

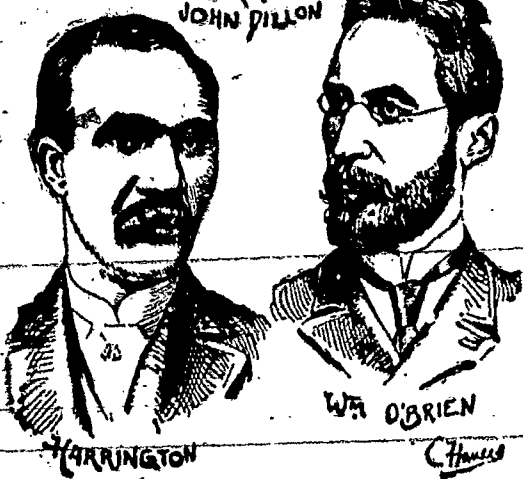
THE IRISH ENVOYS.

Monter, Greasing to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in New York City.

The greeting to the Irish envoys, Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sullivan, O'Connor, Harrington and Gill, in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, the evening of the 10 inst., was a brilliant affair. No meeting held in many a long day matched the enthusiasm of the gathering. The great opera house was packed to suffocation with an audience that might well inspire the best eloquence of the patriotic leaders who inspired it.



JOHN DILLON



Wm. O'BRIEN

Wm. HARRINGTON

Counted among those in attendance were many of New York's most prominent and influential men. Gov. Hill presided, and there was present on the stage with him besides the visiting Irishmen, Mayor Grant, Lieut.-Gov. Jones and a score of others. Governor Hill was presented by John J. O'Donohue as Chairman. The Governor then made a brief address, welcoming the Envoys to the State and extending his hearty approval of their mission here.

Mr. Dillon followed the Governor. He told of the situation in Ireland and explained the object of their mission to America. He was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. O'Brien then gave a lengthy description of the persecution in Ireland, fully explaining the arbitrary methods of Balfour and other Government leaders. The meeting was almost in the order of a love feast, and it was long toward midnight before the people began to disperse.

Resolutions were adopted condemning the policy of the Tory Government toward Ireland, praising the untiring efforts of Ireland's two sons in their great struggle for Home Rule, and pledging support in their gallant fight against continued persecution.

Subscriptions which, in the aggregate, mounted up to \$23,000, besides \$1,000 realized from sales of seats, were announced before the list was closed. And when it was announced that this munificence signified the overthrow of the last hope of the Tory Government in its efforts to subdue Ireland there was a scene of rejoicing difficult to describe.

THREE CELEBRATIONS.

The Year 1890 Will be Memorable in Catholic Annals.

The year 1890 will be memorable in the Catholic annals of three sections of the country. In Vermont, where Bishop Lake Champlain, the faithful remembered the consecrated years of Bishop De Guesbriand, in New York, where the echoes of the jubilee of Bishop Loughlin are still reverberating, and in the great and growing West, where the modest Archbishop of Chicago was recently made the recipient of a commemorative ovation. The like of which was never given to king or conqueror, says the New York Freeman's Journal.

Bishop Fechn can well feel proud of a manifestation of his affection to him and to the Church which he has given his best.

The population of the West has been no less than 1,000,000 in that region for that given to him, but it is not yet fully appreciated.

The Holy Father has been fully convinced that the Catholic religion has nothing to fear from the fullest publicity of the truth. The new German Cardinals have been concerned in this wish of the Pope, knowing by his own experience that the publication of the truth as to the facts of history was a most powerful weapon for combating error and misrepresentation.

The Holy Father appointed a historical commission, whose duty it is to examine the historical documents of the Vatican Library, to publish, as may be found convenient, such of them as may be considered most useful, and to facilitate their inspection and publication by historical

A LEARNED SON.

The Church's Great Loss By the Death of Cardinal Hergenrother.

One of Her Greatest Ornaments of a Century—His Magnificent Works in Spite of Ill Health—His Death Caused By Several Attacks of Apoplexy.

By the death some time ago of Cardinal Hergenrother the Church has lost one of her greatest ornaments of a century, and one of her most learned sons. He had been all his life long of poor health, and it is marvelous how he was able to work on for so many years, steadily and perseveringly, in spite of his infirmities. The quantity and quality of the work done was still more surprising.

Nearly every summer since his elevation to the cardinalate transferred his ordinary residence to Rome, he has been in the habit of coming to his old home, passing the later summer months and early autumn at various places in Germany and Austria, usually spending a short time at some of the health resorts. This year the Roman climate seemed to have affected him more severely than usual, and he was exceptionally weak, and generally indisposed when he came north.

The German physicians formed a very unfavorable opinion of his condition, prescribing absolute rest and fresh mountain air. He took up his abode at the Cistercian Monastery of Mehreran in the Vorarlberg, where at last he had more than one attack of apoplexy, which had a fatal termination on the evening of October 3.

Joseph Hergenrother was born at Wurtzburg on Sept. 15, 1824, so that he was a little over 66 years of age at the time of his death. After the usual preliminary studies he began his theological course at the university of his native city, but on account of his weak health he was sent to the German College in Rome. Here, however, the troubles of 1848 cut short his studies. He was ordained priest, returned to Bavaria and finished his course at the University of Munich, where he had for one of his professors Dr. Dollinger, who conceived a high esteem for the talents and character of his pupil. He took his doctor's degree in 1850, and was immediately licensed to teach in the university as a privat-docent. But his great abilities and capacity were quickly recognized, and two years later, when only in his 30th year, he was appointed, mainly on the recommendation of Dollinger, professor of canon law and ecclesiastical history in the University of Wurtzburg. Here he passed a quarter of a century along with Hettinger, who died last January, a lamp of knowledge, a pillar of faith, and a pattern of piety for the students. The reputation of the university as a school of sound Catholic theological teaching is well known, and has attracted to its halls many students from outside Bavaria. It has been fortunate in its staff of professors, but the pair we have just mentioned, Hettinger and Hergenrother, contributed much to building up its good name. He was one of the divines summoned to Rome to take part in the preliminary discussions which were to prepare the subjects to be brought before the Vatican Council. It has since become known that this effort was so deeply impressed with his learning and his extensive acquaintance with Church history in all its branches, that he contemplated resigning his office to the dignity of Cardinal. He indicated as much even in a conversation with Bishop Fessler, afterward secretary to the Council. But, probably fortunately for the interests of the Church in Germany, he did not carry out his purpose, and it was reserved to the present Pope to confer upon him the honor contemplated by his predecessor. He was created Cardinal in May, 1879, in the company of Cardinal Zigliara, and of the late Cardinals Pecci and Newman. The Pope testified his thorough appreciation of the services and the capacity of the new Cardinal by the duties assigned to him, which required that he should sever his connection with his beloved Wurtzburg and reside at Rome. He was appointed prefect of the Apostolic Archives, in which position he had a rare opportunity, of which he fully availed himself, of rendering a great service to the Church and to historical truth and its students. Leo XIII. wished to make the treasures of the Vatican Library available for historical investigation, fully convinced that the Catholic religion has nothing to fear from the fullest publicity of the truth. The new German Cardinals have been concerned in this wish of the Pope, knowing by his own experience that the publication of the truth as to the facts of history was a most powerful weapon for combating error and misrepresentation. The Holy Father appointed a historical commission, whose duty it is to examine the historical documents of the Vatican Library, to publish, as may be found convenient, such of them as may be considered most useful, and to facilitate their inspection and publication by historical

students under proper safeguards. Cardinal Hergenrother had a large share in the arrangement of the details for carrying out the intentions of the Pope, the successful issue of which has immensely exceeded all anticipations. Under his supervision the archives were thoroughly examined and systematically arranged with a view to facility of reference and publication such as might be deemed desirable. The result of all this is the double current of historical information issuing from the Vatican during these late years. Registers and official acts of the Popes dealing with certain periods have been published, and are in course of publication. Historical documents giving complete accounts of certain transactions or of certain periods or personages with which or with whom the Holy See was more closely concerned, have been published either by the Vatican press itself or by foreign scholars of various nations and religions, who, encouraged by the generous invitation of Leo XIII, have gone to Rome to study on the spot many historical problems with the aid of original documents not to be found elsewhere.

It well deserves to be noted that the action of the Pope in opening the Vatican Library to the investigations of foreign scholars, powerfully helped by the co-operation, and we may add the example of Cardinal Hergenrother, has almost effected a revolution in historical studies. European nations who had hitherto maintained academies or other institutions in Rome to enable their young men to study on the spot the fine arts or the monuments of antiquity, have been moved to send persons to the Eternal City to avail themselves of the liberality of the Pope and profit by the unparalleled advantages for profound historical studies thus offered to the world.

The great service which he rendered to the Church and to Catholicity in Germany was the literary war which he waged against the adherents of Dollinger, when it became only too plain that they would not be reconciled to the Church. A few months ago, soon after the death of Dollinger himself and Hettinger, an account was published in the German Catholic press of the interviews which Hettinger had with his old professor and friend, and his vain efforts to win back the old man, who, on his side, was endeavoring to enlist his former pupil under the banner of schism. When these efforts failed, and the "Old Catholics" began to attack openly the doctrine of the Church, and formally separated themselves from her communion, Hergenrother published a series of writings—sometimes small pamphlets, sometimes articles periodicals and sometimes more important works—meeting promptly each phase of the controversy, and demolishing the misrepresentations of the schismatics. But indeed this was only a continuation of the defensive work which he had carried on for ten years previously, from the time when Dollinger and his followers had begun to practice openly the anti-Roman system of criticism, which too plainly indicated the hostile and rebellious spirit which proclaimed itself afterward in the refusal to acquiesce in the Vatican decrees.

The Catholics of Germany owe a deep debt of gratitude to Hergenrother, whose increasing activity at that time, both before and after the open revolt of the "Old Catholics," furnished an antidote against the poison that was being so insidiously spread, limiting its evil influence within a very narrow circle. The men engaged in that bad work fancied that they could stir up a revolt almost as serious as that which happened in the sixteenth century. That the mischief was narrowed to insignificant proportions was, under the eye of God, due to the intrepidity, zeal and splendid firmness of the dear Cardinal.

For that special service to the cause of the unity of the Church it may be trusted that he has already received his reward from the Author of the faith.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

His Recent Letter on the State of the Church in Italy.

The latest encyclical of our illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII, addressed to the bishops, clergy and people of Italy, is a document worthy of the most attentive perusal, not only by the faithful, but by those of our separated brethren who affect to believe that the new era of atheistic domination in Italy is one of progress and prosperity. The plain language of the Holy Father in pointing out the moral and religious degeneracy instituted by the exaltation to places of power and authority in Italy of men imbued with a spirit of hostility toward the Church and Christianity, confirms the theory which attributes to the influence of the malignants the responsibility for the bitter warfare waged by the revolutionary elements against the visible form and silent moral force of the Christian religion. The attacks upon the Church, the persecutions, robberies and outrages per-

petrated against her officers and property are the product of a virulent hatred of everything Christian and religious, carefully fostered and cherished by the dominant political clique of which the bigamous Crispi is the head.

There is nothing more puzzling to Catholics in America than the spectacle in a country as overwhelmingly Catholic as Italy of creatures of the Crispi type gaining ascendancy in State control, prescribing offensively unjust laws, and dictating in the most insolent manner the course of conduct to be pursued by Catholics in relation to spiritual affairs.

The Holy Father, who is familiar with the real and active influences at work in the political and social spheres of United Italy, clearly defines the origin of these insidious assaults upon public and private morals. The policy that has in view the effacement of the nations, religious and Christian character, is traced to its sources, and the wild hope of the atheistic sects for the erection upon the ruins of ancient Christian civilization of an entirely new and insanely fanciful order of materialistic social development, is laid bare by the incisive thrusts of the Pontiff's keen pen.

The encyclical presents an able and exhaustive treatise on the falsehoods, pretensions and delusions of modern irreligious progress as exemplified in the spirit and aims of the anti-Christian sects of Italy. The hope of the nation's future greatness and glory, as the Holy Father clearly demonstrates, depends upon the restoration of the liberties of the Church and the unrestricted exercise of the salutary power of religion. The lessons drawn from the misfortunes and misery into which the Italians have been plunged by disregard of this changeless truth and the reckless pursuit of anti-Christian rulers after vain and misty visions of purely pagan prosperity, should not go unheeded.

But the accusation which the Pontiff has drawn up against the Italian State does not concern solely those to whom the encyclical is especially addressed.

The Catholics—the Christians—of the whole world are interested. The strong words and plain reasoning of the document may be profitably pondered over wherever the symbol of Christianity is hailed as the emblem of salvation.

The Friars of St. Francis, who were expelled from Canada by the English nearly a century ago, are to build a new home at Ottawa.

DISTRESS IN CONNEMARA.

A Sad Tale of Suffering that Comes from Carna.

A sad tale of suffering comes from Carna, where Father Flannery, with the zeal of a devoted pastor, and Miss Mary Southern, with the self-sacrifices of a true Christian philanthropist, are laboring to provide the population with the means of self-support and to save them from want, says the Catholic "Times" of Liverpool. Despite their energetic efforts the famine caused throughout the district by the loss of the potato crop is resulting in harrowing scenes. In many cases the peasants, young and old, are not only suffering from the pangs of hunger, but even when prostrated by illness have no better clothing than old rags to protect them from the cold. Their little homes, almost entirely devoid of furniture, are pictures of utter misery and desolation.

Irish Bishops' Pastoral.

In a long letter to Archbishop Croke, at Dublin, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy says that while Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase bill is a measure proposed by a detested Government it should, in his opinion, be accepted on its merits. A Parliament sitting in Dublin would, he adds, welcome a similar bill with an outburst of enthusiasm. The Freeman's Journal in an editorial which evidences considerable irritation at the suggestion, says that the letter shows that the writer is ignorant of the sentiments of his countrymen.

The pastoral letter adopted at the autumnal meeting of the Catholic hierarchy was read recently in the Catholic churches throughout Ireland. The letter protests against attempts to minimize the extent of the potato crop failure, as such a course was the disastrous one pursued during former famines. It appeals to the Government for timely assistance to palliate what trustworthy reports show to be a real and widespread danger. The letter contains a reiteration of the Papal prohibition of the plan of competition and boycotting, and directs the people to have nothing whatever to do with politics. It concludes by expressing sympathy with evicted tenants and the hope that Parliament may succeed in adopting measures restraining the evicted and preventing further evictions.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterboro, Ont., and Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, ex-president of Assumption College, Sandwich, Ont., were classmates in their boyhood.

The Pope's Episcopal Jubilee will take place in February, 1893.

TAKEN FROM THE GERMAN.



THIS BOY HAVING HEARD SO MUCH OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF WHALEN'S SHIELD CHEWING OVER ALL OTHER BRANDS, CAN NO LONGER RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO ROB ONE OF OUR GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS OF HIS CHEWING TOBACCO.

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We bade Who's A sad tale But not She left Where's And song Where A smile A light She seem A while We bade With tr O'erflow 'Twas n And now With us And then To shore And now And unc And forms Are bent Once more And go A long, lon And now

ONE OC

Flowers st ports of pre ine appoint Mrs. Clifton' everything tl with enhanc The golden chestnut br bride's shape reflection in t was clouded plexity. El married just shadow had c "I suppose ness that upst for it was ju letters; it w thrust into hi news. But h to me chang When I asked matter he act I couldn't mal struck, and w train; that p comes at the v of all was his To be sure, he first got up t thinking he w and I know he whistle sounde time to reac wouldn't have good-by again off without a w By this time of herself, was was a brave gir any more than little she decid walk. She w before her mot the fresh air mi would not sit a jumping up su fully removed a man, and w to step toward sounded thereaf Looking hasti whether any tea her face she ope possible, that s Her mother-in hall. "Mrs. Clifton ma am, whenever the girl said resp "Very well, Ja few moments," peep into the gl eyes were not t make her regula invalid. The young cou part of their h trip to Niagara, t a visit to the el pretty country he uresque valleys o The bride had n mother, and had deal of making h found her very haunted by a sec miration was not that she was und tiny from the fo child, she had m Elizabeth particu interview, for she was a tall tale one must be gone th moning all her knocked at the d law's sitting room mitted. "Good morning elder Mrs. Clifton and the young lac usual kiss. The invalid pres against Elizabeth's then, laying her daughter-in-law's!