

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A dispatch dated Dublin, June 10, states that Rt. Rev. John Egan, Bishop of Lismore and Waterford, is dead.

Bishop McGovern, of Harrisburg, Pa., is completing plans for a home in Harrisburg for Catholic orphans.

The Catholics of Montreal, Canada, will, on May 18th, 1892, celebrate the 250th anniversary of the founding of that city.

The seat of the see heretofore called Leavenworth, Kansas, has been changed to Kansas City, Kas. Rt. Rev. Louis M. Fink, Bishop.

The Catholics of Portland, Me., celebrated in an elaborate manner the sixteenth anniversary of the consecration of their bishop, Rt. Rev. Jas. A. Healy, on June 3.

At a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, at the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows, Philadelphia, Pa., fully 15,000 people were in line.

Dr. E. Carroll Morgan, the famous specialist in lung diseases, will, \$10,000, to Georgetown University in Washington, to be used to prosecute researches in the colonial history of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, O., went to Emmittsburg, Md., recently to officiate at the funeral of his sister. She was a Sister of Charity, ninety years old, and the Mother of the eastern division.

The Society of Jesus, which has served the Catholics of Alexandria, Va., since before the Revolutionary War, will withdraw from the mission there, and the church at that place will be supplied by a pastor sent by the Bishop of Richmond, Va.

An exchange says: "Father Broderick continues to beautify and adorn St. John's church, which is already one of the handsomest edifices in Northern Pennsylvania. He has recently imported from Munich a life-size statue of the Guardian Angel and child, a most beautiful work of art."

The death is announced at Cracow, at the age of eighty-one, of Mgr. Stanislaus Krasinsky, formerly Bishop of Wilna, Russia. He had spent many years in exile in Siberia.

The death is announced of Rev. John Walsh, P. P., Killmore, County Galway, diocese of Clontarf, Ireland, who was seventy years of age and nearly half a century in the ministry.

A church is to be erected in the village of Tubberary, Mayo County, Ireland, to the memory of the illustrious John McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, on the spot where as a little boy he used to serve Mass.

On the occasion of the centenary of St. Aloysius there will be opened at Castiglione, his native place, an exhibition of works of art commemorating his life and miracles. Castiglione is a village to the south of the Lake of Garda, and the country around it is the battlefield of Solferino.

Rev. Thomas Sherman, S. J., son of the late General Sherman, will be present at the 300th anniversary of the death of St. Aloysius, at St. Charles, Mo., and will deliver the oration.

Mgr. Thoppe, of Cleveland, who is the third ecclesiastic spoken of in connection with the vacancy in the Cleveland see, is an Irishman by birth and is now about 53 years of age. He has been a priest thirty of those years, having been ordained by Bishop Rappe, the first prelate of Cleveland. He formerly held several pastorates, one after the other, in the diocese, but has been rector of the Cathedral since 1876. He is a very reverend, by reason of the fact that he is a pontifical master of ceremonies by Papal appointment, and he is very popular in Cleveland.

Another miracle is reported from Quebec. A boy six years of age fell recently from a great height, and, when picked up, was in convulsions, with blood rushing from his mouth, nose and ears. The doctor declared that his skull was fractured and that he had only a few hours to live. Extreme unction had been administered when a relic of St. Jean Baptiste was applied, and there was an immediate change or the better. The convulsions subsided, and the patient fell into a doze which lasted several hours. A day or so after, he rose out of his bed and told his mother that a priest had come to him during his sleep and cured him. The recovery was so complete, we are told, that neither the boy's memory nor his intelligence was affected. The case is certainly a most remarkable one; the only wonder is that relics are not more frequently used in this way.—Boston Herald.

KATHERINE ELEANOR CONWAY.

An Eloquent Tribute to a Boston Literary Woman and Former Rochesterian.

The Boston Daily Traveller of June 6th has an excellent portrait, for a newspaper cut, of Miss Katherine E. Conway, first assistant editor of the Boston Pilot, who formerly lived in Rochester, and who has many admirers here. The portrait is accompanied by an eloquent tribute to the distinguished lady and a sketch of her life, both of which we reproduce below:

"Perhaps no truer characterization could be made of Miss Katherine E. Conway than was that given in the words of Boyle O'Reilly, who said of his trusted friend and associate editor: 'She is poet and logician; she has the heart of a woman and the brain of a man.'"

The terse little expression touches the keynote of Miss Conway's character, which is one of the rarest combinations of strength and tenderness, of wide and clear comprehension, and the subtlest poetic feeling and artistic perception.

Journalism, when held true to its ideal possibilities, is ministry as well, and the true journalist is one in whom professional zeal and personal love for humanity meet and find their reconciliation. It is much to write; it is, perhaps, more to live.

To a remarkable degree Miss Conway illustrates in her own life this high truth. In her range of work she is singularly versatile. She is a keen and just commentator on events, political or social; swift to sympathize with all phases of progress and to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential; accurate in weighing the values of social questions with liberal hospitality for the thought of even an opponent, and all these logical and judicial qualities are rendered more acute, more delicate, more ardent in their power by a poetic and deeply spiritual temperament that dominates her nature.

Katherine Eleanor Conway was born in Rochester, N. Y., and in her earliest girlhood came under the personal influence of the eminent Catholic prelate, Bishop McQuaid, whose instruction and suggestion stimulated a mind exquisitely receptive to all high thoughts and noble learning. As a child her first nebulous literary feeling took form in verse making, and the local journals of her city were very hospitable to her girlish muse. She received the careful and accomplished convent education which Catholic girls of good families are usually given—an education that, however it may differ from the co-education so much advocated, has much to recommend it in point of thoroughness, refinement, and the careful culture of character, which the best convent training always gives. Miss Conway graduated with honors and gravitated to journalism, first as the editor of a little church magazine, (the West End Journal—ed. c. r.) again as assistant editor of the Catholic Union of Buffalo.

But it was in 1883 that her real work came to her and she to it, all undreamed of though it was at the time. Miss Conway had come to Boston that year to visit; here she met, of course, the gifted and noble and universally beloved poet and editor, Boyle O'Reilly. His swift insight at once saw in Miss Conway the assistant editor he desired, and he invited her to a position on the Pilot. Of course she filled her place well, and, what is more, she constantly enlarged it and enabled it till it grew, as she grew, by the law of spiritual evolution.

Places are not found, they are made. Well did Katherine Conway make hers—often struggling against delicate health, and the multitudinous demands of the life that unites journalism proper with that of poet, critic, correspondent, and writer of sketches and stories. In another line, too, that of reading papers before clubs, Miss Conway has had eminent success, and her 'Ideals of Christian Womanhood' and 'Literature of Moral Loveliness,' have been largely in demand, from Boston and its suburbs to Washington.

One volume of poems, 'On the Sunrise Slope,' has appeared from Miss Conway's pen, and another is promised for early publication. In association with Clara Erskine Clement (Mrs. Watters) she edited a very rare, valuable work called 'Christian Symbols.'

Miss Conway holds now a very responsible leading position on the Pilot, to whose success as a national journal her untiring energy and exceptional gifts have materially contributed.

A FLYING TRIP.

To Europe on the Westernland, by Father Stewart.

EDITOR CATHOLIC JOURNAL:

Circumstances over which I had no control, prevented me from sooner giving your readers a description of a hurried trip across the Atlantic as I promised. Permit me to advise them not to be guilty of anything so foolish as to step on a steamer, and return on her immediately. This does not contribute much to health, and is certainly far from enjoyable. It is too fatiguing. My immunity from sea-sickness was in my favor. However, I had enough ill to which flesh is heir to struggle against. The gripe, a lingering malaria, and a Florida fever were quite sufficient to try any one's patience and constitution. There were times when I thought wistfully of the embalmer, instead of the tender mercies of the sharks. Here is my advice to travelers with avoirdupois unequally distributed over the human frame: Don't expect comfort in a berth 22 inches wide, with your 44 inches of waist in it. Lying on your back won't mend matters, especially if you have indulged in lobster salad at your six o'clock dinner. You will feel as though Neptune was sitting on your chest with his trident stuck in your throat, and the lobsters crawling all over you. Lie on your side, instead, even though part of you protrude over the board that is intended to keep you from rolling out. Wedge yourself in with a pillow. This will keep your system free, at least, from a partial 'bouleversement.' If you are not careful, and avoid the rich food supplied, you will experience indigestion and nightmares perfectly appalling. I had a room to myself, otherwise I would not have ventured on the voyage—for I could never have got into the berth in my weak state of health. The 'Westernland,' of the Red Star Line, is a magnificent steamer, always and everywhere clean as a new pin. The ventilation is perfect. She is painted white as snow in her decks, in her cabins and corridors, and her fittings of brass or wood shine like mirrors. Her Captain (Jarnison) is the soul of order on board. He is everywhere by day and night. When not examining the ship and visiting the passengers, he is on the bridge, inspiring confidence by his presence and vigilance. He is as modest as a maiden, and blushes at a compliment, however well deserved. His demeanor is that of a perfect gentleman—a model for captains of transatlantic lines. If he is a specimen of the Red Star captains, the company does well to employ only such men, as they are a great attraction to passengers. The traveling public will endorse this. The Westernland is 450 feet long and 4,500 tons burthen. She is a splendid sea boat, standing a storm like a rock. Her ponderous engines of 4,500 horse power drive her along in favorable weather at fifteen knots an hour. This magnificent piece of machinery is under the control of a chief engineer whose attention to duty is only equalled by his politeness to passengers. He is a splendid specimen of manhood, and the admiration of the lady passengers, as they look down through the skylight over the machinery, and notice his watchful eye, in his elegantly furnished room, within easy reach of the immense power under his control. It is amusing to hear the quiet remarks of the ladies. One German dame of uncertain years said with a sigh: 'He is nice. I wonder if he is married!' All the officers are splendid looking men and most agreeable and accommodating. The passengers were pronounced in their praise of the politeness and service on board.

As we swung away from the dock at Antwerp, the display made by the officers, resplendent in silver and blue, elicited the admiration of the passengers and their numerous friends who came to wish us God speed on our homeward trip. Amongst these appeared the joyful countenance of Mgr. DeRegge, in splendid health, surrounded by his numerous friends—above all the Koenigs family, one of the most distinguished and hospitable in Belgium. I regret that time and health did not permit me to enjoy the grand banquet prepared for me. I am most grateful for this attention. I may not be able to partake of their hospitality this summer, as I must be at home for the laying of the corner stone of St. Bernard's Seminary on Aug. 30.

But you will say I am rambling all over, instead of describing the trip in the order of events. Yes; but some times digression add a zest—like light and shade to a picture. Well, as the French say: 'ravageons nos moutons,' which literally means 'let us come back to our mutton chops.' The reader must find out for himself how this expression restores the broken link to the chain of a narrative which we will resume in your next issue. J. P. STEWART.

BISHOP McQUAID.

Sermon Preached in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.

St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, was re-dedicated Sunday, after improvements costing \$40,000. There were present, Archbishops Walsh of Toronto, O'Leary of Kingston, Duhamel of Ottawa, Bishops McQuaid with Rev. F. C. Oberholzer of Holy Redeemer as chaplain, O'Connor of London, McDonald of Alexandria, O'Connor of Peterboro, O'Mahoney of Toronto. Bishop Dowling of Hamilton celebrated pontifical high mass. Bishop McQuaid preached an appropriate sermon, reviewing the history and experiences of the early church and pointing out the adaptation of the doctrine of the Catholic faith to all ages and circumstances. The text was I. Peter, ii, 9. 'Ye are a chosen people, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people, that ye should show forth the praises of Him who hath called you out of darkness into His marvellous light.' The reverend preacher pointed out that St. Peter wrote these words to a few poor, unknown, almost wretched people, but if the apostle had stood in that grand cathedral what more or what less could he have said. He spoke by the guidance of the Holy Spirit and needed no history to tell him the future of that religion of which he was the ambassador; but if he could to-day look back over the ages which had intervened he would find the results of his teachings in every corner of the world. Referring to the condition of the Christians of the early church the speaker pointed out the degraded state of the nations of the world at that time; there were a few wealthy men, the privileged classes, but the masses were poor, wretched and down-trodden. Woman, the mainstay of the home, had been brought down from the lofty pinnacle upon which God had placed her and made a degraded creature add women degraded meant the degradation of the family and of the nation; there could be no social purity unless the sanctity of the home was safely guarded. Such was the state of the people but St. Peter preached a new law; he taught these despised men that they were equal to their masters in the sight of God, equal as brethren of Christ, equal as sons of God. This was not said to the privileged classes but to all the masses, to the very slaves; the lowest among them could lift up their heads, not in pride, but raised up by God, called by Him to be His chosen people, and from this none were debarred. With this doctrine of equality before God and in religion was that other great right of liberty of conscience. The princes of the earth cared nothing for the people, they compelled them to submit to the idolatrous practices of the times. Jesus Christ and His apostles demanded obedience to the law and respect to superiors, but also obedience to that higher law of Heaven, and claimed for the church freedom to follow God and to abstain from Pagan worship. These two principles were at the bottom of that civil and religious liberty which in later ages was guarded by the Catholic Church.

The task before the apostles was not an easy one. The Jews claimed rights of the Greeks and Romans, that is the Gentile church, they would cast the yoke of the ceremonial law about the necks of the Christians. But God sent his Holy Spirit down upon these poor ignorant men and gave them power to accomplish the work before them and divers tongues to go forth into all the world. The policy of the apostles was not to unduly interfere with local customs, prejudices and idiosyncrasies when these did not violate the teachings of the faith. Their fundamental guiding principle was to make all nations one people in their allegiance to the God they worshipped. The question of differences of race and language was not a new one, the apostles had to face in the beginning of their ministry. It might be wondered how these early Christians made any progress at all, hidden as they were in caverns and catacombs where even to-day traces of their altars were to be found. But such a glorious edifice as the one in which he was speaking, the preacher remarked, would have been more than useless to them, they had to hide from sight and so poor and despised were they that they grew in numbers and power almost unnoticed until when they came out boldly they were too strong to fall before the persecution directed against them. God protected the young church and they had all the rites and privileges, the mass and the sacraments, even as the church had to-day.

The great fact to which the speaker desired to call attention was the complete adaptability of the Catholic church to all circumstances. In her relations to social life, her attitude to the reigning powers, her dealings with forms of governments the church worked upon the principles of her faith and thus was never at a disadvantage; she had been maligned and persecuted but had always prevailed. Caesar had endeavored to ride roughshod over her, the hordes of Northern Europe had attacked her, but though under great trials she had dropped, it was not in her power to submit. She must and under all circumstances eventually conquer. On this great continent we were in a new country, and what a glorious country it was and under what advantages we enjoyed the full light of Christian civilization and liberty, with all the experiences of the past at our command. There was a new order of things in existence. Kings and princes had little to say, but the people had great power. The destiny of the future was in the hands of the people, and they were now, as in the past, called to be a chosen nation, a royal priesthood, a peculiar people. Some had wandered from the true fold, but the church must labor to bring them back to the influence of the one church, one faith, one Lord, one baptism. There was a day of peril coming. It had long loomed on the horizon, and come it must, and that soon, but, when the evil day dawned and the storm burst, the Church of God would be found resisting the evil which would attend that upheaval; she could not bend before the power of the masses any more than she had before the power king and princes, but wait for sober reason to prevail, and when the troublous times had passed the church would once again be triumphant, supporting then as now the true course of liberty, government of the people by the people and for the people.

MATRIMONY.

Father Stewart Talks of Marriage at St. Mary's.

Father Stewart preached on 'Matrimony' at high mass at St. Mary's Sunday. Before opening, Father Stewart criticised quite sharply those Catholics who had gone on a Sunday excursion, 'many of them without hearing mass.' He then spoke of the seriousness of Matrimony and the necessity of a wise choice of a partner for life. He continued:

'Young men, I had rather bless your loves before this altar than marry you to a non-Catholic girl. It is not so bad when a Catholic girl marries a non-Catholic husband, as she may, by her good influence, help to bring him into the fold. But the best choice is a good Catholic young man. Drop a Catholic man who is indifferent.' The reverend speaker scored in scathing terms the boys of to-day who thought themselves men ere yet the years of youth were passed, and who presumed to disregard the wishes, commands and counsels of their parents.

To the young men, Father Stewart said: 'Choose a wife who is fit for the duties of wifehood, who can make a home for you, who can make a husband happy, and who is fit to be a mother; such a woman is the sweetest of all God's creatures. Don't select the pretty butterflies who think only of dress. I don't mean to say a woman should not dress in taste. There is nothing nicer than to see a woman tastefully dressed, but dress should not be her sole end in life. The wife who can make her own dresses is the thrifty wife. A wife should know how to wash better than she can play the piano. She should also know how to cook and how to buy the supplies for the house. I have made inquiries among butchers, grocers, etc., about the average bills young couples incur, and the answer invariably is: 'It all depends upon the ability of a wife as a buyer.' Leave home and its management to the wife. The husband should bring his money home to her and let her expend it as she thinks best. It is generally the girl who has to work for a living who makes the best wife. 'And now, as regards home. Al-

ways try and have a good temper. Don't be a lamb abroad and a lion at home. Don't have a smile for strangers and a growl for your wife. Try and leave your business troubles at the office and have a smile at home. 'Every young man should look forward to the day when he can lead a bride to the altar and have a home of his own.'

Catholic Societies.

Official Organ C. M. B. A.
All communications to this department should be addressed to Bro. T. H. Donovan.

SOCIETIES MEET NEXT WEEK.
Monday—Branch 134.
Tuesday—Branch 12.
Wednesday—Branch 88.
Friday—Branch 121.

Branch 121, is to be congratulated on the promptness shown in the payment of the policy of Bro. McCormick.

Bro. Jas. A. Flanagan, of the Finance Committee of the Supreme Council, was in the city Sunday.

Grand Sec'y Joseph Cameron was a welcome visitor to this office Wednesday last.

In response to a circular sent out by Grand Deputy Ernest, a committee of three delegates from each Branch will meet in St. Joseph's hall next Monday evening to prepare for the annual re-union.

Branch 139 initiated four new members Tuesday evening. Pres. Chas. M. Bayer, of Branch 81, was present and made a short address.

EXCURSION TO KEUKA LAKE.

Branch 94, Mt. Morris, will hold an excursion and basket picnic at Keuka Lake June 18th, going via the D. L. & W. R. R. to Bath, and thence via the Bath & Hammondsport road. Fare from Mt. Morris, including steam boat ride to any point on the lake and return, \$1.25. This will furnish an excellent opportunity to Mt. Morris and Dansville people to visit the famous wine cellars at Hammondsport, and also to take a ride on the steamer to Penn Yan, at which place the boat will stop two hours to enable excursionists to visit awhile in that beautiful and thriving village.

TO THE CANADIAN MEMBERS.—CONTINUED.

This difference in the death rate of the Grand Council of New York, as compared with the other Councils, is the most effective argument that can be advanced, in favor of the position maintained by the Supreme Council as against separate beneficiary districts and in favor of a united organization. It also clearly demonstrates the necessity for a reserve fund.

Who can say that the death rate in Canada will be less than in New York or elsewhere, when its members have attained the same average age, and duration? In the future, other Grand Councils will be instituted, and they may have apparent cause to complain of the high death rate in the Grand Council of Canada, or some other Council, not realizing that said Councils had been organized twelve to fifteen years previously.

To prevent such contentions, and relying on the best methods adopted by the best life insurance companies in the distribution of their risks, and acting on the words of Supreme President Mulholland that 'Experience should teach us that the strength and glory of the C. M. B. A., as well as our individual welfare lies in our standing together as one united band of Catholics, having everywhere the same mutual interests to preserve and perpetuate.'

The Supreme Council at its recent convention by a vote of twenty-five to three, determined to strike out the article relating to separate beneficiary districts. The legality of this action has been questioned, and will no doubt be fully considered at the next convention.

The other reason advanced for separate beneficiary for Canada, to wit, the difference in exchange on drafts, is not of great importance. The fifty cents additional required from every Branch on assessment, will more than pay all expenses of such exchange. Grand Secretary Brown is in the practice of forwarding all drafts received by him direct instead of depositing same to his account, and drawing against them. It may be stated that by adopting this method, the Branch has to pay the exchange. This may be true, but the Branch in many instances would have to pay exchange for a draft made on London, or some other bank in Canada, for instance, the Branch at Winnipeg, Manitoba, may be able to procure a draft as cheap on New York, as it could on Montreal.

In this country, there would be difficulty in obtaining from any one who had the Grand Secretary's count drafts without exchange. It would be very glad to issue and accept drafts in consideration of having the account, and I have no doubt some banks would also be willing to pay interest. So far as the exchange on the drafts made payable to beneficiaries in Canada is concerned, it is a very small item; but I think we can arrange to secure Canadian drafts for that purpose. This operation can be adjusted without great difficulty.

Grand President McCabe, in his recent statement, compared the situation of the Ancient Order of United Workmen against our Association, and stated that only fourteen assessments had been issued by the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Canada during the year 1890. In that statement he showed that their membership had increased over twenty thousand during the past ten years. For many years after the Grand Lodge of the A. O. U. W. had been organized in New York State, the number of assessments did not exceed 12 in a year, while as he states in 1890, with a membership of thirty thousand, they had twenty-three assessments. It only demonstrates the fact that the older the organization becomes, the greater the number of deaths, and the uniform rate of assessments in the A. O. U. W., and no provision for a reserve fund, the time will come when their assessments will be even greater than the maximum that they have established, and to which Grand President McCabe alludes in the latter part of his statement.

The scheme of laying special assessments to make all the Grand Lodges equal, has caused more trouble in the A. O. U. W. than all other causes combined. It has involved the Association in litigation in several states, and in many, caused a serious division in their ranks.

We desire to avoid such difficulties, and believe that our Constitution, amended will enable us to continue our work, and retain our position as the safest and most economical co-operative Association doing business in this country.

There has been no discrimination against Canada in the transaction of our business, or in denying the petition for a separate beneficiary. On the contrary, every reasonable concession has been made, such as granting permission to purchase supplies in Canada, and to defend all actions at law in the name of the Supreme Council without requiring suits to be brought in the U. S.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Brookport.

Chas. S. Wright has sold real estate to Emory J. LeBron for \$1,100. The ornamental gateway at the cemetery will be placed in position this week. A very handsome monument has been erected to the memory of the late John Smith.

B. F. Gleason is building an addition to his factory which will be used as a business office. He has a very nice establishment.

T. S. Dean, Esq., has purchased several hundred volumes of the law library of J. D. Decker.

Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley, who were married at St. Francis de Sales church, June 3d, have gone to their home in the west.

A class of thirty boys of St. Francis de Sales school are being drilled by Sergt. Hawkins, and they will appear in full uniform in the 4th of July parade.

Five converts to the Catholic faith received confirmation at St. Francis de Sales church last week.

Danville.

The graduating exercises of the Union School occur on Monday evening. There are fourteen in the class. Mrs. Thomas Rowan and Miss Maggie A. Barrett, went to Allegheny City on Monday.

We would like to tell of three four weddings we know of, but time will reserve it a week or two. Quite a number of our people sick with German measles.

Miss Barbara Daugherty spent day last in Bloomsburg.

The Danville boys defeated Mt. Morris nine in a game of baseball yesterday.

The St. Boniface Society, Mary's Church, sold a very nice umbrella hall on Wednesday. An enjoyable time was had.