

# The Catholic Journal.

VOL. 1, NO. 8.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1889.

PRICE, 3 CENTS

## THE FACULTY.

Short Sketches of the Professors in the New Catholic University.

The following sketches of the faculty of the new Catholic University at Washington are from the *Catholic News*:

The Chancellor of the University is Cardinal Gibbons; the Rector, Bishop John Keane; the vice-Rector, Rev. Philip J. Carrigan, D. D., late of Fitchburg, Mass.

Dr. Joseph Schroeder, the professor of dogmatic theology, is in the flower of his years, a man whose strong, open countenance and vigorous physique betoken great intellectual power and a capacity for hard work. He was born in 1849 near Aix-la-Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia. In 1867 he entered the German College in Rome. After a three years' course in philosophy and a four years' course in theology, he distinguished himself by passing most successful public examinations in both these sciences, and the doctor's hat was awarded to him amid the great applause of all present. Immediately after his ordination, which occurred in 1874, he returned to Germany. He found the "Kulturkampf" in full sway; and, under the persecuting "May Laws," forbidden to exercise his office, he chose exile rather than idleness. For thirteen years he was professor, first of Latin and Greek literature, then of philosophy, in the seminary of St. Trond, Belgium. On the repeal of the Kulturkampf, he returned to Germany and was made pastor of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Cologne. Next we find him succeeding the great Dr. M. Scheeben in the chair of dogmatic theology in the Seminary of Cologne. He has been closely associated with Cardinal Lavigerie in his anti-slavery crusade, and is General Secretary of the German Catholic Anti-Slavery Society. As a public speaker he ranks with Dr. Windthorst. He is the author of "Liberalism in Theology and History," and a frequent contributor to literary and theological publications.

Dr. Hyvernat, one of the most prominent disciples of the famous Egyptologist and Assyriologist, will be professor of Sacred Scripture. Dr. Hyvernat is comparatively a young man, but already has attracted the attention of foreign orientologists, for not long ago the London Academy, a journal making oriental studies a specialty, published a letter in which he detailed some of the results of the scientific journey in Egypt, Arabia and Syria, which he made recently. A native of Lyons, in southern France, and a pupil of the Sulpicians in Paris, he continued at Rome the studies to which he intends to devote his life.

Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard will fill the chair of English literature. He was born in Rochester forty-six years ago. His first volume of poems was published when he was twenty-four. As traveling correspondent for American newspapers Mr. Stoddard has visited every quarter of the globe. There are few branches of literature that he has not, at some time, touched. Besides the volume of poems already mentioned, Mr. Stoddard's other published works are: "South Sea Idylls," "Mashallah; a flight in Egypt" and the "Lepers of Molokai." In 1885-6 Mr. Stoddard was professor of English literature in the University of Notre Dame.

The disciplinary control of the students of the university will be in the hands of Abbe Hogan, the recent president of the Boston archdiocesan seminary at Brighton. Dr. Hogan is an Irishman, and was born in 1825.

He was reared in the Sulpician's mother house at Paris, honored by the most important trusts, for years a member of its faculty, an educator of many years' experience and a theologian thought worthy of teaching dogma and morals in one of the greatest seminaries of France.

Dr. Joseph Pohle, professor of philosophy, is a German, thirty-seven years of age. He was at one time professor of morals and dogma in the seminary of Leeds, England. He is the author of a biography of the eminent Jesuit astronomer, Father Angelo Secchi, of "Star-Worlds and Their Inhabitants," associate editor of the "Philosophical Year Book" of the Goerres Society, and a contributor to its "Political Lexicon," as well as to the "Church Lexicon" of Cardinal Hergenroether and Dr. Kaulen.

Dr. Sebastian Gebhard Messmer, professor of canon law, was born near St. Gall, on July 31, 1871. In September of that year he came to America and was immediately appointed professor of dogmatic theology at Seton Hall, in South Orange, the Newark diocesan seminary. For eighteen years he filled that position. His accomplishments as a theologian and a Latinist led to his appointment as one of the secretaries of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, by no means a purely honorary position.

Dr. Bouquillon, until lately the professor of morals in the university of Lille, is to fill the chair of moral theology. He was born at Bruges, in Belgium, about forty-two years ago, and received his education in his native country. He is the author of a manual of moral theology.

The trustees of the university have also secured the services of Fathers Hewit and Searle, of the Paulist community of this city. The former will lecture on Church history and the latter on astronomy and physics. Father Searle was born in London fifty years ago. At the age of eighteen he was graduated at Harvard University. After graduating he became an assistant at the Dudley Observatory in Albany. Here the young astronomer, barely a year from college, signalized himself by discovering the asteroid Pandora, September 11, 1858. In 1859 he left Albany. Until 1869, when he became a convert and a Paulist, he had been employed successively in the United States Coast Survey Service, assistant professor at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and assistant at the Harvard Observatory.

## Oswego Items.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Captain McKinley has sufficiently recovered his health to be able to return to his duties in Auburn. He left for that place on Tuesday (the 17th).

The Y. M. C. A. of this city will hold its postponed meeting on Thursday, the 20th.

James Mahar, of Syracuse, spent Sunday with his friends in this city.

Father Barry, of St. Paul's church, preached a very eloquent sermon on the effects of public masquerades. One is soon to be held in the armory, it is understood.

St. John's fair and festival has been quite successful, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The friendly contest for a chain between Dr. Bulger and Mr. D. McNamara attracted much interest.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Haggerty, wife of Bartholomew Haggerty, occurred from St. Paul's church on Sunday, and was largely attended by friends of the deceased.

Mr. Patrick Carroll, of East Seneca street, is confined to his house. His illness is quite serious.

## THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Extracts from a Paper read at the Catholic Congress by Geo. S. Wolff.

But that Catholic newspapers may even approach the realization of what we have been urging, it is necessary that a support far greater than that which any of them now receive be accorded them. Until this is done, and it is not done now, much that we have written will be entirely impracticable, purely visionary. Editors of Catholic newspapers and their assistants are notoriously overworked and underpaid. There are, among editors and writers for Catholic newspapers, men of eminent ability, sincerely desirous to do their full duty in their respective positions; men who in other pursuits or who on non-Catholic journals might win their way to fortune and to fame, yet who receive a meagre compensation. They are overworked, for no one or two or three men can properly and thoroughly do the work in an ideal Catholic newspaper as we have sketched it. Yet the ideal is not, emphatically not, a visionary or impracticable one.

Whose fault is all this? Is it that of the owners or business managers of Catholic newspapers? To the latter question we answer, no. There are exceptions, but, as a rule, we believe that the current supposition is entirely false. The fault lies at the door of the Catholic public. And we believe that our intelligent, educated Catholics are most to blame as regards this. They expend for themselves and their families ten, twenty, fifty dollars on non-Catholic publications for every two or five dollars that they expend on Catholic periodicals or newspapers. Converse with one of these intelligent, educated Catholics. He tells you he is deeply interested in some special subject which directly concerns the interests of the Church or some movement in favor of or against the Church. Hand to him a Catholic newspaper, or monthly, or quarterly, which contains an interesting article from a Catholic writer of distinction—say from Cardinal Manning or Cardinal Newman. He thanks you warmly; he will read it with great pleasure, but not now; he has not the time, but soon. The article could be read in five minutes. It is placed on his table; perhaps it speedily finds its way, unread, into his waste basket, or it is labeled carefully, placed where it may be easily found; and then it is forgotten. Meanwhile he and his family consume hours every day in reading non-Catholic newspapers and periodicals, some of which contain things which every Catholic should conscientiously abstain from reading. This is no fancy sketch. Every observing Catholic writer knows that it is true.

As regards Catholic young men and young women, and Catholics of the less educated class, it is notorious that they spend dollars for sensational, trashy "story papers" and novels, where they spend five cents for a Catholic newspaper.

There is still another class; Catholics who attend to their religious duties, and take a daily or weekly non-Catholic paper for the sake of reading the "news," but who take no Catholic newspaper, no Catholic journal or periodical of any description; who are content to be as ignorant as "a heathen" of all that is going on in the Catholic Church, outside of their own parish, who hear and know nothing of what is going on even in their own Diocese, who know nothing whatever about what the Church is doing throughout our country or in Europe, Asia or Africa; nothing whatever about the movements of its enemies,

nothing about what it is doing in defence of truth and for the welfare of society, nothing whatever about its great charitable and missionary operations. The Holy Father might be tortured or murdered or driven from Rome, and they would remain ignorant of it until told of it by some better informed fellow-Catholic, or by some sneering, scoffing non-Catholic acquaintance.

The Catholic newspaper press cannot be what it ought to be, and what it might be, until it is much more generally and generously sustained. This we state emphatically as a self-evident fact.

To obtain these, the owners, managers and editors of Catholic newspapers must strive to make their respective journals more worthy of support than very many of them now are.

Where are we to look for a remedy? We reply, unhesitatingly, to the Catholic clergy. Without their active, practical assistance, owners, managers and editors of Catholic newspapers will labor in vain to secure for their publications the support they ought to have, and which, for the proper promotion of Catholic interests it is necessary for them to have. We have the good-will of the Catholic clergy, so far as general approval and desire for our success go; but these are not enough. We need, we require their earnest, active efforts to increase the circulation of Catholic newspapers in every one of their respective parishes.

Our Holy Father has blessed Catholic writers and their work, especially Catholic journalists. The Fathers of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore have repeated that blessing. They declare that those of them who give themselves faithfully to the work are worthy of all praise, and that their memory will be held in benediction. They desire that their numbers and their strength shall daily increase. They desire that the circulation of Catholic journals shall be greatly enlarged. But these same Fathers also declare in their Pastoral Address:

"But all these will be only words in the air, unless it can be brought home to each parent and made practical in each household. If the head of each family will recognize it as his privilege and his duty to contribute towards supporting the Catholic press by subscribing for one or more periodicals and keeping himself well acquainted with the information they impart, then the Catholic press will be sure to attain its rightful development and to accomplish its destined mission."

Who can reach the heads of families—reach them effectively? The Catholic press using its best efforts, employing the most successful canvassers, cannot. We mean cannot without the active assistance of our prelates and clergy. Even with their assistance it will be a difficult work. We have the testimony of worthy, zealous priests who have energetically labored to increase the circulation of Catholic newspapers in their respective parishes, that their efforts were attended with but little success. Yet, difficult as the work is, it must be undertaken, continued, and persevered in, until success crowns, as success eventually will crown it, if it be thus carried on. For until this work is accomplished the Catholic press of our country, to a great extent, will fail to fulfill its high mission; but when it shall have been accomplished, then will our Catholic periodical press become, as our Holy Father, Leo XIII., urges it should strive to become—a most efficient and potent instrumentality for advancing the highest interests of society and defending the Church.

## Last Monarchy Gone.

The Brazilian Empire Succeeded by a Republic.

The last monarchy on the American continent is no more. The Emperor, Dom Pedro II., has been quietly deposed and, ere this, has probably sailed for Portugal with his family. On Monday last news reached the United States that Brazil had resolved itself into a republic; at first it was doubted, and many thought it a scheme of the coffee merchants to influence the price of their stock. But later advices confirmed the news. The several provinces of Brazil will unite in a republic, under a government much like that of this country, with the following cabinet:

President, without portfolio—General Diodora da Fonseca.  
Minister of the Interior—Aristide Lobo.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Equiano Bocayura.  
Minister of Finance—Dr. Barboza.  
Minister of Justice—Campos Salles.  
Minister of War—Benjamin Constant.  
Minister of Marine—Admiral Vanderholtz.  
Minister of Agriculture—Dimetris Ribeiro.

Senhor Bocayura is a journalist. Senhor Barboza was a member of the chamber of deputies. Senhor Constant is a journalist and a professor in the Polytechnic school. General da Fonseca held command of the province of Minas Gerais. He was recently punished for insubordination. The chamber of deputies has dissolved and the council of state has been abolished.

The State Department has instructed our representative at Rio to keep it well informed of affairs in Brazil. No instructions have as yet been sent as to recognition of the new government.

## Baltimore Temperance Meeting.

An immense meeting was held at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, Sunday evening last for the purpose of advancing the high license movement. Cardinal Gibbons presided and on the platform were Archbishops Ireland, of St. Paul, and Elder, of Cincinnati, Bishop Virtue, of Portsmouth, England, and a large number of priests. In opening the meeting, His Eminence said:

"I appear before you to-night not only as a churchman but as a fellow-citizen, anxious for the welfare of my native city. Whatever contributes to the moral growth of Baltimore and to the happiness of its people will always have my most hearty approval, and I believe the cause we are here to advocate to-night will enhance our welfare. It will be the means of bettering the condition of the poorer people and laboring classes. The movement we are striving for is for the laboring man and it must and shall be successful."

Speeches were made by Rev. Jas. Nugent, of England, Rev. Dr. Cleary, of Wisconsin, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Keane.

Resolutions were adopted which, after reciting the evils of intemperance, set forth that it is believed that high license is the best remedy.

Pope Leo XIII. on Nov. 10, solemnly proclaimed the beatification of the Blessed John Gabriel Perbore, priest of the Congregation of the Mission, who suffered martyrdom for the Faith in China in 1840. The martyr has a brother still living at the Mother House of the Congregation of the Mission, in Paris.

There are two hundred and thirty-four Jesuits in Canada.