeating them.

Prayer was then recited by Cardinal Galetti, after which the Session was adjourned.



EVENING SERVICE IN ST. DOMINIC'S.

On the second evening of the Congress an immense congregation assembled at St. Dominic's to assist at the sacred functions and hear the sermon of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Milan, who was announced to preach on the occasion. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the sacred fire enkindled in the breasts of his vast audience by the powerful eloquence of this learned Prince of Holy Church.

“The magnificence of these fêtes, he said, prompts the joy which transpires from every face around us. We are bent upon the restoration of that Christian liberty which invigorates the heart and the mind. Truth is the patrimony of the intellect, while goodness is that of the heart; and whatever tends to conduct these two faculties to the supreme Truth and Goodness, bestows true liberty—that liberty of the sons of God, to which the Divine Word made man has exalted us by His passion and death. To extend this liberty to all the peoples of the earth is a holy enterprise which has been, and continues to be, the object of the numerous holy institutions that have sprung up in the Catholic Church. Now, in our own days, Divine Providence, wishing in an especial manner to provide for the revival of this

holy liberty, has raised up the well-deserving Congregation of the immortal Don Bosco.

"All who have assisted at the sessions of the Congress have had an opportunity of realizing the grand, the immense work of these Apostles, who exert themselves in procuring for their fellow-beings, of every age and condition, the spirit of independence, and redemption from every sort of moral and intellectual slavery. In these days, we hear turbulent cries of Liberty on every side, but it is not true liberty; for what liberty can they enjoy who are the slaves of passion, and have their minds obscured by error and their hearts corrupted by evil passions? We are told that the essence of liberty is found in *emancipation*; but emancipation from God only doubles the chains of this world, for man may choose between good and evil, but must obey one or the other. True liberty cannot exist without a profound religious sentiment, that illumines the mind and elevates the spirit. Hence it follows that whoever really wishes to bestow the blessing of liberty upon men, families, and nations, must first of all turn his attention to the revival in society of a true spirit of religion.

"Don Bosco recognised the truth of this principle, and his sons recognise it. They surround infancy by tender care, so that it may follow the holy inspirations of virtue, and avoid the corruption of pestiferous habits. They own a special predilection for

youth; and that age, which is surrounded on every side by temptations and perils, they safeguard with the invigorating influence of faith and charity. They turn their attention to the artisan where he passes in toil the long hours of the day; and seeing that the workshops and factories are often infested



HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL ANDREA FERRARI

Archbishop of Milan.

by the enemy and made centres of corruption, they approach the poor son of labour, and revealing to him the heavenly rays of hope, they dry his falling tears and plant in his bosom the sentiment of that holy liberty which is, in this world, the greatest gift the Creator has bestowed on man. Great

and beneficent, therefore, is the action of him who dedicates himself to the moral liberation of our race: great and beneficent is the work of the sons of Don Bosco, whose unremitting exertions are particularly directed to the furtherance of this holy object. This is an enterprise worthy of the admiration and generous support of all who take an interest in the social and individual welfare of mankind

"Let us all unite this evening before the Blessed Sacrament in a hymn of praise to God: in a fervent prayer that the Association of the Salesian Co-operators, increasing day by day, may enable the sons of Don Bosco to extend their providential mission: in a promise to concur, each and all, in forwarding this most holy enterprise.

"In the meantime, we already enjoy a first fruit of the Salesian Congress, *viz.*: the affirmation of our Catholic rights, which have long been trampled under foot; and a consoling victory over that sentiment of human respect which sometimes abases Catholics, and inspires our adversaries with insolent audacity. Your extraordinary affluence here this evening is a demonstration of Faith and Christian independence that fills my heart with the most cherished hopes for the events of a near future."

Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was then given by his Eminence Cardinal Galeati. The Salesian children of the Institute at Parma rendered with their usual perfection: *Peccavimus*, for five voices, by Palestrina; *Tantum Ergo*, for three voices, by Mozart; and *Bone Jesu*, for four voices, also by Palestrina.

After Benediction, the vast *piazza* before the Basilica was crowded from end to end; and the departure of the Cardinals was the occasion of a striking popular demonstration, when the people, no longer able to restrain their joy, broke out into enthusiastic applause, and cries of "*Viva i Cardinali! Viva i Principi!*"

THIRD DAY OF THE CONGRESS.

The Function in St. Dominic's.

On the 25th of April, the third day of the Congress, Mass was pontifically celebrated in St. Dominic's by his Eminence Cardinal Galeati, Archbishop of Ravenna, at the

presence of an extraordinary concourse of the faithful. During the Mass the little choristers from Parma filled the majestic temple with the celestial harmony of their silvery tones in the execution of a choice selection of sacred music. The *O Felix Anima*, by Carissimi, was followed by the *Adoramus Te, Christe*, the *O Bone Jesu*, the *Ave Maria*, and the *Benedictus (Aeterna Christi Munera)* all by the immortal Palestrina. This excellent boys' choir merits indeed our heartiest applause, because, by its perfect musical training and the exquisite finish of its performance, it has clearly demonstrated—even in a city of high musical culture like Bologna—that our "Church Music," when properly rendered, possesses a charm for the soul and a majestic grandeur that we seek for in vain in other classes of composition.



FIFTH GENERAL SESSION.

Precisely at ten o'clock the fifth Session was opened, the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops entering the Aula amidst the lively notes of the Salesian Hymn and the clamorous clapping of hands. After prayer, the secretary announced amongst the new arrivals, the Bishops of Imola and of Radiopoli, and the representatives of Cardinal Cesesia and of the Cardinal-Bishop of Verona.



The Rev. Father Smrechar then advanced to the tribune and addressed the Congress in Slavonian, presenting to the assembly the greetings of his countrymen, and paying a high tribute of admiration to the work of Don Bosco.



The Marquis Crispolti, taking for his subject "The Catholic Popular Press," delivered a remarkable discourse, in the course of which he illustrated the great mission and beneficent influence of Catholic journalism. He had words of enthusiastic encomium for the great work accomplished by Don Bosco, also in this department of Christian effort, by the publication of the "Catholic Readings" (*Letture Cattoliche*) and the foundation of printing establishments and libraries. He warmly commended to the zeal of the Co-operators the diffusion of the Salesian publications, which, he said, are a treasure for every household. With particular

interest and benevolence he spoke of the SALESIAN BULLETIN, "which always reflects the living image of Don Bosco in his various institutions; and which every Co-operator should make it a duty to propagate." In concluding, he exhorted the Congress to give a vigorous impulse to the foundation of Circulating Libraries for the working classes and the young. His remarks are well received by the assembly, and his conclusions approved by acclamation.

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The assembly was next addressed by the Marquis de Villeneuve, one of the most zealous and active of our French Co-operators. In a brief but suggestive discourse, delivered in French, the noble Marquis said:—

*"Most Eminent Princes, My Lords,
Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"Excuse my inability to express in your musical language my sincere thanks to the promoters of this first Salesian Congress, for having received me with such marked benevolence, and assigned me a place of honour in this magnificent assembly. I bring you the fraternal greeting of the Salesian Co-operators of France (applause).

"In calling this Congress *international*, you have affirmed once more that true goodness has no boundary line, and that Christian charity belongs to every country.

"Alas! evil itself is also international. It may be called Freemasonry here, Revolution there, Anarchy or Nihilism elsewhere, but it is always the revolt of Satan against God and Holy Church.

"Every nation is at present suffering from the same evils; and our poor belaboured society is in great danger, if Providence do not intervene, of relapsing into barbarity.

"We see on the one hand the egotism of the wealthy: they have forgotten that it is their duty to give the superfluous to the destitute. On the other hand, we see the workman, whose condition has become miserable, nestling hatred and envy in his heart, and ready to embrace every false theory that lures him on with a promise of justice. Our poor society is, indeed, dangerously distempered, but now, as always, Providence prepares the opportune remedy: we see arising in the midst of us a new Religious Community.

"Immediately on the apparition of a new evil a new Work has been born. In our century God has raised up Don Bosco to

recall the wealthy to the duty of charity; to form Christian workmen in an epoch in which the workshop has become a hot-bed of impiety; to keep up the prestige of manual labour at a time when it is held in contempt; to snatch abandoned infancy from the perils that surround it, when parents no longer watch over their children; to raise up, in fine, such a multitude of religious creations in an epoch in which they were so deficient, if not altogether strangled by our vaunted civilisation.

"Allow me to repeat what some illustrious orators have already declared: Don Bosco was the chosen instrument of Providence, and his marvellous Work is *par excellence* the social and characteristic work of our century. If any doubt could be entertained on the subject, the remarkable success of this Congress would be sufficient to establish its truth. These three days are a real triumph for Don Bosco and for the Salesian Institution. All Catholic France heartily joins in this magnificent demonstration; she likewise desires to express her thankfulness for all the benefits she has received from Don Bosco.

"The revolutionaries aim at the destruction of nationality in order to unite all men for evil: our principle, on the contrary, is to love our country with all our heart, and extend the hand of fraternal friendship across our borders." (Loud and prolonged cheers).

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Professor Don Carmagnola then delivered an important discourse on "The Educational System of Don Bosco," elucidating with great force and beauty of expression the object Don Bosco aimed at in the education of youth, and the means adopted by him to obtain the desired end. He exhorted the Salesian Co-operators: 1, To consecrate themselves willingly and with true Christian zeal to the education of youth; 2, To seek, in the exercise of this noble apostolate, light and comfort in the maxims and example of Don Bosco; 3, To prepare children as early as possible for their First Communion; 4, To procure by opportune instruction and counsel that children acquire the habit of frequent Confession; 5, To aid, at least by good advice, those youths that have a special aptitude for study, and show a disposition for the ecclesiastical state, and to direct them to colleges where such dispositions may be cultivated.

Padre Alessi, professor in the University of Padua, next addressed the assembly. His presence in the tribune was the occasion of an enthusiastic ovation. The spontaneous eloquence and dialectic power of this eminent orator, charm and electrify his audience. His theme was directed to show the necessity of a course of "Higher Religious Education" in the present condition of society. In other days, he said, when there existed between Church and State, between school and family, the binding links of amity, perhaps such a course of instruction was not necessary. But now, that the Church and State, the school and family are divorced, and the Catechism is contemned by the secular teacher, it behooves us to study some other means of imparting the necessary religious instruction to our youth. For it generally happens that the child takes a bath of faith at home, and a bath of disbelief in the school-room. This deplorable seesaw soon begets scepticism, which, in its turn generates moral depravity and the ruin and overthrow of every social structure. To avoid this awful calamity, he exhorted the Congress to exert itself to the utmost of its power in securing for the rising generation a proper religious education.

✱

Don Trione briefly reported on the discussions and deliberations of the 1st Section affecting the following subjects, namely: (a) "Catechisms and Sunday Oratories;" (b) "Catholic Boys' Guilds;" (c) "Salesian Agricultural Colonies." The conclusions of the Section are unanimously accepted by the Congress. A new list of adherents follows, and the Session is closed by the

Discourse of Dr. Caputo, Bishop of Aversa.

"Nothing has been wanting to the success of this singular Congress which has brought us together in the name of the Lord. I call it *singular*, for such is the work that it is bent upon furthering, viz., the singular and providential Work of Don Bosco. Everything has contributed to add to its splendour and augment its importance: everything here concurs to excite our admiration and provoke our applause. We admire the magnificence of the Aula wherein we are assembled, and the artistic taste shown in adapting it; the phenominal activity of the organising and

executive Committees; the solemnity of the sacred functions; the eloquence of the orators; the deportment beyond all praise of this vast assembly; the exquisite delicacy and taste, in a word, with which every detail has been carried out. This Congress, which owes its origin and prosperous growth to the happy inspiration and active propaganda of one of the best friends of the Salesian Society, your most eminent Cardinal-Archbishop, becomes to day for the city of Bologna a glorious page in the annals of its civil and religious history.

"The presence of four Cardinals and a consoling number of venerable Prelates has added to our assembly not only greater lustre, but the most solemn attestation that the object for which it was convoked is a holy and essentially social one: for the Princes of Holy Church and chief Pastors of souls are the natural supporters of every movement directed to ameliorate the social condition of man.

"What remains, then, for me to say? Interpreting the sentiments of my most reverend colleagues, I hold that we have still a duty to accomplish towards the citizens of Bologna, by whom we have been surrounded with profound veneration and affectionate esteem; but especially towards those families who with exquisite courtesy, have claimed us for their guests and lavished upon us the most princely and cordial hospitality. Speaking not only for myself, but as a Bishop—though the last of my venerable Brothers—I venture to say that in the reception accorded us the Bolognese have shown themselves sincerely Catholic, and affirmed their characteristic freedom of all taint of human respect.

"Nor could we expect it to be otherwise when we come to consider that this dear Bologna has engraven upon her arms the magic word 'Liberty' placed under the shadow of the Cross. Now, the liberty of the Cross consists precisely in professing one's faith without fear or shame, and embracing every occasion that presents itself to manifest it by deeds. And while your action on the present occasion, hospitably receiving the Bishops who have come amongst you, may seem a delicate act of simple courtesy, it is, moreover, an unequivocal proof of the independence of your religious character. For all who have opened their houses and palaces to the Bishops, while giving to their Lordships a token of personal veneration, have rendered a solemn homage

to the Church which they represent; to the Catholic principles, of which they are the legitimate expounders; to the Catholic movement, whereof they are the life and the soul.

"For all this, let thanks and praise be given to God and the Madonna of St. Luke, and honour redound to Bologna's independent citizens. Allow me, moreover, after thanking your incomparable Archbishop—whose intelligent countenance and angelic sweetness draw all hearts to him—after thanking him for the spiritual consolation we have all enjoyed through the honour of his invitation to the Congress,—allow me, I repeat, to express the heartfelt thanks of one and all to our kind hosts and their gentle families for the affectionate attentions they lavished upon us.

"This sentiment of our heart will be participated in by our respective flocks whose heart, when they shall hear from us all you have done for their Pastors, will also palpitate with joy and gratitude for you. In speaking to them of the Congress, we shall propose for their imitation your beautiful example of Christian civility; and more than the fact of your noble reception in itself, we shall point out to them its unmistakable religious and social significance. We shall tell them that 'Bologna the learned,' whose historic renown consists in having always taught justice and truth, is still in our own days a source of truly Christian culture.

"In fine, dear citizens of Bologna, our heart is full of sweet impressions, which as cherished souvenirs we will indelibly preserve in our memory. But more cherished than your churches, your precious monuments, your historic towers, shall be the memory of your generous hearts, your faith and Christian civility.

"We also shall leave in the midst of you a desire of our heart, and you will keep it as our memory: it is the wish that your zeal and indefatigable labour for the success of the Congress be soon crowned by the foundation in this city of a Salesian Institute for the consolation of your Father and Pastor, for the education of your artisans, your sons and their sons through all generations."

Prayer being recited, the Session was brought to a close.

LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the Session being declared open, Don Trione announced the arrival of the Marquis de Canossa, brother of the Cardinal-Bishop of Verona; and read a new list of adherents to the Congress, amongst whom were: the Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris; the Bishop of Barcelona; Bishop Cagliero, Vicar-Apostolic of Patagonia; the Co-operators of Buenos Ayres and several other cities; and the students of the Grand Seminary of Milan, who declared that they all desired to become Salesian Co-operators. He then reported on the deliberations of the 4th Section about "The Organisation of the Salesian Co-operators," all the resolutions being unanimously approved by the assembly. Before quitting the tribune he moved a second vote of thanks to the Press for its cordial co-operation in the work of the Congress. The motion was well received, and passed *nem. con.*

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The general secretary, Don Carpanelli, in a few well-chosen words, then announced to the assembly that a Latin letter, reporting on all that had been accomplished in the Congress, had been addressed to the Holy Father, and signed by the four Cardinals, four Archbishops, and twenty-one Bishops, who participated in the work of the august assembly.

Don Rua's Acknowledgments.

The work proper of the Congress as a deliberative body was now terminated, so the effective President, Don Rua, rose to express his thanks to the assembly. His simple, affectionate words, void of ornament and void of rhetoric, went straight to the hearts of his audience.

After referring to the successful issue of the Congress, which, he said, was *the Lord's doing, and admirable in our eyes*,—he turned a word of special thanksgiving to all those who had, in any way, participated in the Congress. He expressed his gratitude to LEO XIII., for the magnificent Brief it had pleased His Holiness to send to the Congress. He thanked the four Cardinals, the four Archbishops, the twenty-five Bishops, the numerous representatives of Prelates, the Co-operators—priests and laymen—the lady Co-operators, who in such vast numbers had assembled in Bologna in those days.

He likewise thanked the Organising Committee and Sub-committees of the Congress, and their most reverend President, Mgr. Zoccoli. Cordial words of thanks were also extended to the whole Bolognese population, and particularly to the clergy and religious communities, for the kind reception given to the Salesians and their Co-operators. He added his especial acknowledgments to the Sons of St. Dominic and the Sisters of St. Clare for the use of their churches. In fine, he thanked the civil Authorities who had contributed their part to the happy issue of the Congress. He assured his audience that the Salesian Community shall fervently pray that Almighty God may bountifully reward all those who extended their hospitality to the Salesians, or contributed in any way whatsoever to the success of the important work they had just accomplished. In concluding his discourse, he said that in the annals of the Salesian Congregation the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of April, 1895, shall be written in letters of gold; and from the centre of these pages will resplend with particular lustre the name of his Eminence Cardinal Svampa.

The words of our venerable Superior-General were received with enthusiastic applause.

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The Marquis Sassoli-Tomba, one of the vice-presidents, next arose and delivered the following words:—

“In the name of the Salesian Co-operators of Bologna, in the name of our Catholic citizens, and of the Organising Committees, I rise to tender our sincere thanks to their Eminences the Cardinals, and the Most Rev. Archbishops and Bishops, who have been pleased to take part in the Congress, whereof they have been the most splendid ornament.

“I wish also to express our thanks to the illustrious successor of Don Bosco, who has directed our labours with such laudable tact and intelligence; also to his worthy sons, the Salesians, and to all the Co-operators who have taken part in this Congress.

“I shall not trespass any further on your valuable time; but in concluding I wish to leave you a souvenir. Persevere in the glorious movement you have undertaken for the defence of society. Bacon has said that ‘Religion is an aroma that preserves Science from corruption.’ Well, let religion be the aroma of our works of social regeneration,

by communicating to them something of its immortality.

“And this thought with which we take leave of one another, will bring us together again in a Second International Salesian Congress, with the same zeal, ardour, and enthusiasm wherewith we inaugurated this first one.”

The Adieu of His Eminence Cardinal Svampa.

When the applause, called forth by the words of the distinguished Commander Sassoli-Tomba, had subsided, his Eminence Cardinal Svampa delivered one of those marvellous discourses, in which we scarcely know what to admire most: the oratorical power, the order and beauty of the conceptions, or the soul-stirring pathos that animates his words.

His Eminence said that at the beginning of the Congress the joy that he felt in his heart was tempered by a vague feeling of apprehension, because, notwithstanding the bright and reassuring promise, he feared that all might not fully correspond to their desires. “But the apprehensions soon vanished; and we have all been enabled to witness that the Congress has turned out even better than our fondest hopes had imagined.”

“And now,” continued the speaker with much pathos, “my joy is dampened by a feeling of sadness, for this is our last Session; for we must now take leave of this august assembly, the members of which have become so dear to us; for we shall no longer hear those discourses, so practical and interesting that have filled our heart with such bright hopes.

“Oh, why are not those discourses transmitted to posterity in imperishable characters! But they are at least engraved in the heart of us all; and it is pleasing to think that an accurate and detailed report of all that has been said in the Congress will be published in due time.

“I try in vain to hide my sorrow at the thought of separating from the dear persons who in these days have honoured us by their presence, thus paying a notable tribute to the labours of the promoters of the Congress;—those persons who insist upon thanking us for the hospitality accorded them, while it is with us the obligation lies of thanking them for having accepted our

invitation; those persons, in fine, who, out of their own goodness of heart, have here found everything good. But our separation is only material, and I am comforted by the thought that we shall have other occasions of meeting one another.

"I am also sorry to have to say farewell to my beloved Salesians, and especially to Don Rua, the soul of this Congress. But it is only for a little while, for the promise is given, and the word of Don Rua has never failed—(tremendous applause)—it is like signing a bill of exchange on a memorable date. So we shall have the Salesians, and not as guests, but members of our family: not on a visit, but permanently (applause).

"It is not my intention to express in detail my acknowledgments to the numerous persons to whom I feel indebted for their kindness in helping forward the work of preparation for the Congress. The orators who have preceded me have been profuse in their thanksgiving and with them I beg to unite in thanking all our guests and the several speakers at the Congress, the Ladies' Committee, the Central Committee, the civil Authorities, and, on behalf of the whole assembly, the illustrious Marquis Sassoli-Tomba.

"In these three days of holy peace, and peaceful discussion, we have all received useful and practical lessons. We have admired the marvellous fecundity of religious effort; have discussed the best practical means of assisting our neighbour, wherein consists the immediate object of charity.

"Each and all on quitting this Congress, will return to their homes inflamed with new ardour for the holy cause of God. Let us work with united forces, let our efforts be strengthened by co-operation. Let the maintenance of perfect union be our common aspiration. United in faith, in heart, and in charity, let us never allow into our ranks the baneful vice of discord which destroys every power-for good. Let us know how to regulate our actions according to the dictates of charity, and promptly smother within our breast every motion of pride, ambition, and vanity.

"May the Lord strengthen and bless our holy resolutions. The Virgin of St. Luke, who has assisted and guided us in our Congress, attends us to-morrow at her Sanctuary of the Guardia to give us still another blessing. Let us bring to her the sweet fragrance of our devotion, and she will

bless our affairs now and always, and obtain for us from God, that, as we have been, in these days, united in peace and charity in this church, so we may one day be united in the home of eternal bliss, in the enjoyment of that celestial hospitality Don Rua has so fervently wished us, and which is the prize of him who perseveres to the end."

As the Cardinal terminated his magnificent allocation, the assembly burst into a prolonged and most enthusiastic series of applause.

The usual prayers were recited, and thus was terminated the closing Session of the Congress. The Cardinals and Bishops departed from the Aula amidst an indescribable scene of enthusiastic animation. Interminable salvos of applause were repeated again and again, while cries of "*Viva Don Bosco! Viva Maria! Viva Don Rua! Viva Bologna!*" resounded in the vast hall.



THE CLOSING FUNCTION IN ST. DOMINIC'S.

At five o'clock on the evening of the 25th, the Congressists and an immense multitude of the faithful were united, for the last time, in the vast Basilica of St. Dominic, to sing the *Te Deum* in solemn thanksgiving for the divine assistance so abundantly bestowed on the counsels of the Congress.

All Bologna crowded to St. Dominic's to witness the closing Solemnity; and although some fourteen thousand found admittance to the church, at least as many more remained in the piazza before the main entrance, notwithstanding a thick, drizzling rain that continued to fall during the evening.

The Most Blessed Sacrament was exposed, and before It, as on the preceding evenings, the whole congregation joined in reciting the Holy Rosary—that sublime prayer by which the holy Patriarch St. Dominic bound together in heart and soul the men of his day, and to those, the Catholics of all successive generations.

Meanwhile a procession was formed in the vestry, and began to defile slowly through the multitude in the church *en route* for the High Altar. First came the seminarists of Bologna, followed by the Dominican Fathers, the parish priests of the city, the venerable Chapters of S. Petronio and of the Cathedral,

the Superior-General of the Salesians, twenty-six Bishops and Archbishops, and three Cardinals,—all the prelates being dressed in full pontificals. Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, officiated. When the august *cortège* had taken up its place before the High Altar, which glowed in the dazzling effulgence of thousands of lighted tapers, Cardinal Ferrari solemnly intoned the *Te Deum*. A unique popular choir of upwards of ten thousand voices, took up the solemn, triumphant notes of the Eucharistic Hymn, and in "cadenced thunder" sounded the praises of the God of Charity, for having inspired, animated, and blest the Work of Don Bosco, his sons, and Co-operators. Such a sublime manifestation of Faith, and love, and soul-stirring fervour, awes and enraptures the spirit. And when the immense kneeling multitude, in the church and the piazza, bent its front before the Sacred Host, in the solemn hush that intense Faith sometimes inspires, all hearts joined in one fervent wish: that the blessing of God copiously descending upon the peoples of the earth and the charitable associations, may restore to their full splendour and vigour the Faith and Charity which the Apostle of the thirteenth century planted in the heart of successive generations through his own charitable efforts and the zealous activity of his disciples, thus precluding the marvels of charity with which the Apostle of our century has covered the earth.

The Cardinals and Bishops, on quitting the Basilica, were made the objects of a most enthusiastic popular demonstration.



CONCERT IN HONOUR OF THE CONGRESSISTS.

On Thursday, the closing day of the Congress, an Accademia or Concert was held in its honour in the magnificent Aula that had served for the general sessions. The Aula was beautifully decorated with banners and natural flowers, and splendidly illuminated by electricity and large artistic *lampidari*. At half-past eight o'clock every available place in the vast hall is occupied by a select public, the Cardinals Ferrari, Galeati, and Svampa, and some twenty Bishops occupying one of the side-galleries.

The dainty programme distributed to the company is full of promise, and excites the greatest anticipations of pleasure in all.

The *ensemble* presents a charming variety, while each item of which it is composed is a masterpiece of art in itself:

FIRST PART.

- 1.—"Greeting."—*Composition in prose*, by the Very Rev. Canon Professor Masotti.
- 2.—"Sacred Hymn."—*Chorus* in four parts (Anonymous of XV. Century).
- 3.—"Don Bosco's Epopee."—*Ode*, by the Very Rev. Dr. Luigi Lepori.
- 4.—Haydn.—"*Quartetto in Sol Minor*," for two Violins, *Viola*, and *Violoncello* (*Allegro—Largo assai—Minuetto—Allegro*).
- 5.—"Venite Filii, Audite Me."—*Elegy* in Latin, by the Very Rev. Padre Rosati, Provincial of the Barnabite Fathers; with Italian rendering by the Very Rev. Canon Masotti.
- 6.—"Sacred Hymn."—*Chorus* in four parts (Anonymous of the XVI. Century).

SECOND PART.

- 1.—"Adoramus Te, Christe."—*Chorus* in four parts, by Maestro Perti (Bolognese School of the XVIII. Century).
- 2.—"Bologna and the Congress."—*Blank Verse*, by the Marquis Filippo Crispolti.
- 3.—Mendelssohn.—"*Canzonetta*" (From the *Quartetto*, Op. 12).
Raff.—"*Declaration of Love*" (From the *Quartetto*, Op. 27).
Greig.—"*Salterello*" (From the *Quartetto*, Op. 27).
- 4.—"Super Flumina Babylonis" (Paraphrase).—*Chorus* in four parts, by Gounod.

The angelic harmony of the Sacred Hymn, the singular charm and delicate finish of the Bolognese *Quartetto*, and the touching and dulcet vibrations of the stringed instruments follow one another in quick succession, or mingle in melodious combinations that ravish the soul by their enchanting sweetness.

The vocal music was rendered with exquisite grace and finish by the Salesian choir from Parma, and some Bolognese artists, directed by Maestro Alfonso Milani and Count Pio Ranuzzi. The *Quartetto* had able interpreters in Professor Federico Sarti (first violin), Adolfo Massaretti (second violin), Angelo Consolini (*viola*), and Francesco Serato (*violoncello*).

Nor was the literary part by any means inferior to the musical portion of the programme. Well-merited applause was tributed to Canon Masotti for his highly polished

address, in which noble sentiment and great originality were happily blended in a terseness and purity of style quite refreshing; Professor Lepori has also received his laurels—and merited them, too—for his classic Ode; Virgil himself would not have denied them—the laurels, of course,—to Padre Rosati, for his elegant Latin Elegy; and as for Marquis Crispolti's poem, which, for modesty's sake, he called a ballad,—it was an *accademia* in itself, and well worth bringing together a select assembly of some three thousand persons to hear it alone.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE SANCTUARY OF THE GUARDIA.

The Pilgrimage to Our Lady's Sanctuary, fixed by his Eminence Cardinal Svampa for Friday, the 26th of April, turned out to be a splendid incoronation of the Salesian Congress.

This famous Sanctuary stands upon the Monte della Guardia overlooking Bologna, at a distance of about two miles from the city gates. A portico, supported by a double colonnade, and formed of more than six hundred arches, extends from the city to the

Sanctuary. Notwithstanding the considerable distance and the steep ascent, upwards of fifty thousand persons took part in the monster procession that wound its way to the "Sacred Mount."

The procession started from the Meloncello a little after 8 o'clock, and was headed by His Eminence Cardinal Svampa, accompanied by the Archbishop of Modena, and the Bishops of Sebaste, Cesena, Todi, Montepulciano, Forlì, Ancona, Aversa, Amida, Bobbio, Fabriano, Guastalla, Colle Val d'Elsa, Osimo and Cingoli, the Canton Ticino, Montefeltro, Macerata, and Colonia. His Eminence Cardinal Galeati, whose advanced age rendered it impossible for him to make the ascent on foot, resolved nevertheless to participate in the Pilgrimage,

and was, accordingly, conveyed to the Mount in a very primitive sort of carriage drawn by oxen.

During the ascent, Cardinal Svampa recited the Rosary, and the Bishops, priests and immense multitude replied in cadenced accents that filled the air with music, as it did the heart with joy and consolation.

When the Sanctuary was gained (to which the Congressists alone were admitted) his Eminence celebrated Mass, in the presence of Cardinal Galeati and all the Bishops already alluded to. Though the morning was far advanced, it was edifying in the highest degree to see the great number of communicants that approached the altar for the general Communion, which was distributed *infra Missam*.

After Mass, his Eminence intoned the solemn Hymn of Praise, in thanksgiving

for the consoling issue of the Salesian Congress. This was followed by a *Tantum Ergo*, sung by the boys from Parma, and then the solemn function was crowned by Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. Subsequently a precious reliquary—the gift of the Holy Father—containing relics of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Joachim and St.



ST. LUKE'S SANCTUARY
On the Hill of the Guardia.

Anne, was exposed, for the first time, to the veneration of the faithful.

The morning functions being now terminated, the Congressists were begged to leave the church, in order to make room for other multitudes of the faithful, who had joined in the Pilgrimage, and were naturally anxious to pay their devotions to their beloved Patroness, the "Madonna of St. Luke." All during the day, the Sanctuary was crowded by successive congregations, for most of the pilgrims remained in the immediate vicinity of the church, awaiting the procession that was to take place in the evening.

About 4 p.m. the Prelates and all the other pilgrims were again united in or around the Sanctuary. The Rosary was recited by

the vast multitude; and then, the sacred Image of the Blessed Virgin was taken from the High Altar, and carried in solemn procession to a neighbouring hill at a considerable distance. Besides the multitude of laymen and women, the procession was formed by a great number of Confraternities, the representatives of several religious Orders, a numerous contingent of priests and seminarists, the Superior-General of the Salesians, the Bishops, and the officiating Prelate, Cardinal Svampa. On returning to the square before the Sanctuary, the long procession halted, and after reciting some



THE MADONNA OF ST. LUKE.

prayers, his Eminence took the Sacred Image in his hands, and with it blessed the people.

The last rays of the setting sun fell upon the venerated Image, bathing it in a flood of golden light, which, glittering on the precious stones of the aureola, produced a "glory" of dazzling splendour. Thus the soft glow of evening, not less than the picturesque beauty of the surroundings, concurred to enhance the effect of this soul-stirring spectacle of Faith, whereof the poetic and sublime grandeur shall remain one of the imperishable souvenirs of the Salesian Congress.

FEAST OF OUR LADY HELP OF CHRISTIANS

AT BATTERSEA.

On Sunday, May 26, the Salesians of Battersea kept, with due solemnity, the Feast of our glorious Patroness Mary Help of Christians.—Both the High Altar and the Lady Altar were beautifully decorated, a noticeable feature being some exquisite white lilies—the gift of the Dames de la Retraite, Balham.

In the morning the touching ceremony of the Religious Profession of four Salesian novices took place.—We heartily rejoice with them in their happiness, and offer them our sincere congratulations. At 11 o'clock, High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Fr. Barni; Haydn's *First Mass* and Monsignor Cagliari's "*Tota pulchra es Maria*" being very effectively rendered by the choir and orchestra.

In the evening the Rev. Fr. Stanfield, of Child's Hill, preached a beautiful sermon from the text: "Let us make man to our own image and likeness." After the sermon there was a procession in honour of the Most Holy Sacrament, and solemn Benediction. Thus closed this beautiful Feast, so dear to the hearts of all Christians, and especially so to the sons of Don Bosco—the favoured children of Mary Help of Christians.

FAVOURS AND GRACES

OBTAINED BY INVOKING

MARY HELP OF CHRISTIANS.

(Owing to the great number of communications we are continually receiving for insertion in this column we are obliged to limit ourselves to the publication of a few extracts (as the expression, more or less, of the others) and the names of all those who desire to make public thanksgiving to their Celestial Benefactress. All manuscripts, however, are carefully deposited in the archives of the Sanctuary; and, perhaps, we shall one day be able to publish them in a separate volume in honour of our Heavenly Queen.—Ed.)

A Sudden Recovery.—I beg to make the following declaration in honour of Our Lady Help of Christians:—Luigi Cambieri, one of my parishioners, was dying of a pulmonary disease and had already received the last rites of Our holy Religion, when

he had the happy inspiration to invoke the aid of Mary Help of Christians. Suddenly he felt himself sensibly better, and soon returned to perfect health to the immense joy and consolation of his young family.

—REV. PIETRO MARABELLI, *Battuda*.

* *

A lawsuit Avoided.—For some time past we were threatened by a lawsuit the first consequence of which was the ruin of our domestic peace. In vain every means was tried to come to a friendly understanding. At last we turned with confidence to Mary Help of Christians, and beyond all expectation an amicable composition was arrived at. Full of gratitude, we offer our most lively thanks to our Heavenly Patroness, begging her to continue her benignity towards us, and obtain for us other favours which we have at heart.

—THE MISSES PRIMATESTA, *Omegna*.

* *

A Signal Favour.—A sister of mine was suffering for upwards of a year from continual attacks of acute fever, and nothing the medical art suggested brought her any relief. Acting on the suggestion that she should have recourse to Mary Help of Christians, she obtained a blessed medal of Our Lady, and began a novena in her honour, in which many pious persons joined. Oh, the bounty of Mary!—before the novena was ended, the grace was obtained. My sister declares that she is perfectly cured! Full of the liveliest gratitude she sends a small thankoffering in fulfilment of a promise she made.

—SR. CAROLINE, *Alassio*.

The following have also sent us relations of special favours they have received, and desire to render public thanksgiving to their Celestial Benefactress, Mary Help of Christians:—

The Rev. Quinto Cantono, V.F., Chiavazza; Sarah Mengoli, Bologna-Bentivoglio; Rose Terrenghi, Olginate; Guglielmina Egloff, Lugano; Mr. & Mrs. Charles Dutto, Cuneo; Mary M., Corteno; S. G. P., Finalmarina; N. N., Treviglio; Ferdinand Delfino, Turin; John De Lauro, S. Benigno Canavese; Louis Bosio, Turin; Clare Zurletti, Villafranca (Piedmont); Hyacinth Borelli-Marchino, Turin; Virginia & Joseph Privileggi, Parenzo; Mr. & Mrs. Carissimo Martini, Orta; Louisa Marchisio-Rattone, Turin; Joanna Manassero, Turin; Angela Cibien, Belluno; Thomas Casalmiglia,

Vasia; The Rev. Sebastian Gastaldi, Salesian Missionary; The Sisters T. and C. Griglio, Turin; Ferdinand Pieri Nerli; B. R., Dorno; The Rev. Hector Zin, Lonigo (Vicenza); The Rev. James Paladino, Campoligure; Giovannina Franchini, Fontanetto; Mary Gentile, Catania; Magdalene Bessone, Borgo S. Dalmazzo (Cuneo); Joseph Rendu, Isola Stromboli; Louis Ferrari, Fontanetto; Joh Marcheselli, Persiceto; Germano Martignoni, Porta Valtravaglio; L. S., a Salesian Co-operator of Palermo; D. V. V.; Margaret Cavalli, Mimesio; Frances Travaini, Fontanetto; Magdalene Mamino, Frabosa Sottana; N. N., Villarazzo; The Very Rev. Stephen Rumi, Rector of the Archiepiscopal Seminary, Genoa; C. P. A., Capo di Ponte; John Rustichelli, Asti; N. N., Theresa, Salomone, Benevagienna; Rosa Cagnardi, Fontanetto; Joanna Ghiano, Turin; Charles Delzopp, Soazza—Canton Grisons (Switzerland); Marietta Sampò, Benevagienna; Marianna Rigo, Turin; Mary Loggia, Porta; R. G. S., Genoa; C. L. N., A Salesian Co-operator, Turin; Louisa Eula, Roccaforte di Mondovì; Enrica Moscheni-Locatelli, Mapello di Volpera (Bergamo); John Zennaro & Vicentina Zennaro Ghezo, Pellestrina.

NOTES TO THE READER.

When applying for a copy of this periodical, please state whether you already receive our "Bulletin" (Italian, French, or Spanish) and if you desire to have it suspended henceforth, or not.

Communications and offerings may be addressed to our Superior-General:

The Very Rev. MICHAEL RUA,
Oratorio Salesiano,—Turin, Italy.

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The Salesian Bulletin

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RELIGIOUS PRACTICES OF THE SALESIAN CO-OPERATORS.

- 1.—There is no special exterior practice prescribed for the Salesian Co-operators. In order, however, that their life may, in some points, approach to that of the Professed Religious, we recommend to them the following: that is to say, modesty in their apparel; frugality in their outlay; 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 obtain a Plenary Indulgence.
- 3.—All the Associates should say daily a *Pater* and *Ave* in honour of St. Francis of Sales and 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 Sacraments of Penance and of the Holy Eucharist, the Associates being able, every time they do so, 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 (*in articulo mortis*), which is exclusively personal, and can be gained only when the soul is about quitting the body and entering on eternity.