

Salesian Bulletin

No. 21 - SEPTEMBER - 1907

Vol. V.

*Beatus qui intelligit super egenum et pauperem:
in die mala liberabit eum Dominus. [Ps. XL.]*

Leo XIII.

DA MIHI

ANIMAS CAETERA TOLLE

CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

FOUNDED IN FAVOUR OF

THE ORATORY OF THE SACRED HEART

AT THE CASTRO PRETORIO IN ROME

TO WHICH IS ATTACHED THE CELEBRATION OF

SIX MASSES DAILY IN PERPETUITY

offered for the intentions of those who make a single contribution

OF ONE SHILLING



ADVANTAGES.

1. During the erection of the magnificent Temple, recently consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at the Castro Pretorio in Rome, it was established that, as soon as the grand edifice were finished, the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin and other



prayers should be daily recited therein, and Holy Mass offered on Fridays for all Contributors to the Building Fund of this International Monument of devotion to the Sacred Heart. In order to augment these spiritual advantages and admit to their enjoyment a greater number of the faithful, the Charitable Association of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has been established in the above-named church; whereby all the members participate in the fruit of six Masses daily, in perpetuity, offered for the intentions of those who are inscribed in the books of the Association and have given an alms of One Shilling once for ever towards the Oratory of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

2. Two of these daily Masses will be celebrated at the Altar of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, two at that of Mary Help of Christians, and two at St. Joseph's. We may remark that Don Bosco's venerable name is associated with the two last-mentioned Altars, for on them he offered the Holy Sacrifice during his last stay in Rome.

3. Besides the six daily Masses all MEMBERS, both living and dead, participate in the fruits attached to:

(a) The recital of the Rosary and the imparting of Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which takes place every day in this church;



The Salesian Bulletin

Organ of the Association of Salesian Co-operators

"Oratorio Salesiano" Turin, Italy.

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After the Vacation.

The attention of Readers is again especially called to the pages in this issue dealing with the Schools. The full-page notice concerning that at Battersea, London, is inserted for the guidance of those, who, as the experience of former years has taught us, desire a suitable boarding school within the Metropolis. As extended class-room accommodation has been added, the school course will be carried on with greater facilities.

For others who may prefer the provinces, a Salesian School, conducted on similar lines to the above, is already opened at Farnboro', Hampshire; while by its position and surroundings, the preparatory School for younger children at Chertsey on Thames, at a convenient distance from London, recommends itself.

Information regarding any of the above may be had from:

THE SALESIAN SCHOOL,

BATTERSEA, S. W.

A Lesson from Don Bosco.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the Holy Father's sacerdotal ordination is close upon us—an occasion full of solemn memories for the Sovereign Pontiff himself, and therefore for all faithful Catholics, who share with him his days of gladness, as they sympathise with the many sorrows his brief pontificate has witnessed. It would be entirely out of harmony with the teaching of Our Holy Founder, and contrary to the spirit which is to animate the Co-operators, were they to be behindhand in this universal commemoration.

The founder of the Salesian Society and of their Co-operators held no office more sacred, more worthy of respect and veneration, than that of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and Don Bosco lived, it must be remembered, in the days when the Sovereign Pontiffs were driven into exile and plotted against in every direction. Speaking to his boys at their Sunday instruction he said: "Let us revere the Sovereign Pontiffs, and let no distinction of time or place change our respectful love for them; when they give us a counsel or manifest a desire, it should be nothing short of a command for us." To his sons he said again: "Hold those to be the enemies of Religion who, either by word or writing, attack the authority of the Pope, or seek to lessen the submission to his teaching or command."

Writing on the occasion of Don

Bosco's anniversary, Mgr. Manacorda said: "The Founder of the Pious Society of St. Francis de Sales was in word and work, in every sentiment a model of humility; but at the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, that humility seemed to be invested with a new ardour, and those around could not help being impressed by his perfect obedience and continual accord with the Sovereign Pontiff's words."

Throughout his life there are continual witnesses of his devotion to the Vicar of Jesus Christ. His *Ecclesiastical History* and the *Lives of the Sovereign Pontiffs* witness to it.

In his idea the Lives of the Popes formed an essential part of ecclesiastical history. "In the History of a reign," he said "in a nation's or an empire's record, whose figure stands out in the foreground and dominates the whole, but that of the king? And is not the Pope the chief, the Supreme Pastor and Prince? Does it not follow then that to him is due entire submission, respect and honour as to the centre of unity, without which the Church would no longer be the Church? It would be a fatal mistake therefore to attempt a record of Church history and to describe long periods of it, without reference to its head and chief."

In 1857, exactly fifty years ago, he published in his series of Catholic Readings the *Life of St. Peter*, in which he says: "The Authority of St. Peter,

according to Our Saviour's words, should be visibly maintained throughout the church until the consummation of the world; and as St. Peter was human, having the ordinary span of human life, this authority had to be transmitted to his successors, *the Supreme Pontiffs*, they being consequently invested with the same authority which he received

Among others was this declaration from our Venerable Founder: "My tribute will be to declare, as I do before all the world, that I make my own the sentiments of esteem, respect, veneration and unfailing love which St. Francis de Sales bore towards the Sovereign Pontiff; and I would repeat the glorious titles which he had enumerated from



Festive Oratory of St. Joachim, Milan, Italy.

from Jesus Christ. And as a son listens with pleasure and pride to the triumphs of his fathers, so we, as the spiritual children of St. Peter and of his successors, should show a similar interest and pride in the glories of the Supreme Pontiffs who have ruled the church of Christ for eighteen centuries."

In 1887, on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Leo XIII, it was proposed to bring out a special issue entitled *Exultemus*, containing a selection of autographs in honour of the Pope.

the writings of the Fathers and the Councils, forming a crown of precious jewels to adorn the Pontiff's head; some of which are: Abel in his favour with God, Abraham in his office of patriarch, Melchisedech in his sacred orders, Aaron by his priestly dignity, Moses in his authority, Samuel by his office of judge and arbitrator, Peter by his power, and some forty others equally honourable and appropriate.

It is my desire that the followers of the Congregation of St. Francis of

Sales should never swerve from the principles of our Patron, which guided his conduct towards the Holy See: that they should accept readily, respectfully and with simplicity of mind and heart not only the decisions of the Pope concerning dogma and discipline, but that in controverted and open questions they should accept his opinion as a private Doctor of the Church, rather than that of any theologian in the world.

I hold, too, that this should not only be a rule for the Salesians and their Co-operators, but for all the faithful and especially for the clergy; for besides the duty of a son towards a Father, besides the duty which all christians have of veneration for the Vicar of Christ, the Holy Father has a special claim upon our fidelity and deference, as being chosen from among the most enlightened and prudent, and the most conspicuous for virtue, and because in directing the Church he is guided by the light of the Holy Ghost."

Little more need be said to show that Don Bosco's whole life and work bore the impress of his loyalty, and constant devotion to the Successor of St. Peter; and as it had characterised him during life, so at his death it again manifested itself. In the evening of December 23rd, 1887, just before he received the Holy Viaticum, he was visited by His Eminence Cardinal Alimonda, and on receiving the Cardinal's salutation Don Bosco raised his biretta and said: *Your Eminence I beg you to pray for me that I may save my soul;* and then he added, *I recommend to you my Congregation.*

The Cardinal encouraged him, speak-

ing of submission to the Holy Will of God and reminding him of all the labour he had undergone for His greater glory. Don Bosco with tears in his eyes, answered: *I have done what I could; may the Holy Will of God be accomplished in me.*

Few, observed the Cardinal, are able to say that when they come to the end of their life.

Interrupting him Don Bosco exclaimed: *I have lived in troublous times... but the authority of the Holy See... I have just commissioned Mgr. Cagliero to tell the Holy Father that the Salesians are to be a bulwark to the authority of the Pope, wherever their labours may call them.*

Were Don Bosco living now, this commemoration of the Holy Father's jubilee would find him among the first in the pious enthusiasm displayed by the faithful in every part of the catholic world; and his Successor, Our Superior General, will worthily represent him at the coming celebrations; it remains for the members of the Association to do their part. They can be second to none in rejoicing at this event, and in praying that the church may yet for many years benefit by his wise ruling.

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The celebrations for the sacerdotal jubilee of His Holiness are by his own authorisation slightly postponed till the 16th of November, when the jubilee for his episcopal consecration occurs. The two events will thus be connected, and the committee appointed will issue their arrangements accordingly.

The Congress of the Festive Oratories

The closing — The committee meeting.

The subject set aside for discussion on the third and last day of the Congress was the foundation and extension of the higher schools of religious instruction which the Holy Father has so often recommended. Many bishops and other dignitaries were present, while the chair was taken by the Bishop of Casena whose efforts in this direction had made his connection with the subject well known. Fr. Munerati, S. C., gave the lecture, which dealt with the work of the advanced schools of religion, and illustrated it by the methods actually in vogue at the Salesian School in Parma. The chairman then opened the discussion which was one of the most interesting and instructive of the Congress, as it dealt with practically new ground, and the subject had to be treated in various ways until the most successful had been discovered.

Several Bishops spoke on the need of incentives to draw the students to the classes, and the distribution of literary works in connection with the subject, besides extending the means already adopted to make the work known among the parents and older students. Milan's representative gave several practical points from methods already pursued in that city. The president then related some of his own experience in various cities and the Congress obtained much valuable information and insight into ways and means for co-operating with the Holy Father's efforts to make religious instruction a more powerful instrument and a more lasting influence on the young.

The question of ways and means brought up many interesting points, such as the difficulty of dealing with young people who have advanced, or erroneous opinions on religious topics. The method of dealing with questions proposed by the students, of arranging separately for those already engaged in business, and the two sides of the question of payment for the classes were also debated. It was decided that as a rule the classes should not be entirely *gratis* as special arrangements could be made for those

who found the fee inconvenient, and the parents were likely to keep those in regular attendance for whom the fee had been paid; besides, the fee was more than returned by the prizes open to every student.

The question of syllabuses was then opened by Fr. Strinkland from Florence, and the Congress decided to adopt the proposal for a general syllabus to be followed by all the classes under the direction of the Oratories.

The last General meeting.

The Archbishop of Ravenna, and the bishop of Faenza again presided at the final general meeting. The secretary to the Congress announced many further letters of participation from various schools and institutes. The secretary to the association of Salesian Co-operators then gave a resumé of what the Congress had so far discussed and the results obtained.

Several important points were then treated by various speakers, among them being the Marquis Crispolti, whose topic was mainly the need of extended instruction to the children of the ordinary classes, while Signor A. Poesio dealt with the advantages of boys' clubs and their various sections.

Our Superior General, the Very Rev. Don Rua, spoke of the great success the congress had had, and thanked the many Co-operators for their continued interest and support, and hoped that the good results would amply reward their labours.

Count Zucchini, who shared with Our Superior General the office of effective president, then gave the concluding words, referring to the pleasure it would give to the Sovereign Pontiff, if their efforts had been instrumental in attaining the end proposed by him.

The third Congress was brought to an end by the blessing of the venerable bishop of Faenza, who previously expressed his delight and consolation at the fulfilment of one of his ardent wishes—to make the proposed congress practical, harmonious and fruitful of great results.



LONDON ITEMS. On Sept. 2nd the new term and new scholastic year open at the Salesian School. The results of the examinations held last July are made public only late in the month of August, and though by the time this is published they will already have reached the boys or their guardians, they are not to hand at the time of writing. In another page of this issue the reader will find more detailed information concerning the prospectus and curriculum of studies and those who desire more should write to the address there given.

Though coming a little late a notice of the prize-day is too important to be omitted. After a week of busy days, which many of the boys spent at the examination centre, the prize-giving was fixed for Friday evening, July 19th. The school band gave a preliminary selection which was followed by a theatrical piece given by some of the students. The various forms then received their prizes from the Very Rev. Fr. Provincial, who also distributed the certificates awarded by the religious examiner. At the conclusion of the scholastic awards the laurels of the cricket season were presented amid much congratulation from envious though admiring young sportsmen, who must wait for other years to win the coveted medals.

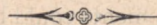
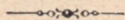
The distribution was completed by the farewell speech from the Very Rev. Principal. He announced the holidays in due form, which announcement was received with the applause customary on such occasions. Some brief advice on the main lines of conduct for the vacation and best wishes for the same brought the evening's ceremony to an end, and with the band playing the national Anthem the meeting broke up.

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The *Battersea Boro' News* supplies us with the following:
The Day Schools.

A garden party was held in the grounds of Surrey House, Surrey Lane, Battersea on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last. To quote the programme, every penny spent at it goes to the benefit of the Building Fund of the Sacred Heart Catholic Schools, in Trott Street, where a destructive fire took place some months ago. The grounds had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with bunting, Chinese lanterns, fairy lights, etc. There was no formal opening ceremony. The party was well attended on each of the three days, and despite the discouragement of occasional August showers, the function was on the whole of a successful nature. In attendance was the Salesian Boys' Band which provided attractive musical programmes each day. Sports were arranged, and created great interest, especially among the younger generations. There was also a grand tug-of-war between the gentlemen. In a chalet, "A Richardson's Celebrated Show", entertained numerous patrons. The masterpiece of the playwright's art there presented was called "On the brink of the precipice." The production fully came up to the expectations raised by the announcements. In the large hall tableaux vivants were produced, the subjects being various and impressive.

The same paper adds a long list of names of both ladies and gentlemen whose willing and generous aid was very kindly given, and by whose means Fr. Kelly, S. C. was able to produce so successful a venture. It only remains for us to tender to them our warmest thanks and express the hope that future efforts will find them as ready to yield their valuable aid.



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The Oratory of St. Mary
The Salesian Church
East Hill.

Magdalene kept its patronal feast a little while back and speaking of it the *Catholic Times* says: The patronal feast of this beautiful church began with Solemn Vespers on Sunday evening, well rendered by the choir. An eloquent sermon on the Mass was preached by Fa-

Rector, and a vocal and instrumental concert was given by the boys.

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Salesian School
Farnboro.

In the list of successes at this year's examinations given on a preceding page, readers will notice the increasing importance obtained by the Salesian School at Farnboro. We have on several former occasions



Salesian Institute, Macao (China).

ther Alban, C. P., after which Pergolesi's *Santum et terribile* was sung, and was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The new organ, which has just been erected, was dedicated and used for the first time during this service. On Monday High Mass was sung at ten in presence of a good congregation, while the church was again well filled in the evening for the *Te Deum* and Benediction. The Salesian day School attached to the church closed for the vacation the same Monday. After the High Mass pupils and teachers and priests assembled in the large schoolroom where the prizes for the year were distributed by the Very Rev.

given items dealing with the school, which is situated in one of the finest districts of Hampshire, while the town has the advantage of a splendid service of South Western Trains. The curriculum of studies is similar to that in other Salesian Schools, and, referring to the lists on a preceding page, the successes at the College of Preceptors represent a hundred per cent of the candidates sent in by the school, and the Oxford Locals over seventy per cent.

The new term commences early in September. Prospectus and other information may be had from The Superior, Salesian School, Queen's Road, Farnboro', Hampshire.

The Salesian Schools, Battersea, London, S. W.

commence their next Scholastic Course
in the beginning of September.

Arrangements should therefore be made as early as possible.

From the Upper forms, some sixty pupils have just taken the Oxford Local and College of Preceptors' examinations. Last year some of the forms obtained actually 100 per cent of passes.

* * *

The principal object of the school is to provide, at a moderate charge, a classical education for those boys who desire to study for the Priesthood. Those boys, however, who have no vocation for the ecclesiastical state are prepared for any other career they may wish to follow. The school Curriculum embraces the usual subjects of study essential to a general and commercial education, the usual extras being taught.

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At the end of every term, a report on the conduct of each student, together with the result of the terminal examination is sent to parents or guardians.

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The religious instruction receives very careful attention and the Diocesan Inspector holds an annual examination. His latest reports need no comment:

"It was a pleasure to examine the boys of this School. They are taught so thoroughly, and evidently very much appreciate their religious instruction."

This year's report, just to hand, is as follows: "The standard of religious knowledge is excellent and well-maintained throughout the whole School. The two senior divisions may be mentioned as being above the average."

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Being close to the Park (not to mention the schools' own extensive playing-ground) there is every facility for and encouragement of the usual outdoor games.

Communicate with: **The Very Rev. Principal**
Salesian School

Battersea, London, S. W.

Telephone Number — 2590 Western (G. P. O.).

The results of the *Public Examinations* taken last term by the boys from the Salesian Schools are eminently satisfactory, as the following lists show.

Salesian School, Battersea.

Oxford Local Examinations.

Senior. D. Stevenson.	J. Brennan.
E. Beirne.	J. Kirby.
Junior. J. Blake.	W. Kempsey.
J. McGrath,	J. McTague.
A. Fraulo,	E. Grey.
	M. Murhpy.
Preliminary. G. Banks,	N. Dillon.
B. Fuest,	J. Harrington.
F. Kempsey,	L. Knight.
E. Lloyd,	C. Stevenson.
D. Dempsey,	G. Dillon.
V. Henman,	J. Rowlands.
	J. Sheridan.

College of Preceptors' Examinations.

G. Rubino.	J. Butler.
R. Sheridan,	R. Depasse.
F. Dowling,	L. Morellini.
W. Powel,	E. Marchant.
J. O' Dwyer,	J. McManus.
B. Kendal,	M. Dempsey.

Salesian School, Queen's Road, Farnborough.

Oxford Local Examinations.

Preliminary. A. Briggs,	B. Cooney.
B. Hurst,	A. Smith.
	L. Denton.

College of Preceptors' Examinations.

P. Wilson,	J. Chalmers.
A. Donkin,	W. Rutherford.
E. Drew,	J. McAlindon.
J. Schofield.	G. Hewlett.

Salesian Day School, East Hill, Wandsworth.

College of Preceptor's Examinations.

Albert Rosinski	James Cooper.
Charles Smithson.	

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The visit of their Majesties the King and Queen to the island of Malta naturally made a stir at the Salesian Institute, whose celebrations occupy several columns of the *Malta Herald* which very courteously devotes liberal space to the doings of the Salesians at Sliema, Malta. On Sunday April 7th, it says, the church was opened from early morning and a large congregation assembled at 7 o'clock for Mass with general Communion celebrated by Fr. Bartolo, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

At 9 o'clock a Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Father Superior, when Perosi's *Missa Pontificalis* was sung by the choir, consisting of the boys and staff of St. Patrick's and some gentlemen from Sliema under the direction of Fr. Urso.

After the High Mass the Rev. Father Superior notified to the Congregation that the cornerstone of a concert Hall—a new proof of the benevolence of Mr. A. M. Galea—was now to be laid and blessed, and that all were invited to attend. All then adjoined to the place of meeting, at the corner of Howard St. and Don Bosco St. Arrangements had been made here for the ceremony and Miss Galea smoothed down the mortar with a special trowel. The purpose of the concert hall was then explained by Fr. Urso.

In the afternoon of the same day the guests assembled at the theatre of the School to witness a well executed drama entitled: "Christians to the mill stones" by Fr. Lemoyne, S. C.

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The feast of Our Lady Help of Christians was the occasion of other noteworthy doings at the Salesian School. The *Daily Malta Herald* says: The pretty chapel attached to the Institute was tastefully draped and festooned with garlands. A choir of a hundred voices directed by Fr. Urso, rendered several classical pieces in an admirable manner, the programme including Perosi's. "Supper of the Apostles," "Maria" by Petrella, and "The Resurrection of Lazarus" by Perosi.

At half past six the Conference to the Salesian Co-operators was given by Judge Parnis, who gave a well-appreciated discourse on the work of Don Bosco and his sons. A large gathering of the Island's most distinguished ladies and gentlemen attended the meeting, which was closed by solemn Benediction. A torchlight procession within the School's grounds was then held in which the entire gathering took part.

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From the *Daily Malta Chronicle* we are also able to give the following interesting details concerning the prize-day at St. Patrick's School. In its issue of August 5th it says:

The Rev. Rector and Fathers of the Salesian Order in Malta, directing the Industrial School Sliema, are to be congratulated upon the success which attended the annual Distribution of Prizes, which took place on Friday evening under the distinguished patronage of His Honour Major General Barron c.v o and Mrs. Barron. The arrangements which were of an elaborate order, com-

prised a theatre temporarily erected in the quadrangle which was gaily dressed ; the interior of the building also presented a festive appearance.

The attendance embraced the élite of Malta Society in numbers fully commensurate with the season, and the parents and friends of the boys. At 5.30 the strains of God save the King announced the arrival of His Honour Major General Barron c. v. o. who was attended by Colonel Biancardi, Col. White, Commanding R. G. A., and Major Cadell, R. G. A. His Grace the Archbishop of Malta was attended by his Chancellor Monsignor Camilleri and Chaplain the Revnd Pace.

Mrs. Barron was precluded by indisposition from attending.

The distinguished party were received by Revnd. Father O'Grady, Rector of the Institute, Marquis Testaferrata Olivier, Mr. Alfonso Maria Galea, Colonel Gatt, Mr. Sammut and others, and having been conducted to the seats reserved for them the programme was opened with a March very creditably played by the Institute Band.

The Rev. Rector addressed the assembly. He desired to point out that the ceremony was being held on the anniversary of the feast of St. Alphonsus, in honour of Mr. A. M. Galea, to whose munificence the Institute was so largely indebted, and he warmly eulogised the noble sentiment which had actuated the donor and his estimable lady. The Rev. Rector continuing, dilated at length upon the value of industrial training which might be profitably associated with early education upon the lines which are followed in many other countries.

The progress of the boys had been good and the Institute had fully realized the results which had been expected. He concluded by thanking His Honour and His Grace, and the ladies and gentlemen present, for their attendance.

The programme was resumed, a prominent feature being the music by a choir conducted by Rev. Father Urso, who also presided at the piano. The march in the finale II of Verdi's Aida, Balzoni's Song of the Bell, Rossini's Barcarola and the Toast from Mascagni's Cavalleria Rusticana, were finely rendered. The speaking Dolls by the boys, was original and amusing the little Professor attired in the latest issue of the *Daily Malta Chronicle* enacting his part with wonderful precocity and power of retention. The sketch which was delivered in Italian created immense merriment.

"The dull scholar" and "John Brown" afforded convincing evidence of careful training in the English language. It had to be regret-

ted that the lateness of the evening necessitated a curtailment of the programme.

The distribution of prizes for Class Subjects was then proceeded with, the money prizes being entered in bank-books which were handed to the pupils. This measure was generally commented upon as being highly creditable to the initiative of the Rev. Rector.

The other prizes were numerous, elegant and valuable showing the liberality with which the friends and sympathisers of the Institute came forward on this occasion, as very graciously acknowledged by the Rev. Rector who said, that owing to the exceedingly generous response made to the appeal for "small gifts or contributions" towards the prizes, he was enabled to give to his Boys prizes considerably greater in number and in value than he otherwise would have done and than is generally given in Salesian Industrial Schools.

The following is a list of those who assisted in making the 2nd August 1907, a very memorable day for the inmates, or at least for the fortunate recipients of prizes. The Government in the first place gave £ 5. This was followed by an equally valuable gift from the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

Next in succession came the donations of Marquis Mattei £ 4 and of Count Dr. Bernard £ 2 for Instrumental Music or Band Prizes.

His Honour General Barron headed the following list of names of contributors which are given in the order in which they were received: Mr. A. M. Galea, Mrs. A. M. Galea, Miss M. Asphar, Mr. George Borg Cardona, Mr. V. Rizzo, Mrs. Sceberras, Mr. Hales, Prof. D. Fallon, Notary M. Casolani, Mrs. Carmela Caruana, Major A. Briffa, Mr. N. Vassallo, Mrs. A. Gazan, The Misses Muscat, Marquis Testaferrata Olivier, Mrs. Ghirlando, The Hon. Paolo Sammut, Major Denaro, Mr. P. Bellanti, Mr. Joseph Borg Cardona, Mr. P. P. Spiteri, Monsig. Paolo Galea, Monsig. Camilleri, Mr. J. Reynolds, Mr. F. J. Reynolds, Dr. Wisely, Dr. F. Xuereb, Captain Albert Micallef, Captain Victor Micallef, Col. Biancardi, The Hon. Camillo Gatt, Col. Gatt, Mr. Pace Bardon, Mr. Alex. B. Cardona, Mr. Fred Vella, Judge Dr. Parnis, Mr. Salomone, P. P. Spiteri, Act. Comptroller of C.I., Mr. Edw. D'Ancona, Miss O'Connor, Surgn. Dr. Robert Sammut, Major Muscat, K.O.M.R.

Mr. A. M. Galea addressed the assembly. He had thought that the occasion had been set apart for the annual distribution of prizes to the Boys of the Institute, but he found that the Rev. Rector had another object in view, and he could only thank him most heartily for his kindness. It was to him a great pleasure, that

the proceedings were honoured by the presence of His Honour General Barron, His Grace the Bishop of Malta and so many ladies and gentlemen. He greatly appreciated the Rev. Rector's kind words. What he had done for the Institute was done to the glory of God; and in this he was prompted by the teaching of his parents, and the counsel and co-operation of his beloved wife.

He hoped to see the Institute gaining strength and prosperity with the progress of years that it might be worthy of its dedication to the praise of Don Bosco, the founder of the Order, whom the Church had recently declared Venerable (Applause).

His Honour General Barron expressed his warmest concurrence in the tributary remarks which had been expressed by the Reverend Rector in favour of Mr. Galea. He wished to be associated with every word that had been said. The condition and progress of the Institute was manifestly good, and he recognised the admirable instruction imparted to the Boys. He only wished that it was in the power of the Government to do more, so as to increase the number of boys as had been proposed. Unfortunately there was no money. He approved the remarks of the Reverend Rector, upon the subject of technical education; a subject in which he was deeply interested. Early training in industrial pursuits was to be encouraged. Moreover, any such knowledge was no burden to any one but rather an acquisition. He would only have been too glad had his parents vested in him a knowledge of the crafts. He had listened with interest to the Reverend Rector's reference to technical education as adopted in other countries. He hoped that the time would come when Malta would awaken to this necessity of early training in all that was useful to the boys and girls in after life.

His Honour's remarks were followed by applause, upon the cessation of which the Band played "God Save the King" which brought the proceedings to a termination.

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MILAN.
A bazaar at the
Royal Villa.

A most successful bazaar was held at the *Villa Reale* in aid of the Salesian School of St. Ambrose. The products of the School's technical workrooms formed the bulk of the articles which were tastefully arrayed in various apartments, and each of the workshops was well represented by its very best productions. The carpentry department came in for a large share of appreciation, mostly,

no doubt, on account of the utility as well as the elegance of their specimens. Much attention was bestowed on the present from Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, a large handsome clock of excellent workmanship and of great value. The ceramic department, in which the Salesian School has for several years excelled, had some excellent specimens to display and to dispose of.

A musical play was given by the school-boys in an enormous tent, arranged for the performance, and was repeated on the four days of the bazaar. On the 26th a special gathering was held at which one of the students, in an elegant address, returned thanks to the Royal Family for graciously lending the Villa and to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager for her valuable gift. A most successful concert was then given and a display presented by the Don Bosco club.



Book Notices.

The Irish Catholic Truth Society (27, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin) has lately issued the following penny booklets all of which may be recommended to the general reader:

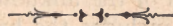
1. **The choice of Books**, by Rev. A. Murphy of St. John's, Limerick.
2. **Lough Erne and its Shrines**, by Rev. J. E. McKenna, M. R. I. A.
3. **A Story of Kerry Life**, by J. B. Cronin.
4. **Paudeen's Book**. Four stories by M. Malone.
5. **Grania Haile** by the Most Rev. Dr. Healy (illustrated).

RUBRICAE MISSALIS ROMANI, 32mo, 240 pages, printed in black and red letters, and bound in black cloth with red edges, to be had for one shilling and threepence post free at the Libreria Salesiana, Turin, Italy (1907).

We beg to call the attention of the clergy to this new edition of the Rubrics of the Roman Missal just published by the Salesian Press, Turin. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the necessity of such a publication after the promulgation of the decree of Dec. 11th, 1879, by which the Sacred Congregation of Rites issued new prescriptions and even made important modifications.

Priests, as well as aspirants to the holy priesthood, will find in this little volume all that regards the exact and devout celebration of the holy Sacrifice of the Mass, whether Low Mass, High Mass, Requiem Mass, Mass during exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, and *Mass caram Episcopo*.

There are numerous Appendices treating of Votive Masses, Mass of the Sacred Heart, Gregorian Masses, and of the rite for the administration of Holy Communion. At the end will be found the preparation before and thanksgiving after Mass with numerous other prayers.





The tribe of the Bororos.

(By Father Antony Malan.)

(Continuation)

The Heavens.

The Heaven of the Bopés, the Marebas, the Baregues, the Hayges and of Tupá. — *General Idea.* — The divinities of the Bororos inhabit ten heavens, four of which belong to the good Bopes and Marebas and four to the evil Bopés and Marebas. Another heaven belongs to the *Baregues*, who form a separate Olympus, gathered round the great *Bari Meri-uro*; and in the last heaven — on whose steps is found the *Hayge* with his wife—reigns *Tupa*, of whom the *Hayge* is called the messenger or porter.

The first eight heavens form two groups, one the East, the other the West and are occupied by the good and evil Bopés and Marebas.

All the heavens inhabited by the good divinities contain a large number of animals which at the prayers of the Bari descend to earth to increase the spoils of the chase for the Indians.

The four heavens of the evil spirits are horrible whilst those of the good spirits are resplendent with brightness and glory. In the fourth heaven of the evil spirits reign their leaders, who can take a human form; whilst the inhabitants of the three first heavens have the form of bats of owls, of crows or toads, serpents, etc., but they are all less powerful than the good Bopés and Marebas, their brethren. In the first three heavens, a fearful darkness like unto that of caverns, prevails, but from time to time there is a sinister illumination from the flames blown thither by the wind from the resplendent thrones of the Bopes and Marebas of the fourth heaven.

The Heaven of the unknown Being, the ruler of the world, includes the heavens of the souls

of the whites which begin where the larger and more brilliant stars shine out.

The beauty of this heaven, the appearance of these heroic souls, no Bopé nor Mareba nor even Tupá could describe.

The heaven of *Tupa* is one of immense and brilliant light. Tupá sits on a throne of rosy clouds sprinkled with green stars. At the feet of this divinity are seated his sons, arranged in a circle on thrones coloured black with red spots; opposite to him are placed his wife, his daughters-in-law and his daughters, on white thrones spotted with yellow. The most beautiful fly about through spacious halls of this heaven. The ounce (a kind of panther), jaguars, and other wild beasts, are gathered together in the first compartment under the care of a baboon with a white face, violet eyes and chest and body of a dark colour.

Tapirs, crocodiles painted, bearded and gilded, who are subject to the incarnation of evil spirits, swim in the immortal waters, of which should a Bari succeed in drinking and sprinkling with them the Indians, these would not taste death, but in a pleasant dream would pass to the region of souls. This second compartment is under the guardianship of a black pig, with a fiery tongue always hanging out of its mouth and one great eye in its head; as the first compartment is under the guardianship of a black animal called an *irara*.

The good Bopes and Marebas sit on emerald thrones. Their heavens are wonderfully illuminated with azure colouring and yellow stars. They are traversed by great rivers enlivened by shoals of fish which, having died in this world, have come to life again in the other. Here and there are seen gigantic forests inhabited by



Baregue.

multitudes of wild beasts. In the lofty mountains are to be found tame falcons and on the boundless plains, clothed with an evergreen sward, are found trees bearing delicious fruits. On the borders of the plains are seen crystalline lakes, with crocodiles living on their shores. The gardens are shaded by colossal trees, filled with the songs of humming-birds, canaries and nightingales.

The Heaven of the Baris is an extensive and beautiful region watered by two great rivers, one of honey and the other of wine, which flow through a garden planted with fruit trees bearing in abundance the favourite fruits of the Indians. With their wives they repose on an extensive and compact mass of clouds whilst two white doves come and perch on their shoulders. The Bari still living on the earth, in their



Tupa-dogues.

ecstasies have the supreme happiness of enjoying beforehand the delights of the heaven which awaits them.

The Heaven of the Tupa-dogue has three degrees of glory. In the first, illuminated with a green light, are the souls of the servants, clothed in white tunics bordered with black; in the second the souls of the masters, clothed in golden garments; in the third the souls of the priests, clothed in white vestments bordered with yellow, or red vestments bordered with green.

These three categories of spirits, distinguished by their clothing, but equal in knowledge, beauty, agility, power and number have the same arms emitting rays, fire, burning rain and cold wind. They sit on azure thrones. In the upper part of this heaven there is a passage by which they communicate with the supreme *Tupà* from whom they receive their glory and whose presence renders blessed those souls who, freed from the pains of this life, live amidst the delights emanating from the *unknown Being* whom they have always faithfully obeyed.

The floor of this heaven is entirely of gold, sprinkled with eyes which like diamonds give forth a brilliant light. The whole is scented with the sweetest fragrance.

Tupa-dogue, or *Lord of Tupa* is the name given by the Indians to the souls of the *braides*, or the civilized. They believe that as soon as these souls leave their bodies they fly at once to heaven, where they assume a beauty, knowledge and power superior to that of all their divinities.

The Indians say that material goods, bestowed by Providence, come forth from the earth at the prayers of these souls which protect us always. They assassinate the Indians when they perform a certain function and give them over to the civilized in case of war, and should they happen to reincarnate themselves in these they become immortal. They have, besides other gifts, that of second sight, by means of which they divine the future, sound the depths of the earth, penetrate the secrets of hearts and the thoughts of the mind.

(To be continued)

Macao.

The Panorama—The gate of the Celestial Empire—Faith and civilization—A father's heart—The grotto of Camoens—A glance at China.

After the intense vitality and feverish activity of the port of Hong Kong, here we are pleasantly sailing on a quiet sea, dotted over with islands and rocks, which accompany us as far as Macao, whilst experiencing the pleasant illusion of gliding over the peaceful water of azure canals.

After two hours' sailing, if the weather be favourable, and one hour before landing, Macao appears on the horizon, with wooded hills, surmounted by white and turreted buildings; churches and forts joined together for the defence of the city below.

The finest elevation, called the *Guia*, on which stands a magnificent light-house, the most ancient, it is said, in the whole of the East, faces the hill of *Pegna*, a pleasant and airy solitude, lately transformed from a wilderness into the verdant summer resort of His Lordship the Bishop who, whenever required, generously allows the various religious institutes to make use of it.

Between these two pleasant hills the harbour makes a deep curve; it is the pride of Macao, protected by a strong embankment and shaded by a long avenue of large trees. It is truly beautiful!

This wonderful bay, although nearly always crowded with boats, is not the port, which lies further westward.

The first feeling one experiences on setting foot in the city, which is honoured in bearing the *Holy Name of God*, is that of profound calm and tranquillity, rendered the more remarkable by the width of the streets paved with concrete, absolutely clean, and with an air of solemnity inspired by its vast habitations and its former wealth.

But this silence and quiet reigns only, one may say, in that part of the city which is European. Everywhere else there is the cheerful and noisy chattering of the lively Chinese, into whose hands almost the whole of the commercial transactions have passed.

Macao (one must remember out of gratitude and admiration for its first bold explorers) is not only the oldest European Colony, but was also the first and only Chinese port opened to civilization and the Catholic religion. On this outlying corner of the earth landed the successive bands of heroes, who were afterwards martyrs for the faith; here was a safe refuge for the new Christians pursued by ferocious persecutors.

This was then at one time a fruitful nursery of chosen souls, preparing themselves for the most glorious of combats, for the most generous sacrifices. Unfortunately, even here, the revolution emptied many religious houses, which were afterwards turned into barracks. Wounded thus in the most delicate part of her organization, what opinion could so many poor pagans form of our holy religion? As a sad result, pagans they were, and such they will remain for one knows not how long.

Nevertheless for some years a most consoling revival of faith has been noted. For indeed guns and bayonets do not suffice for the peace and security of nations, above all in the colonies. The inhabitants of Macao therefore eagerly recalled the Jesuit Fathers, under whose wise direction flourishes a well-attended Seminary College. The Sisters of Canossa also, have been for many years the consolers of all in distress and have peopled heaven with innumerable little angels, baptized by them (1). For the boys and girls of European extraction there are

two splendid institutes: one provided by the great work of the Santa Casa della Misericordia, the other under the care of the Sisters, Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, who give an excellent education, such as might be envied by many cities in Europe.

And lastly, the Bishop, Mgr. d'Azevedo e Castro, with the heart of a true father, turned his thoughts to the most numerous portion of his flock, by founding our Institute exclusively for Chinese children. Any one with Christian and humane feelings will readily appreciate the importance of this work, and its promising future.

The city is divided into three parishes; but the churches are much more numerous. Educational and religious opportunities are by no means wanting. And if the *dragon* has his public worship in grotesque and tumultuous processions, we have, nevertheless, (what is found in few cities of the East) the happiness of seeing the Blessed Sacrament carried in triumph through the streets of the city, with the crosses and banners usually accompanying it.

But to speak of Macao without an allusion to the famous Grotto of Camoens would be too great an oversight. It is a vast and splendid garden filled with magnificent plants and flowers always in bloom, its rocky heights overshadowed by three enormous boulders, beneath which is a small cavity. This is pointed out as having sheltered the greatest of the Portuguese poets, who solaced the bitterness of his exile by the melody of his epic strains.

Several islands complete the view from Macao. That of Lapa, the largest, forms a superb background. Its lofty hills assume the colour of gold in the calm autumnal sunsets, deepening the shadows of the city opposite.

Further away, in an easterly direction, amidst innumerable ramifications of the great River of Canton, may be descried, bald and whitened, the jagged crests of Chinese mountains, forming as it were the outer barrier of the mysterious Celestial Empire, from which Macao is only divided by a narrow tongue of land.

Macao, formerly the sole emporium of all European trade in the Further East, since its neighbouring rival has taken its place, has become the least important of the three points of this favoured commercial triangle. Nevertheless, so long as Hong-Kong and Canton are flourishing Macao will have its share in their prosperity.

This is proved by its growing population of nearly 90,000 inhabitants, who have also an advantage in the above-named river, the mouth of which being near Macao, places it in direct communication with the interior of China.

One incontestable advantage this city poss-

(1) We speak of the great *Work of the Holy Childhood*. We heard from one Sister that in the single month of last December she had baptised 70 infants..... For more than 30 years this good Sister has been employed in this work of Mercy!

esses and that is a healthy climate. When once the disagreeable hot and rainy season is over, it is followed by a fairly long and truly enviable period. The English business people know this well, every Sunday bringing them here in crowds.

One last word. The sons of Don Bosco have also found a tranquil abode in Macao. They are not yet settled in the Great Empire but from this spot they gaze out towards the distant horizon. Macao will be for them also at some future time the entrance gate.

JOHN FERGNANI, Priest.

Colombia.

The journey of 88 leper orphans from Contratación to Agua de Dios.

(Letter from Fr. Evasius Rabagliati).

Editor's note. — Some time has elapsed since we published any account of the charitable mission confided to the Salesians in Colombia, and many of our good Co-operators have more than once expressed their regret; but the duty of publishing reports of the labours of the Salesian Missionaries in other parts has stood in the way.

Now, however, omitting other accounts, we give the preference to the following letter of Fr. Evasius Rabagliati, which, whilst it satisfies the wishes of many, will at the same time console all those who have followed the phases of this terrible evil which, indeed, is not the only one Colombia suffers from. Never can we be sufficiently grateful to General Raphael Reyes, President of Colombia, for his courageous campaign against this terrible evil, which will eventually be banished from the pleasant and prosperous land of this Republic.

Bogotá, March 1, 1907.

Very Reverend and dear Father,

On the 23rd of last January the Lazaretto of *Contratación* was the scene of a truly unique spectacle. From five o'clock in the morning all the five hundred lepers were on foot and leaving their huts; they were making their way to the little church to assist at Holy Mass, and then bid farewell to seventy-eight orphans, all lepers, who were that day to start for *Agua de Dios*. The parting scene was unspeakably touching and not without cause.

A journey of about two hundred miles was in question, to be made not by people in health,

but by poor leper children, many of whom were in the last stage of the disease, not in comfortable railway carriages, but on mules, through rocky mountains, along tracks which, frequently passing between two deep gorges, inspire terror in the most courageous.

This we learnt from the guides who were to accompany the party, from many who were going and from many more of the adults remaining behind. Fear was depicted on the faces of all, even of the children who, thoughtless as children are, still realized that this journey might be exchanged for one much longer..... that of eternity!

Though we had hoped to start not later than seven o'clock, it was about eleven before we were able to give the signal of departure. It was soon evident, that to travel with so many and such invalids was not the easiest thing in the world. The forty orphan girls set off first, under the care of two Nuns of Mary Help of Christians; then the orphan boys numbering thirty-eight started, accompanied by the present writer and another Salesian priest.

Precautions for the journey—Arrangements for meals on the road—Order observed on the march.

I must remark that everything had been carefully planned to ensure all working smoothly. Four gendarmes accompanied us, kindly sent by the Governor of the Department for the protection of the sick in case of necessity. Ten men in ordinary health (but relations of the lepers and residing in the lazaretto of *Contratación*) walked alongside the little ones who were nearly all riding, to guard them in the more dangerous places, or assist them in case of falls. Three other men (chosen from amongst the strongest) carried each a *quando* (a comfortable arm chair, provided with a footboard) with a hood of white cloth as a protection from the sun and the rain, ready for the more suffering little ones, or for those who by reason of a fall or fatigue could not continue the journey in any other way. These were followed by three cooks and six other persons in charge of all the beasts of burden, fifteen in number. Then came a sort of care-taker to the caravan, a good friend, charged with the duty of providing food during the journey and capable also, in case of necessity, of setting broken or dislocated bones, as was required more than once. The need of some sort of ambulance, as in the case of soldiers on the march, had not been forgotten, and the most skilful of the infirmarians of the lazaretto accompanied us, sometimes on foot and sometimes riding, with a case well furnished with

medical necessities. The travelling party thus comprised: forty leper girls and thirty-eight boys, two Salesians, four gendarmes, two Nuns of Mary Help of Christians, twenty two servants; in addition eighty mules, of which fifteen were for the baggage and all the rest for riding.

Notwithstanding the general endeavour to make everything go smoothly and to keep the prescribed order, even on the first day some disorder reigned, yet without any one's fault. The whole population of Contratación accompanied us, until fatigue obliged them to sit down and then return home... Many however made the whole day's march and spent the night with us.

But, as I said before, the first day was most trying; the tumbles were frequent, accompanied by the screams of the fallen and of those who witnessed, without being able to prevent, these falls; the road was exceedingly bad, often bordered with terrible precipices. It was a miracle to find all safe and sound in the evening.

And what about the feeding and encampment? I will give you the programme of the journey, a programme observed on all the twenty-one days of the march, with the exception of the first day. At five o'clock the signal for rising, and half an hour later, the first Mass at which all assisted, the healthy as well as the sick. At six o'clock, the second Mass, reserved for the sick, because all those in health had their various tasks to perform.... And where was the Mass said? The church was always ready, the great temple of nature!.... a field, a public road, or the bank of a stream, with the immense azure vault of the heavens above us, still sprinkled with stars, and sometimes gladdened by the beams of the rising sun.

When the second Mass was over, breakfast was ready, for which the party was divided into bands, all taking their meal at the same time; those in health, round the temporary kitchen, the orphans seated on the grass, where the tents had been pitched. The *menu* of this first meal was always the same, a good cup of hot cocoa, bread and cheese. Meanwhile the muleteers were collecting from the neighbouring or distant fields the eighty animals; and at once there was great animation. Some folded the tents, others saddled the beasts, some were employed fastening the baggage on the mules; the more capable and least suffering of the orphan girls were busy washing the pots and pans in the stream; the infirmarians visited all the sick children, changing the bandages for some and giving medicine to those requiring it. About two hours were spent in this manner; so that it was only towards nine o'clock we could sit down for lunch. The *menu* of this meal consisted of soup made of maccaroni

or rice with potatoes, meat boiled or roasted, cocoa and bread.

The next thing was to get into the saddle!... truly a comical scene. Those who had the strength and the courage to mount alone, guided the animal into a ditch or near a large stone or mound of earth, from which they threw themselves on the creature's back and after many struggles got their feet into the stirrups, smiling proudly at their achievement. But those capable of this manœuvre, easy enough for those in health, were few; the greater number, lifted in the strong arms of the guides, were placed in their saddles. When all were mounted the signal for departure was given.

We may remark that as there were not sufficient animals for all the seventy-eight sick, several had to go on foot, but these (about fifteen boys and girls) when tired, took their turn on horse-back, the others yielding their seats and becoming pedestrians. When all were tired at the same time, as happened frequently, then two were perched on the same beast, which was also done when necessary to hasten the march to avoid being benighted on the road.

The following was the order observed on the march. The first to start were the pedestrians, then one of the gendarmes followed by the female section; then another gendarme whose business it was to urge on the laggards, as it was the duty of the first to restrain the impetuous, so that all might keep the same pace which generally was that of the snail, owing to the condition of the travellers. Behind, in the same order, came the boys, the two Salesians and the two other gendarmes. This order was almost always rigorously observed; there were moments of confusion, but speedily the line was re-formed and perfect order re-established. At one o'clock the signal to halt was given: and there was an interval of rest until two o'clock on the road. Meanwhile some dry wood was collected, the fire was lighted and for the third time cocoa was made in a large saucepan and distributed with a piece of bread and a good slice of cheese. Here in Colombia cheese with cocoa is considered a dainty. Towards two o'clock the march was resumed in the above mentioned order and lasted till about five o'clock, when the great halt was made, preferably near some spring or stream of water, sometimes in the middle of a wood or in the centre of a beautiful field. These were the pleasantest hours for the sick, who, wearily stretched on the grass, cared for nothing but sleep; for those in health on the contrary this was the most busy time. They had to pitch the tents required for the night, and this was not too easy, especially when there was a deficiency of wood

for the frames to support our *white houses*. This work was reserved for the more active and intelligent; but when rain threatened, the assistance even of the less fatigued and more willing lepers was requisitioned.

During this time the cooks were busy with the dinner and the muleteers with the mules which also required to be fed. Others distributed the blankets and mats required for bedding, whilst the infirmarians bathed and cleansed wounds and administered remedies to those who asked for them.

Between eight and nine the dinner was served, and, as a rule, whilst awaiting that hour the sick recited the Rosary.

The *menu* for dinner differed but little from that of the lunch; the only difference was this, that at the end a cup of some hot drink was given to promote or preserve both external and internal warmth during the nights which are almost always cold, for the tents being open on all sides the wind can whistle through as it pleases. Still as they slept in their clothes, wrapped in blankets with which all were provided, the nights were, if not absolutely enjoyable, at least tolerable.

Finally at ten o'clock (earlier or later according to circumstances) a bell was rung and solemn silence reigned in our travelling community.

Touching episodes—Cordial charity.

In this way twenty days passed, two only excepted; one when we halted to give time for washing soiled clothes and allow the mules a little rest; the second, an obligatory halt to bury an orphan boy who, with ten others, being overtaken on the mountain by the darkness of a cold and rainy night, was unable to reach the camp. The poor boy, with the person who was carrying him in his *guando*, or chair, had to pass the whole night under a tree; in the morning when he rejoined us, he was very ill. Everything was done to restore the natural warmth and this was partially successful. Placing him in an improvised litter we hoped to carry him on, but seeing that he grew worse, we halted and in a few hours, amidst the prayers of the priest and of all his companions, his sufferings came to an end. He was buried half a mile from the place where he died, near a village cemetery.

Incidents worth recording happened at every step, but as it is impossible to recount them all, I will mention only a few.

On the seventh day of our journey we had reached the village of *Saboya* and were resting in the square to collect our whole party, when several persons, touched with compassion for so many little lepers, brought us baskets of bread, sweet-meats, cheese and fruit, and enhancing

the value of their gifts by their kind and compassionate words. After night-fall, whilst all were resting under the tents, only the sentinels, two Salesians watching, unexpectedly strains of music were heard and at first one could not guess whence they came. We soon discovered that a band from the village had come out to give us the pleasure of some music, just in the cool hours of night-fall. As hardly any of our party were asleep, the children enjoyed the music and applauded as best they could, those with hands by clapping and the others with their voices. On the following morning before leaving we were again treated to an hour's music and this thoughtfulness on the part of the villagers greatly increased our pleasant recollections of *Saboya*.

In the small town of *Ubaté* other marks of kindness were shown us; an excellent dinner, prepared and distributed by the principal ladies of the place was given us, whilst a general, Signor Antonio Herrera, passed on horseback from street to street, and from house to house, begging alms for the leper children; the collection resulted in the goodly sum of 250 francs.

Still more generous were the inhabitants of the small village of *Cajica*, near Bogotá, who prepared for us all not a dinner merely, but a sumptuous banquet, at the end of which there remained enough bread, potatoes and maize to load two mules. In addition they sent to our camp a cart-load of clothes in excellent condition; shirts, vests, jackets, trousers, hats and girls' clothing, all in such quantities that there was enough for every one. Here again the ladies, both old and young were most zealous in this work of charity, but this is not said in disparagement of the men, who took a very active part in this charitable rivalry. In proof of this, when we were about to start, the Mayor of the village in shaking hands, gave me several notes approximately of the value of 600 francs, saying: "Accept these, Reverend Father, from this village, and divide them amongst your children."

In the evening of that day we reached *Chia*. Here, undoubtedly, they had heard of the feast of *Cajica* and strove to rival them; but though they could not equal the first yet we were astonished at their generosity. Suffice it to say that on the morning of our departure we had to borrow a cart to carry away the provisions we had been unable to consume.

A darker shade however was not wanting in this splendid picture traced by charitable hands; but there was only one and that not of any great consequence. In a place, of which I will not even give the initial, to prevent any rash judgments, we were left for several hours on the public road waiting for some one to open the gate of a field

which should have been our resting place and that of our beasts; but all in vain. Then, two of the gendarmes scaled the wall and threatened the guardian in charge of the farm to break down the gate unless it were opened: then the gate was opened for the beasts only, the owner absolutely refusing to admit the lepers, fearing that first of all the grass would catch the leprosy, then the cows feeding on it would be infected, then their milk in like manner and consequently those drinking it; absolute ruin for him evidently. If the man sincerely believed this, one must say he did right.... But the poor lepers that night went to sleep almost supperless and on the public road.

Whilst we were so badly treated by men, Divine Providence gave us a proof of His love for the outcast. We had halted near a bridge over a small stream. Four small pillars, each surmounted by a large stone of half a hundred weight adorned the corners of the bridge. Rain was beginning to fall and there was no shelter, for water was running under the bridge. Ropes were hastily thrown round these four large stones to support two tents, where we might find shelter. Whilst those in health were thus employed, the sick sought refuge under the tents which were being stretched; but the space was limited and the poor lepers were huddled together in a compact mass.... All at once a cry was heard, and one of the large stones came tumbling down in the midst of a crowd of boys, without touching even one. Had it fallen a few inches to the right or to the left, one of these poor creatures would have been inevitably crushed. The refusal of the owner of the field was forgotten whilst we lifted up our hearts and minds in thanksgiving for having been preserved from any harm and we retired to rest, our slumbers broken only by the sound of the rain from heaven and the water running under the bridge.

This, as I have said, was the one slight shadow in the picture, for next morning, some neighbouring people having heard of our unpleasant reception brought me a sum of money, amounting to 122 francs collected by them and their friends begging us to forgive the rudeness. This was the one discordant note in that hymn of charity which we heard on all sides, during the twenty days of our journey.

And how frequently did we not receive some small alms near the huts where the poorest people live! How often did we not hear the voice of pity whilst that band of little lepers was passing by! "Poor things"! we frequently heard, "how they must suffer!.... What a horrible thing is leprosy!..... May God preserve us from it!..... And in proof that kindness, generosity, and char-

ity reigned every where, on our arrival at Agua de Dios, I found the alms collected during the journey amounted nearly to two thousand francs, which, divided amongst the 77 survivors, gave each 26 francs and a half. This was a treasure for many of them who had never even seen a farthing; it appeared to them they must be dreaming, seeing they had grown so rich!

The arrival at Agua de Dios—The reason of the journey.

The reception at Agua de Dios was so splendid that I must forego the description so as not to render my letter interminable. I will only add that the whole population of 4000 persons, healthy and sick were there waiting to give us a welcome. We reached the central square of Agua de Dios about four o'clock in the afternoon, and joyfully saluted our Lady Help of Christians whose statue seemed to smile on the new arrivals.

The two homes had already their doors wide open to receive the victims of misfortune. Our good Fr. Variara received the thirty-seven orphan boys in the name of Fr. Michael Unia, who must have smiled from Heaven, seeing his work so well carried on; and the Sisters of Charity welcomed the forty orphan girls.

After twenty-four hours of well-earned repose, the guides and all the others set out on their homeward journey; I alone remained some days in Agua de Dios, so as not to leave those children immediately to the care of others. I went to see them several times each day, and I found them always contented, and by no means regretting the journey.

— "What a change" they said to me, "what a change! It is like passing from hell to heaven!"

The comparison was, doubtless, exaggerated, but there was much truth in it, for if *Contratacion* is a hell, *Agua de Dios* is at least purgatory; and if *Contratacion* is called a purgatory, then one may truly say that *Agua de Dios* is a paradise on earth.

Two words more as to the reason of this journey and I have finished.

When last October I saw the project of *Cepitá* come to nothing I said half seriously and half laughingly to the President of the Republic:

— "Now, Your Excellency, there remains only one remedy."

— "And what is that?..."

— "To return to the first idea. Many years ago, I thought of a single lazaretto for Colombia; even this project is not without its difficulties and very serious ones, but with patience it should be successful, and the scheme is less costly and presents fewer difficulties than that of a lazaretto for each department."

— "You are right," answered the President, "and it shall be done little by little, according as we are able to add new buildings at *Agua de Dios*."

— "Very good," I said, "and will Your Excellency grant me a favour?"

— "Tell me what it is!...."

— "Allow me to remove at once to *Agua de Dios* all the orphans now at *Contratacion*. Even were they a hundred, they can easily be received into the two homes at *Agua de Dios*. In *Santander* these poor children suffer, not only from the climate and from their malady, but also from the fact of their being deserted there. I know the most heart-rending stories."....

"We may decide to do that at once," concluded the President. "The journey will be expensive, but the Government will furnish what is required."

In a few days a decree was promulgated, by which I received a sum of about 12,000 francs, with which I was able to hire 66 beasts (the others being lent by individuals) saddles and travelling requisites were purchased; the wages of guides, infirmarians, gendarmes and muleteers were paid, and a hundred persons were fed during the twenty-one days' journey. Everything went well, so that as I have said, I was able to distribute amongst the seventy-seven lepers the two thousand francs collected as alms.

Today I shall receive from the Government another thirty thousand francs for the clothing of 1500 lepers gathered together at *Agua de Dios*. According to my custom for some years past, I shall spend Holy Week with them the services being celebrated with great solemnity here in *Colombia*; and then we shall have the annual Mission immediately after Easter.

Amidst the innumerable cares of Government it is quite exemplary to see the President of the Republic, thinking of everything, providing for all, without forgetting his brethren overwhelmed by the greatest misfortune, the lepers, and in a way giving them the preference.

— "Rest assured," he said to me on one occasion, "that, in case of necessity, I would rather cut off the supplies of the soldiers, the guardians of good order in the country, than allow the poor lepers confined in the lazarettoes to go without food;" and for two years and a half this promise has been religiously kept. It is consoling to see the manifold and powerful barriers thus efficaciously raised against this great evil.

I conclude, asking your blessing every day, and a prayer sometimes at the feet of *Mary Help of Christians* for

Your devoted son

EVASIO RABAGLIATI

Chaplain to the lepers in *Colombia*.

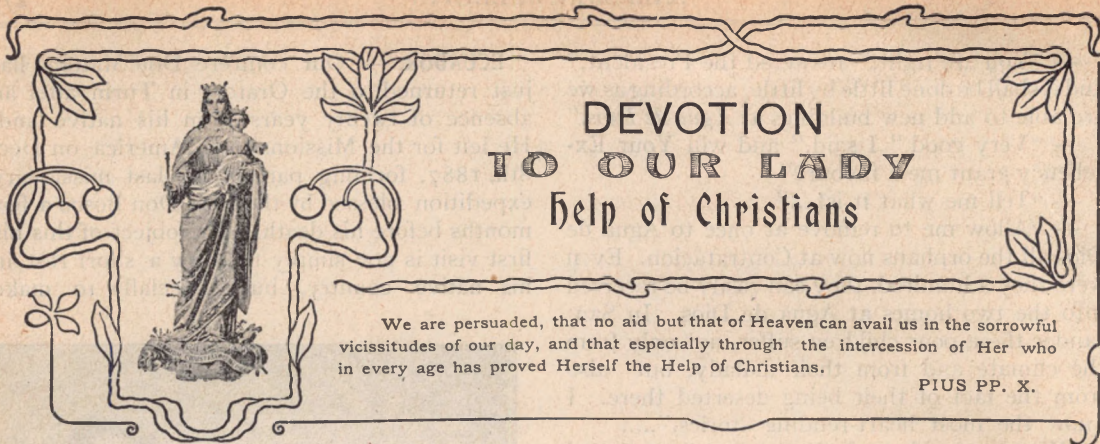
ECUADOR. — Our confrère Don Mattana has just returned to the Oratory in *Turin* after an absence of twenty years from his native land. He left for the Missions in *S. America* on Dec. 8th, 1887, forming part of the last missionary expedition blessed by the Ven. Don Bosco a few months before his death. The object of this his first visit is not simply to enjoy a short rest in his native country, but especially to make



Gualaquiza - Don Mattana and the young Joachim Bosco.

known the needs of his Mission among the *Jivros* in *Gualaquiza* to the Rector Major of the Salesian Society. It is the ardent desire of Don Rua to give a special development to this important Mission during the coming year.

Don Mattana is accompanied by the young native Joachim Bosco, thus named in Baptism in honour of *Leo XIII* and the Ven. Don Bosco. Joachim is twelve years of age, is very intelligent, and speaks Spanish fluently. We wish every success and blessing to Don Mattana and his Mission of *Gualaquiza*.



ALTHOUGH the Sanctuary of Our Lady Help of Christians at Turin is being rivalled by other and later Salesian Churches in every part of the world, it will never lose its one great privilege, that of being the original sanctuary erected by Our Holy Founder, the scene of countless favours and graces, and the centre of this devotion which has now spread to the ends of the earth.

The feast of Our Lady Help of Christians is the turning point of the year at the Sanctuary; the preceding months look forward to it, the subsequent ones are full of reminiscences of the event. Other Houses, having celebrated the feast with all possible solemnity, add their descriptions to the great record of the Sanctuary. At **Bologna** the Cardinal Archbishop presided at the festivities in the Salesian Church and School. At his Mass a number of the boys made their first Communion and the Cardinal afterwards gave the Sacrament of Confirmation to more than fifty of the students. At the solemn High Mass His Eminence spoke on the connection between the devotion and Don Bosco's work drawing therefrom practical lessons suitable to the boys and to the Co-operators who were present in large numbers.

At **Milan** the newly opened Salesian Church of St. Augustine saw one of its most memorable days. Our Superior General said the Community Mass at which hundreds of Co-operators and all the boys received Holy Communion, whilst the celebrations later in the day were characterised by a splendour and enthusiasm which were not possible till the

new Church was inaugurated. The conference to the Co-operators was given in the buildings of *Santa Maria Segreta*. It was given by the Secretary to the Association, while Our Superior General presided and afterwards spoke on the special work of the Milanese committee.

Naples was by no means behindhand. The Vice-President of the Seminary gave the conference which was naturally concerned with the influence of Our Lady Help of Christians on Don Bosco's work. At **Rome** the Cardinal Vicar presided and, at the close of his address, gave the Pontifical blessing as the Holy Father had commissioned him to do. At scores of other towns the local papers give notices of the conferences for the Co-operators, with apparently more than the usual enthusiasm and with hopeful signs of practical results.



GRACES and FAVOURS

Cork (Ireland).—Kindly publish in the *Salesian Bulletin* my thanksgiving for a favour granted me through the intercession of Mary Help of Christians.

Anon.

Belfast.—I enclose a thank-offering for a Mass in thanksgiving to Our Lady Help of Christians, and to fulfil a promise made some time ago, for a favour received through her

intercession, which I wish to acknowledge in the *Salesian Bulletin*.

A. M.

St. Joseph (Trinidad).— Please publish in the *Bulletin* a great favour obtained through the devotion to the Sacred Heart and Mary Help of Christians, namely the success of seven students at their Examinations. We are very grateful to you and your boys for the prayers offered.

G. R.

London (England).—In fulfilment of a promise made I send an offering for three Masses in thanksgiving for the cure of a sister through the intercession of Mary Help of Christians. Please have this published in the *Salesian Bulletin*.

J. C.

Bury (England).—We hasten with very grateful hearts to return thanks to Our Lady Help of Christians for our success at our recent examination. We are deeply grateful for the prayers offered for our intentions. Kindly publish our thanksgiving in the pages of your *Bulletin*.

Grateful Pupils.

King's County (Ireland).—I wish to return public thanks for a brother's recovery through the intercession of Our Lady Help of Christians. I enclose alms for four Masses in thanksgiving to Our Blessed Lady. Please publish this great favour in the *Salesian Bulletin*.

J. J.

Bury (England).— Some time ago I wrote asking for special prayers before the shrine of Our Lady Help of Christians and promising an offering for a Mass in thanksgiving. I am now happy to tell you I have received a lot of help in all my needs which I owe to your good prayers in my behalf. I enclose a postal order for the Mass to be said in honour of Mary Help of Christians.

D. C.

PETITION.

Dublin.— A Co-operator begs the prayers of the associates for the recovery of an invalid brother whose case has been given up by the doctors, and whom she recommends to the intercession of Our Lady Help of Christians.

Sister. M. B.



INDULGENCES

which may be gained by the Co-operators.

The following plenary indulgences may be gained by all the Co-operators who, having confessed and communicated, shall make a visit to a Church or public chapel, or in the case of communities a private chapel, and pray for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff.

Every month.

1. On any one day at the choice of the associate.

2. On the day the monthly exercise of a good death is made.

3. Whenever the Co-operators shall say five times the *Our Father*, *Hail Mary*, and *Glory be to the Father* for the welfare of Christendom, and once the same prayers for the intentions of the Holy Father they may gain the indulgences of the stations in Rome, of the Portiuncula, of Jerusalem and of St. James of Compostella; these indulgences, moreover, are all applicable to the Holy Souls in Purgatory and can be gained by the Co-operators as often as the prayers are said, as long as they are in the grace of God.

In the month of October.

1. Oct. 6th The Feast of the Holy Rosary.

2. Oct. 13th The Feast of the Maternity of Our Blessed Lady.

3. Oct. 25th The Feast of the Purity of Our Lady.

It would be well to call to mind that the indulgences granted to the Salesian Co-operators:

1st Are all applicable to the holy souls in Purgatory;

2nd That to obtain them, the present Holy Father has prescribed the daily recital of the *Our Father*, *Hail Mary* and *Glory be to the Father*, for the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the invocation, St. Francis of Sales, pray for us. These prayers are the ordinary ones undertaken by all Co-operators at the time of their enrolment, and the Pope commands them by way of reminder.

The complete list of indulgences and privileges may be found in the issue of January 1905 or in the Co-operator's manual.



LIFE OF MONSIGNOR LASAGNA

SALESIAN MISSIONARY

TITULAR BISHOP OF TRIPOLI

CHAPTER XXXVI.

**In the harbour of Rio Janeiro—An eloquent discourse—
The Pectoral Cross—Festive Oratories—At Cascadina—
The College of S. Rosa turned into a Military hospital
and store house—Across Brazil—In search of a field of
labours for the Missionaries—The cost of evangelizing
Matto Grosso—At the Gold Mines—Sowing the seeds of
three foundations—The way to heaven.**

After spending but a short time among his confrères in Uruguay, the Bishop set out for Brazil where he was anxiously awaited. The festivities, prepared for him there manifested both the love of his children and friends and the veneration inspired by his new dignity. He reached Rio Janeiro on the 9th July, accompanied by his secretary and several other Salesians. Before he could land from the steamer *La Plata* he was surrounded by a number of persons clamouring for the honour of his first greeting and his first blessing. They were the boys from the Houses of Nictheroy, of Lorena and of San Paolo with their Superiors and teachers, accompanied by many Co-operators, in all about 300 persons who, in their anxiety to see him, had hired one of the small steamers plying in the harbour and had gone to meet him where the *Plata* had cast anchor. To the strains of the band they sang a piece composed for the occasion. Then Doctor Augustine dos Reis, Professor in the Polytechnic School of Rio Janeiro, in the name of all, gave him an enthusiastic greeting, bidding him welcome to this land of Santa Cruz. The orator was worthy of the occasion. We have the report of his discourse before us and we cannot but admire the sublimity of his ideas and the tender affection shown to the Salesian Bishop. Loud cheers crowned the eloquent discourse.

On reaching the College of S. Rosa all went to the Chapel where a solemn thanksgiving was made to God for bringing back to his children their beloved father, invested with the dignity of the episcopate. Advantage was taken of his presence to celebrate with greater solemnity the feast of St Aloysius Gonzaga, the panegyric being preached by Mgr. Luigi Raimondo da Silva Brito, undoubtedly the greatest orator in Brazil. In this way, his confrères, whilst paying their homage to the Patron of Youth, wished also to show their respect for the venerable Prelate who so worthily bore his name.

The following Sunday, July 23rd, was the day chosen by the Salesian Co-operators for manifesting their attachment to the Bishop. Assembling in large numbers at the College, they presented him with a valuable Pectoral Cross and gold chain, the result of a subscription which they had organized. The speeches were full of tender affection and were enthusiastically applauded: it was a most friendly gathering as befitted those generous benefactors of the Salesian Works and the Bishop to whom they wished to offer their affectionate congratulations.

During his sojourn at Nictheroy he was also invited to preside at the meeting of St Vincent de Paul. As a Son of Don Bosco and a promoter of the Festive Oratories he could not let slip such a favourable opportunity of recommending to these gentlemen, an institution so useful for the young as that of the Oratories, and which are so well within the scope of the Conferences.

Amongst the visits paid by him in Rio Janeiro we will mention only his visit to the Internuncio of the Holy See, Mgr. Gotti, who became some years later one of the ornaments of the Sacred College, and another to Mgr. Guidi, his Secretary, who was united in bonds of closest friendship with the Salesian Bishop. On the 10th July, they visited together *Cascadina*, an hour's drive from Petropolis where some four thousand people, mostly immigrants, are employed in the weaving and spinning industry. He was grieved to see so many people deprived of the consolations of religion and still more to find so many poor girls obliged to work amongst the men. "Oh!" he exclaimed, would that I had enough missionaries and Sisters of Mary Help of Christians to send here for the salvation of these souls!

At this time, the College of St. Rose at Nictheroy, which in July had welcomed Mgr. Lasagna, owing to the disastrous effects of the civil war, underwent a remarkable transformation. The house was turned into a military store and a hospital for the sick and wounded; and, as one gathers from the letters of that sad time, the Salesians became the dispensers of the provisions sent by the government for poor families and acted as chaplains to the hospital until the termination of the conflict. When things had quieted down Colonel de Cunha, commander of the brigade at Nictheroy expressed by letter his gratitude to the Salesians for their kindly care of the poor and the sick. This zeal of the Salesians of Brazil was the fruit of the spirit of abnegation which Mgr. Lasagna had so successfully instilled into and fostered in their hearts.

Meanwhile he continued his journey through Brazil, making a brief halt at Lorena, Guaratinguetá, S. Paolo and at Campinas; but the goal of his journey was Botucatu. The Railway Company not only gave him a free pass, but reserved for him and his Secretary a special 1st Class carriage. On September 6th, starting early from S. Paolo, he reached Botucatu at half past six in the evening, where he was most cordially received by the Parish Priest, Fr. Pasquale Ferri an excellent Salesian Co-operator who, for a long time, had

urged the Sons of Don Bosco to found a school for the benefit of the souls confided to his care. Before visiting this place His Lordship thought this would be the most suitable field of labour for the conversion and civilization of the savages; but, on the contrary, having duly considered everything, he was convinced that this was only a skirmishing ground. He found, in fact, that on these hills, but a short time previously swarming with savage tribes, coffee plantations were both numerous and prosperous; the natives, as the civilized population increased, had withdrawn to the shelter of the unexplored forests. He met many of his compatriots, who with their proverbial industry were cultivating this wonderfully fertile soil; but to his great joy it was evident that owing to the zeal of the Parish Priest the emigrants, as far as possible in these parts, were well provided with religious instruction and facilities for approaching the Sacraments.

For these reasons, though he was grieved to the heart at being unable to fulfil the desires of the good Rector he thought it best not to accept the offer of the house which was nevertheless excellent, suitable and well situated, being convinced that for the time the Salesians must devote themselves exclusively to the regeneration of the unhappy children of the forest.

Being at Botucatu on the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lady, after preaching to an immense multitude and the service being ended, the Bishop was surrounded by a large number of Colonists who, kissing his ring and speaking of former times, manifested their joy at the visit of a Bishop of their own country. They did all in their power to prove their affection and elected him Honorary President of their Mutual Benefit Society.

Meanwhile the Missionary Bishop profited by this journey to prepare himself still better for the great work of the Mission to the savages. After making a careful study of the topography of these extensive tracts, questioning the explorers he met, and above all after imploring light from heaven, he no longer doubted that Matto Grosso was to be the field where the Salesians of Brazil would wage war against the devil to snatch from him so many unfortunate tribes. This seemed to him the best place to choose as the centre of his operations, being itself the centre of savage life for the thousands of natives. This was, in his opinion, the best starting point for the general and efficacious work of the missionaries, since to whatever side they turned, they would find numerous tribes still shrouded in the darkness of ignorance and barbarism. On the East the Missionary would find the unexplored forests of Tocantin and of Arara; towards the North stretch the extensive valleys of the Madeira, to Solimoes and the Amazons; towards the West and the South all the native territories of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. What numbers of poor creatures are living in these dense forests the life of wild beasts! What an abundant harvest for the priest of Jesus Christ!

It was his intention to take in hand without delay this arduous undertaking; he proposed to begin it

the following November, which for a great part of South America is the month of flowers, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, so as to place the new Missions under her maternal protection. He had made the necessary arrangements with the Governor of Matto Grosso, residing at Cuyaba and with the zealous Bishop, Mgr. Charles d'Amour, who most fervently longed for the accomplishment of the great projects of the Salesian Bishop, and blessed every step from the depth of his large heart. But owing to the length of his journey through Brazil, and other important business he was obliged to put off the execution of his design till May in the following year.

The appalling difficulties which his Missionaries would encounter in the evangelization of Matto Grosso were most certainly present to his mind. He was well aware how difficult it is for a foreigner to accustom himself to the climate, to the inclemency of the weather and to the food; he realized that as there was no other means of providing for his subsistence, it would be indispensable that the Missionary should not only teach the natives to plough up and cultivate the ground, but that he himself should give the example in these laborious works; that for this end missionaries of robust health and accustomed to labour were necessary. Therefore, he wrote at once to the Superiors, asking for zealous Priests and lay brothers, capable of teaching the natives how to cultivate the ground. Nor did he fail to point out the dangers to which the Missionaries might be exposed in dealing with people brutalized by the abuse of intoxicating liquor and by sanguinary wars, offensive by their nudity and their profound ignorance. He did not require, it is true, from those dedicating themselves to the regeneration of these poor creatures, great learning, but rather showed clearly what heroic and patient charity would be necessary to labour without losing heart in a field which, for many years, might yield no fruit. Circumstances proved that these difficulties were not imaginary; they were overcome only through the protection of Mary Help of Christians and the good will of the Salesians selected for this arduous Mission.

This journey through Brazil, whilst it gave to our Missions an opening for directing the steps of our Missionaries in this vast Republic, was also for the Bishop an opportunity of learning the necessity of labouring for the emigrants. From the State of S. Paolo he passed on to that of Minas Geraes, desiring to know the evils from which his compatriots were suffering and as far as he was able, to assist them. But we will give the account in his own words, reproducing a portion of the letter he wrote to Professor Luigi Olivi of the University of Modena, and published in the *Eco d'Italia* of the same year.

After a few remarks on his visit to the Immigrants residing at Botucatu, at S. Paolo and Campinas, he continues: "This year I wished to visit also the colonists in the State of Minas Geraes and I went first to Juiz de Fora and then to Barbacena. Here are Venetian Colonists, from

the Province of Udine. The State of Minas Geraes is one of the most populous and most religious in Brazil. Here our Compatriots have greater opportunities of profiting by the ministrations of some good priests, and though the fertility of the soil is not fabulous as in certain parts of the State of S. Paolo, still they contrive to get on well.

"I went to Ouro Preto, the capital, and from there, mounted on a mule, climbed the mountain ridge, travelling for days amidst rocks, in order to visit the most celebrated gold and diamond mines. There also I found some poor emigrants, generally Tyrolese and Neapolitans. They received me with the firing of guns and crowded round me so that I could not extricate myself. In every place I have received the tenderest welcome, but this was the most touching of all. These people live almost continually hidden in the bowels of the earth, amidst gaseous vapours, in the damp and sometimes even in the water. They come forth from these underground passages pale and almost asphyxiated. The women and children find work amongst the excavated rocks, at the machines for breaking the stones, in washing the gravel, etc., etc. Poor creatures! They get good wages, but at what a cost! The English Company, however provides a doctor, a hospital and a chaplain for Sundays.

"Listen now to this sad tale. Two months ago a new comer on reaching the mines, insisted on setting to work at once and entered the underground passages; but two hours later he was taken out, a mangled corpse, for a great block had fallen and crushed him. There was no means of finding his belongings. I made all possible enquiries but could learn nothing about him. I saw there his bag hung up, with a few rags belonging to him, but they contained no papers or documents giving any indication of the country from which he came.

"The President of this State is a man, of great generosity and noble aspirations. He showed me the greatest respect and kindness, and I promised him to do my best to induce our Superiors to found an agricultural colony for orphans and destitute children in the neighbourhood of Ouro-Preto. The climate is mild and temperate. I could have imagined myself in Liguria, for there one is nearly four thousand feet above the level of the sea. This President has placed at our disposal a large tract of fertile land and has promised me to set aside as much as I desire for emigrants, so that it may be divided into allotments and distributed amongst them. In time we shall see what can be done.

"As you see, dear Professor, I am seeking to gain time; I am constantly travelling to carry help and comfort to those in want, and next year I hope to extend my visits still further without giving up my purpose of penetrating amongst the Savages, where I am going in the month of May."

As appears from this letter, it was at this time that negotiations were set on foot for the foundation of the Houses of Ouro-Preto, of Cachoeira do Campo and of Ponte Nova, the opening of which, though on the one hand they marked a great advance in the works of charity, on the other hand recall an unfortunate date in the history of the

Salesian Society. On another occasion Mgr. Lasagna will visit these towns and in these parts crowds will be seen around him; the streets will re-echo with music and chanting; but they will no longer be the expressions of enthusiasm, but of religious sorrow; instead of shouts and cheering, lamentations and sobs will be heard; instead of triumphal arches, catafalques will be erected. These new Institutes will cost the life of the second Salesian Bishop and of several other victims.

But this journey of six months, which, without a shadow of exaggeration, may be described as a continual ovation for Mgr. Lasagna, was also for him, as is ever the way of human vicissitudes, a source of bitter disappointments, of cruel anxieties and many tears. Opposition and unpleasantness arose where least he expected them. Not only did he often fail to accomplish the good he had in view, but more than once his actions were disapproved of, and his intentions misinterpreted. Jealousy had succeeded in turning against him several of those who at first had shown him affection and respect and who now spoke of him as ambitious and ungrateful. This opposition was, for his gentle and sensitive heart, a deep wound which neither time nor distance sufficed completely to heal. Nevertheless, not even insults caused him to relax in his exercise of zeal and charity. In the School of Jesus Christ he had learnt to labour, not for the miserable rewards this world can give, but for God; and to pardon all offences and injuries after the example of Don Bosco, who did not hesitate to humble himself and to ask forgiveness for faults he had not committed. In this fire God purifies his most faithful servants, and as our venerated Father and Teacher cleverly and poetically impressed upon us, *sic itur ad astra*.

(To be continued).



The prayers of our Co-operators are earnestly requested for the following lately deceased:

Mr. Mariano R. Garcia, San Antonio, Texas, U. S. of America.

Miss Maria O'Brien, San Diego, Cal., U. S. of America.

PERMISSU SUPERIORUM

Gerent, GIUSEPPE GAMBINO—Salesian Press, Turin, 1907

(b) The devotions performed by the little boys of the Oratory in their own private Chapel, including also the Mass at which they daily assist;

(c) All the Services, Novenas, Feasts and Solemnities whatsoever, that are celebrated in the aforesaid church;

(d) The prayers and good works performed by the Salesians themselves and by their protégés in their Homes, Colleges, Hospices, Oratories, Missions, etc., in Italy, in France, in Spain, in England, in Austria, in Switzerland, in America, in Asia, in Africa,—in a word, wherever they are established or may be called by Divine Providence.

4. Participation in the holy Masses will commence on the day after the alms have come to hand; all the other spiritual advantages are enjoyed from the moment of inscription.

5. The contributor, we repeat, of one shilling given once for all, is entitled to put his intentions in all the six Masses and all the other pious works, for his own advantage or for that of his friends, living or dead, and to change the intention in every circumstance according to his particular wants or desires.

6. Inscriptions may also be made in favour of departed friends, of children, and of any class whatsoever of persons, even without their knowledge or consent.

7. Persons desiring to participate more abundantly in these spiritual advantages may do so by repeating the alms of one shilling, thereby multiplying the inscriptions as often as they please.

8. The offerings thus collected are destined for the maintenance of the boys of the Hospice or Oratory founded by Don Bosco on the grounds annexed to the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Salesians are in duty bound to fulfil all the obligations of the Charitable Association as above described.

9. The names of subscribers will be entered on the Registers of the Association and preserved in the Temple of the Sacred Heart, in Rome, for perpetual remembrance.

10. There are two centres for enrolment, one in Rome the other in Turin. Address: The Rev. Rector, Ospizio del Sacro Cuore di Gesù, Via Porta S. Lorenzo, 42, Rome; or, The V. Rev. Michael Rua, Salesian Oratory, Turin, Italy.

APPROBATION.

Plum Opus adprobamus, eidemque largissimam fidelium opem ominamur,
Ex Aed. Vic., die 27 Junii 1888.

L. M. PAROCCHI, Gard. Vic.

We approve the "Charitable Association" and we wish it the greatest concourse of the faithful.

Given at Rome, etc.

THE PAPAL BLESSING.

The Holy Father has deigned to accord the blessing asked for the Charitable Association of the Sacred Heart.

1. Given from the Vatican, June 30th, 1888.

ANGELO RINALDI, Chaplain, Sec.

SALESIAN SCHOOLS

SURREY HOUSE, SURREY LANE

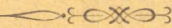
BATTERSEA, LONDON, S. W.



DIRECTED AND TAUGHT BY THE SALESIAN FATHERS.

The principal object of this School is to provide a classical education at a moderate charge for those boys who desire to study for the priesthood. The course is arranged to meet the requirements of the College of Preceptors and the London University Examinations. Boys who have no vocation for the Ecclesiastical state are prepared for any other career that they may wish to follow. The House is surrounded by a large garden and playground, and is situated in a most healthy locality, a few minutes' walk from the Park.

For particulars apply to the Superior, the Very Rev. Father Macey, Salesian Schools, Surrey Lane, Battersea, London, S. W.



The Salesian Fathers have opened a school for boys at their House at Farnborough, Hants. A course similar to that at the above school is given. For particulars apply to:

The Rev. E. Muldoon

Salesian Institute

Queen's Road, Farnborough, Hants.

A preparatory school for little boys has been opened by the Nuns of Mary Help of Christians, in a delightful situation at Chertsey on Thames. Communications to be addressed to:

The Rev. Mother

Eastworth House, Eastworth Street

Chertsey, Surrey.