



CARDINAL SATOLLI ACCEPTING THE BERETTA IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ASSEMBLED CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Prospect. Archbishop Rain, of St. Louis, then enters the pulpit that has been wheeled out from the nave and delivers a sermon one hour in length. It is largely a eulogy on the new Cardinal. The Archbishop is a large, gray-haired man, of fine presence and excellent method. He is listened to with rapt attention. He makes several very pointed references to the troubles that beset Satolli during the first months of his stay in this country.

After the sermon, everybody rising, Cardinal Satolli is heard for the first time to chant "Credo in Unum Deum." Then follows in rapid order the absolution. Attendant deacons bring a golden ewer and a towel of lace. The officiating Cardinal washes his hands and then ascends to the altar, and the high mass is continued to the benediction. Satolli chants the "Promnia Saecula Saeculorum" in a clear voice that penetrated every nook of the cathedral, all the bishops, priests and seminarians responding. Passing over the canon and the consecration, the "Agnus Dei" is sung by the choir, at the close of which three strokes of a bell are heard, far away in the recesses of the altar, which tell that the benediction is near at hand. Presently to its bestowal by Cardinal Gibbons he announces that the Holy Father has called his grateful appreciation of the love shown to his good son, Satolli, and in token of the same the Cardinal, Archbishop of Baltimore, has been empowered to impart to all the children of the church in America the Holy Father's apostolic benediction.

Thus ends the ceremony of investiture of Cardinal Satolli, and the first pontifical high mass that he celebrates as a prince of the Church of Rome.

The recessional is played while the seminarians, monks, priests, bishops and archbishops pass out. Satolli goes to the official residence by a side door.

CLERGYMEN IN BALTIMORE.

Where the Dignitaries of the Church Were Cared For.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5.—Archbishop Satolli arose this morning shortly after 7 o'clock, refreshed by his night's sleep. He dressed quickly, and prepared himself for the ceremonies of the day. He remained at St. Mary's Seminary, where he stayed during his visit to Baltimore, until 9 o'clock, when he entered a carriage, and with his secretary, Dr. Rooker, was driven rapidly to Cardinal Gibbons's residence.

The Marquis Sacripanti, of the Noble Guard; Dr. Sberattini, the member of Archbishop Satolli's household, and Dr. A. L. Magnien, of the Seminary, went to the Cardinal's residence in another carriage. The party was met at the door by the Rev. Father Thomas, rector of the cathedral parish, who escorted them to the suite of rooms at the north end of the second floor. Archbishop Satolli was given Father Thomas's own room, which is at the northwest corner of the building, while the others of the party were put into the two adjoining rooms. He did not begin to robe for the ceremonies until nearly an hour after his arrival at the house. He spent the time privately in prayer and meditation.

During this time the host of clergymen, who had been arriving in town for the past two days, commenced to arrive at the places designated for their assembling—

the bishops and archbishops at the episcopal residence, the priests at the cathedral parish school and the seminarians from St. Sulpice at Calvert Hall. The lower floor of the Cardinal's residence was given over to the numerous bishops present, while on one of the upper floors several rooms were allotted to the use of the archbishops. The entire lower floor of the cathedral school was used by the local and visiting priests. These began to arrive by twos and threes as early as 9 o'clock. They robed immediately, in black cassock with white surplice, in which the seminarians were also garbed. The bishops and archbishops robed themselves in their official garments, of purple.

Cardinal Gibbons remained in his room during the entire morning, except for the brief time he was in Archbishop Satolli's room. The Cardinal robed shortly after 10 o'clock, being assisted by the Revs. William O'Brien Pordow, S. J., of New York, and W. H. O'Connell, rector of the American College at Rome, who acted as deacons of honor to His Eminence. This task was done in a very short time, and the next few minutes were spent in chatting.

Archbishop Satolli also began to dress at 10 o'clock, being assisted in this by two seminarians. He was clothed in the purple of the archbishopric and wore the full regalia of his office. He also wore the red skull cap of the cardinalate, which was conferred on him several days ago in Washington. The most gorgeous costume was that of the Marquis Sacripanti, the costume of the Noble Guard of St. Peter's. It consists of white knee breeches, red coat with white straps and epaulets, long boots, a long mantle of white and a plumed helmet. He was a conspicuous figure as he moved with stately stride

through the throng.

The priests and seminarians from the cathedral school and Calvert Hall reached the episcopal residence promptly on time, marching through the building from the rear to the front, and then meeting the cross bearer, thence passing out to Charles street and on to the front entrance of the cathedral. The bishops and archbishops fell in behind the contingent of priests; then came the officers of the mass, and, last of all, Cardinal Gibbons in his garment of bright red.

Archbishop Satolli did not move with the procession, but by going out through the rear of the Cardinal's house he reached the sacristy of the cathedral without being obliged to go on the street. The Marquis Sacripanti and Drs. Magnien, Sberattini and Rooker accompanied him. He immediately robed himself in the garments of the celebrant of the mass and advanced to the sanctuary, where he met the other dignitaries.

SATOLLI'S NEW CLOTHES. After the beretta had been conferred upon him by Cardinal Gibbons, Satolli again returned to the sanctuary, and, exchanging his robes of purple for those of scarlet, signifying his transition from an archbishop to a cardinal, he again advanced to the sanctuary, to the foot of the steps of the main altar and began the pontifical mass.

After the mass the new Cardinal partook of a light lunch, consisting of crackers and coffee, in the sacristy. He had not eaten anything since 8 o'clock last night, and it was then 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He ate but two of the four crackers which had been provided, and drank the cup of coffee, and, after having divested himself of his priestly

garments, returned immediately to his rooms in Cardinal Gibbons's residence, to don his street clothes. Several of the clergymen called on him in his room, and he held an impromptu reception, those present kissing his archiepiscopal ring. His cardinalate ring has not yet been conferred upon him, he being obliged to go to Rome to receive that.

Cardinal Gibbons and the rest of the clergymen quickly donned their street clothes, and, taking carriages which were in waiting, drove at once to St. Mary's Seminary, where a bounteous repast in honor of the new Cardinal was served.

Mgr. Satolli's new honors necessitated his getting some new garments. A Cardinal wears three colors, cardinal, violet and old rose, and he must have a complete outfit in each of these colors. The houses dress, worn on all occasions outside of sacred functions, is a black cassock, cut like a bishop's, the edges bound with red, with the buttonholes and the buttons red. With this he wears a red sash, and at all times he wears the red skullcap, or zucchetto, and around his neck the pectoral cross of a bishop, that is, a large cross worn on the breast, suspended from a heavy gold chain. On dress occasions not of a religious character he dons a ferratolore—a cloak of red silk—which is a full cape that is tied by a ribbon around the neck and falls away from the shoulders to the heels at the back from under a yoke-shaped collar. On religious occasions the Cardinal must wear a red cassock, en train, with a red silk sash having gold tassels. Over this he wears a rochet; that is, a garment of lace, like a surplice, having tight sleeves, with cuffs lined with red silk. A mozetta, or shoulder cape, of red, red collar and red stock-

ings are required to complete this costume.

In Winter the habit is of cloth, with the edges of silk, and the mozetta of cloth lined with silk. In Summer a light-weight cloth may be substituted, or it may be made entirely of silk, in which case it must be the kind known as watered silk. When the Cardinal is present and not acting at sacred functions he wears a silk cloak having a train six yards in length, and a cape that is made of ermine for Winter and of silk for Summer. The violet and old rose habits are like the red one in form, and the edges and buttons and buttonholes of these are always cardinal.

The different colors are prescribed for different seasons of the ecclesiastical year. The red is worn throughout the years, except during the penitential season of Lent and Advent, when the violet is worn, except on the Third Sunday of Advent and the Fourth Sunday of Lent, when the old rose is substituted.

The violet is selected because of its association with mourning, and, on the particular Sundays in which the old rose is used, an occasion of rejoicing for a day, brightens the gloom of the penitential season. The red is chosen as the distinguishing color of a cardinal because his loyalty to the faith is assumed to include willingness to shed his blood for it.

The glory of the cardinalate descends upon a man by two stages, each marked by a particular hat. The tremendous tassel-trimmed creation completes and crowns the honor-bestowed, and to receive this Mgr. Satolli will have to go to Rome. The hat of hats (there are two) which will come to the Papal Delegate in this country, are a skull cap of cardinal moire, called a zucchetto, and a cardinal

beretta, which reproduces, with a change of color, the hat commonly worn with a habit by a priest. The collar and stockings must always correspond with the color of the habit, but the beretta and skull cap are always red.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE CARDINALATE.

The word "cardinal" comes from the Latin "cardo," a hinge, and around the members of the sacred college the rest of the clergy are supposed to revolve as a door on its hinge. The cardinal priests were first established by Pope Marcellus in 304, and they were originally few in number. Up to the twelfth century there were only fifty-three cardinals. Leo raised the number to sixty-five, and Sixtus V., in 1589, made them seventy, which they number now.

The cardinals owe their appointment solely to the Pope. The appointment of a cardinal is first announced in a consistory, but the name is reserved in papal bulls. At a subsequent consistory it is made public. The duties of cardinals are of kinds—those which devolve upon them when the Pope is living, and those which they have to discharge when the Holy See is vacant. The first consists of taking an active part in the government of the universal Church; for, although the Pope is no way bound to defer to the opinion of the sacred college, in practice he seldom ever, takes an important step without their concurrence. The cardinals are at the head of the different "Congregations," as they are termed, and manage in detail the vast and complicated concerns of the Catholic communion. They are always men of great learning and generally of polished manners.

At a vacancy in the Holy See the du-

After Being Installed as a Prince of the Roman Catholic Church with Imposing Ceremonies Before a Vast Throne

