

AROUND THE GLOBE

All Ireland was consecrated to the Sacred Heart, Passion Sunday, 1873. Michael Davitt is making a tour of Northwestern Canada. He is now at Oakland, Cal.

Bishop Shanley has taken possession of his new Episcopal residence in Fargo, North Dakota.

United States: Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland is not a Catholic. He is a Presbyterian.

Beginning September 8, a Catholic Congress will be held at Mechlin, Belgium.

For the first time in the history of the world, Ireland has a population smaller than that of London.

Holy Mary's Church, Calvary, Ky., is to be replaced with a new and spacious edifice.

Aug. 18, at 9:30 a. m., five priests were ordained at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Mo.

Brother Severus, director of the Christian Brothers' normal school, Waterford, Ireland, is visiting in America.

Miss Mabel Cahill the champion lawn tennis player of America is of Irish parentage, her father being a country gentleman in Kilkenny.

Congressman Frank Hurd's venerable mother has followed her distinguished son's example and embraced the Catholic faith.

Sir Patrick Jennings, ex-premier of New South Wales, has been created an hereditary Marquis by Pope Leo XIII.

Rev. Henry Imoda, S. J., has been appointed Provincial of the Jesuits in California, Father Sasia's term having expired.

Aug. 30, Cardinal Gibbons will dedicate Calvert Hall, the handsome new building of the Christian Brothers in Baltimore.

Bishop Ludden has appointed Father Kennedy of St. Lucy's Church Vicar-general of the diocese of Syracuse to succeed Dr. Lynch.

Lady Turner, wife of Sir Charles Turner, late chief justice of Madras, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The great Catholic leader, Abbe Schapman, has been defeated in the recent parliamentary elections in Holland.

Fourteen French Bishops will take part in the great French pilgrimage to Rome during September and October.

Very Rev. Father Lep, O. S. F., the venerable pastor of the Winsted parish, Ct. sails for Europe to-day. Father Lep has not seen his native land for 25 years.

Prince Demetrius Galitzen, better known as "the priest of the Alleghenies," who died in the mountains May 6, 1841, is to be raised to the ranks of the blessed, the first step towards canonization.

Rev. Father Ambrose for many years pastor of the Sacred Heart in Wilmington, Del., preached his farewell sermon Aug. 2nd and has retired from pastoral duties, because of serious illness.

The directors of the Irish Catholic Colonization Society have decided to wind up the affairs of the association, the object for which it was organized having been faithfully carried out. Stock will be redeemed at 10¢.

Upwards of \$4,000,000 compensation for ecclesiastical property confiscated about the time of the French revolution will be restored to the Catholic dioceses of Prussia by a recent act of the Government.

Rev. Eugene O'Connell, formerly bishop of Grass Valley, Cal., was born on the day of the battle of Waterloo 75 years ago, and is still hard at work evangelizing the Spaniards and the poor in general of Sacramento, Cal.

The Archbishop Ferdinand Salvatore, Grand Duke of Tuscany, died at Traunkirchen recently. The deceased prince, who was born at Florence in 1835, was the son of the Grand Duke Leopold II., whom he succeeded at the latter's abdication in 1859.

Amongst the American visitors to the Green Isle recently, none has received so warm a welcome as Alderman Dowler of Guelph, Ontario. The genial Alderman is a Leitrim man, and he has made a call at Boyle to see W. G. Shea, who was associated with him in business in Canada. Like most of the Irish race who go abroad, the Alderman was a staunch and practical supporter in the past of the cause of home rule.

OUR ROMAN LETTER.

Special to the Catholic Press Association.
THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The important question of the Pope's temporal power is again agitating public opinion.

The cause of this is a remarkably strange article from the pen of the ex-Prime Minister of Italy, M. Crispi, which has been published in the "Contemporary Review."

The temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff is a subject of profound interest only to Catholics, but to every class of society in the civilized world.

Since the invasion of Rome by the Italians, the Holy See has never once varied its line of political conduct.

M. Crispi thinks that France encourages the Holy Father in his resistance to the overtures of Italy towards conciliation. He is completely mistaken, for Pope Leo XIII. is in harmony with the Church of which he is the head.

Nowhere, with, perhaps, the exception of some few points in Italy do the clergy or faithful require the Sovereign Pontiff to renounce his secular rights, or accept the conditions offered by the usurpers of the City of the Popes.

We recall once hearing an Italian prelate express the sorrow that the conflict between his Church and country caused him. An Irish Bishop, who was present, answered: "It is for you to decide whether you prefer the Church or Italy. For us, the question does not even exist. Italy has committed a crime, the gravity of which we have no reason to extenuate."

As to the question of principle, there can be no doubt. The Holy See energetically protests against the acts of which she has been the victim. No more to-day than yesterday or tomorrow, does she recognize any moral value in the occupation of the Domain of St. Peter by the New Italian Power.

Very well, says Mr. Crispi, then leave the question of principle on one side. The modern State and Church could never agree upon this point. They hold views entirely opposed one to the other. We do not, therefore, ask the Pope to give any assent whatsoever that need compromise his religious system. But we know that those around the Pontiff are desirous that the violent hostility existing between Rome, and the Holy See should cease, and that they would willingly accept a "modus vivendi," which would only imply a certain pacification, without encroaching upon right or principle.

M. Crispi also pertinently asks: "Why does France oppose such advantageous projects?"

Did France, in reality, oppose any measure likely to strengthen Italy, she would not carry out her own political role. Italy is the ally of Germany; would it not be naive on the part of France to assist in strengthening her adversary?

And again, is it quite as easy as M. Crispi thinks, for the Pope and King of Italy to mutually agree as to a "modus vivendi?"

If, leaving aside the questions of right and principle, an agreement giving mutual satisfaction could be arrived at, is it so very certain that the conciliation would immediately take place?

The difficulty consists precisely in, that neither the Holy See nor the invaders of the Papal Dominion can ever agree as to a "modus vivendi." It would be as though the real mother in Solomon's judgment, consented to accept half of the infant she claimed.

On one side the Sovereign Pontiff declares that Temporal Power is necessary to his independence, and, beyond all doubt, the Pope should be independent, and that by virtue of territorial sovereignty.

Italy, on her side, declares that honorary, diplomatic and financial conditions would be preferable to those which the Holy Father now enjoys.

But, she generally adds, it is impossible to alienate the smallest atom of Italian territory, and, above all, from the sacred soil of Rome, for the benefit of a Pontifical sovereignty.

It is, existing, only too evident that the existing breach is indeed irreducible.

Were millions of negotiators to unite they could not reconcile these two opposing Powers.

Time alone can bring the remedy in its all-healing and natural evolutions, and time, says the Italian, is a "gallant hero."

From what precedes it will be seen that M. Crispi maintains a lamentable equivocal argument.

He may have the right to suppose that the Pope is not allowed to ar-

range or accept a conciliation which would be such in the eyes of a Crispi. But he calls conciliation, that which would be in reality capitulation, and vice versa.

The former Minister also complains that the French tried on every occasion to induce the Pontiff to quit Rome and take refuge in France.

We are in a position to offer our readers authentic information on this subject.

It is true that in 1871 France offered the Holy Father a refuge at Ajaccio, in Corsica, or in the Castle of Henry IV., in the Basses Pyrenees.

In order to accentuate and prove his desire to protect the Pope, M. Thiers sent a French frigate, l'Oreoque, to Civita-Vecchia, to there await the orders of the Sovereign Pontiff and transport him whither he should desire.

In order, however, to avoid giving cause for conflict Pius IX. expressed the desire that the vessel should be withdrawn. But the generous act of French Government was none the less nobly hospitable and duly appreciated.

Again, three years ago, at the time of the insulting inauguration of the statue of Giordano Bruno, fresh propositions were made to the Vatican owing to the serious rumors of an imminent departure from the Vatican of the Pontifical Court.

Valencia, in Spain, was then named as the intended refuge of the Holy Father, and at this same epoch it was suggested, as being more agreeable, sure and convenient, that Pau, or Biarritz, in France, should be given the preference. The Pope, however, immediately declined all propositions in this regard.

But, even while making these hospitable offers, and we are sure of our authenticity, the French Government never ceased to dissuade the Holy Father from the idea of abandoning the Eternal City of his predecessors.

What would be the result of such a departure? It would cause profound trouble to Catholicity—and that is to say—to the world. And also, the date of such a departure could be easily fixed; but could a time be fixed for the return?

For this reason, even while giving the Holy Father the most filial assurances of hospitality and shelter, the French Government has never lost an occasion of declaring it to be unwise for the Sovereign Pontiff to abandon Rome.

The Berlin, Vienna and Roman press are in an excited state over the article by M. Crispi.

Attention has been called to the rabidly anti-clerical sentiments of the ex-Minister, whose firebrands cannot, however, consume the universal frame of admiration for Pope Leo XIII.

SAD ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG AMERICAN STUDENT.

Several of the young men students from the North American College in Rome, actually passing the summer vacation at Grotta Ferrata, received permission from the Vice-Rector, Rev. Frederick Rooker, D. D., to go to Porta d'Auzio for the sea bathing.

About ten o'clock on Friday morning, although the sea was very rough, Lucian Johnstone and Henry Duesing, ventured to swim some distance from the shore. When returning, Henry Duesing suddenly called to his companion: "Come to me Johnstone, I am fainting!" His friend immediately went to his aid, and, in spite of the strong current, succeeded in keeping him above water for a considerable time, while shouting for help.

After some time a sailor swam to them and took charge of the unconscious youth while Mr. Johnstone, who was almost exhausted, returned to shore for more assistance.

Finally two Italians also swam to the spot, but just as they were within one stroke of the poor unfortunate youth, the sailor's strength gave way and he loosened his hold of the body.

The corpse of poor Henry Duesing was not recovered until about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon. As his face was very much scratched, it is supposed that body was beaten against the rocks for some time. Mr. Duesing was a native of St. Louis, Mo.

Owing to the extreme heat the body of Henry Duesing had to be buried immediately at Porta d'Auzio.

The American, and entire foreign colony, are deeply affected by this occurrence.

THE COMING PILGRIMS.

"And still they come!" His Eminence Cardinal Dunajski, is organizing a pilgrimage from Poland.

We learn that the Sovereign Pontiff is full of paternal solicitude about the arrangements for the comfort of the

expect pilgrims. Every detail is personally studied by the Venerable Father of the faithful with loving affection.

The arrangements are almost complete, and, thanks to the care of Mr. Harmel, the director, everything promises to be done "comme il faut."

The Pontifical Swiss Guards celebrated the sixth centenary of the Helvetic Confederation this week, by a banquet in the Court of Belvedere in the Vatican.

Rome, August 9, 1891.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Logical Arguments in Their Favor.—The Parent's Duty.
Michigan Catholic.

In September's early days the schools, public and parochial open, and the children re-begin their studies.

The "commencements" (so called) took place last June, when the summer was young and the children were tired. But the real commencements will take place in the early days of next month.

We think this is a good time, then, to bring before the minds of Catholic parents the subject of schools and the education of their children—to set them a thinking on the subject.

It is very pleasant for us to know that the number of Catholic parents, within the circle of our readers, who need to be set a thinking on the subject of Catholic education, is very small. Thank God most of the Catholic parents in Michigan know their duty in this regard, and perform it. But there are some Catholic parents, who, whether they know their duty or not, do not perform it—they send their children to the public schools. It is to these we would address our present remarks.

There are yet about three weeks for the little ones to enjoy themselves on the streets or in the parks before the opening of the schools. The whole of this period should be spent by the parents—we mean the parents who have heretofore sent their children to the public schools—in reflecting on the subject of their duty towards their children. They ask themselves, have their children human souls? are they made in the image and likeness of God? are they Catholic children? Of course there is not a Catholic parent who will not answer these questions in the affirmative. All will answer: yes, our children have human souls; they are made in the image and likeness of God; they are Catholic children.

Then treat your children in a manner consistent with your belief. If you believe that your children have human souls treat them so that the soul part of their nature may be cultivated. If you believe that they are made in the image and likeness of God, then have them educated so that God's image and likeness in them may become visible; so that it shall not be covered up; hidden and concealed behind a mass of worldliness. If they are Catholic children, then have them educated so that they shall be Catholic men and women.

Now, can Catholic children be thus educated in the public schools? We have no time now, and this is not the place, to discuss the character of the public schools. It is sufficient for us to say that we know there is not a Catholic parent in this State who believes that his child can be properly educated in the public schools. Then what? Why the answer is obvious: send them to Catholic schools. Now, Catholic schools are numerous and excellent in quality. There are very few Catholic parochial schools now that are not, to say the least, as good as any of the public schools, and many of the parochial schools are vastly superior to the public schools, even in the qualities that the secular-minded parent seeks for. The impression which was somewhat prevalent years ago—that Catholic parochial schools are inferior to the public schools, no longer exists. It has disappeared in the light of truth; it has given way before demonstration. We have more than once stated our willingness to put any average Catholic parochial school against any average public school for the qualities sought for even by those who ignore God in education and desire for their children only secular knowledge.

Now, in addition to the secular knowledge that the children acquire in the public schools, the Catholic children in the parochial schools acquire that knowledge without which they will forget God. Think of this, Catholic parents: If you send your children to the public schools, only half their being will be educated; if you send them to the Catholic schools their whole being will be educated.

Therefore, parents, reflect on it. If you have heretofore sent your children to the public schools, resolve to send them no more, but send them to those schools where, in addition to the education that will fit them, for active and useful life in our free country, they will receive an education that will fit them for activity in the sphere where God reigns. Make your children Catholics.

OUR REPRESENTATION.

Are Catholics at a Disadvantage in American Public Life?
Catholic News.

The United States Census of 1890 confirms the current Catholic estimate which put the number of Catholics in the United States at ten millions. This is one-sixth of the entire population. Naturally, therefore, we should expect to see about one-sixth of our Presidents, Senators, Members of Congress, Judges, Governors, State legislators and the like Catholic. It is notorious, however, that we are not better represented in the executive legislative and judicial departments of the National and State Governments than we were in the days of the Continental Congress. This result flows from old prejudices that ought long ago have died out in a people of any ordinary intelligence higher than that of Simian brutes, but the old prejudice is strong, helps to make money, helps to keep a hold on power, and as long as it pays, will be maintained. Party chicanery uses this prejudice to prevent Catholics from being nominated for office or elected. The result is our almost entire exclusion, and the ten millions of Catholics are virtually governed by bodies in which they are not represented, as much as the much smaller body of Americans were governed by the British Parliament. With only an occasional Catholic here and there, who, in many cases, reached the place only by ignoring his religion, the whole legislation and administration of the country has a non-Catholic or an anti-Catholic bias. We, Catholics, have constantly to complain of laws passed in disregard of our rights and compelling us to do acts forbidden by our religion or pay the penalty.

We complain of the acts of officials, and are ready to ascribe to hatred of our religion and ourselves, public measures, which may be wrong, but sometimes have no anti-Catholic basis. We are always suspicious of wrong intended, as we feel keenly the wrong done. It is clear that this state of things must continue as long as we are not fairly represented in Congress and State legislatures. Our proportion even if carried out in full, would not give us control anywhere, but it would give us men able and willing to put before the country, our rights as citizens and all infringements on them. It would enable us to bring before non-Catholics what we do and do manfully for religious education, for higher studies, for art, literature and science, for the relief of the poor and afflicted, our constant sacrifices to attain what benefits the whole social commonwealth. The presentation of all this would do much to disarm prejudice, and prevent injustice. How we are to attain any adequate representation in legislative bodies is the question. It requires a throwing off of Catholic apathy, it requires organization, union and action. As parties are constituted we can hope for nothing from either, but we need leaders to frame a course of action, which, steadily followed will attain the desired result.

Neither party will put forward a Catholic now, because he would certainly be scratched from the ticket so as to ensure his defeat. The only corrective is for Catholics to scratch as they are scratched, till a wholesome impression is produced.

THE CAHENSLEY MEMORIAL.

Letter from Cardinal Rampolla to Cardinal Gibbons.

Published by Request.
The letter of Cardinal Rampolla to Cardinal Gibbons as the answer to the greatly misunderstood Cahensley Memorial concerning the spiritual care and welfare of the German Catholics of America is at hand. The following is the purport of the letter which is taken from the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*: "The Holy Father can only perceive with great satisfaction that societies are being formed for the avowed purpose of providing for the numerous Catholic emigrants to America—means and remedies, whereby their material progress, but especially the welfare of their souls may be greatly assisted. But meanwhile it has been learned that many of these

societies e. g. the German St. Raphael's society maintains that, among the mentioned means for the attainment of his end, every group of emigrants according to their nationality should have their own representative among the members of the American hierarchy. According to the reports which have come to us from America concerning the matter, it seems that considerable commotion has been caused by such a plan and brought to such a degree that the Episcopacy is about to evince special councils regarding this affair. But now the Apostolic See finds, after a mature examination of this plan, that it is not in accordance with the spirit of the times, neither is it necessary; nor does it seem at all necessary to introduce any change in the manner hitherto observed in the administration of the numerous American dioceses by consecrated shepherds; but it will rather as it is meet, take into account their proposition. The Holy Father has recommended me to address myself to your Eminence not only to dissuade you from supporting and promoting this commotion produced by unbounded fear; but also to entreat you that with the assistance of the members of the Episcopacy quiet may again be restored in the certainty, that the sublime head of the church is not inclined to take up any proposition which could be the cause of no insignificant disturbance; whilst the pastoral care for the emigrants of the various countries may be conducted as has been the custom by national priests."

ARCHBISHOP KATZER HONORED.

The Pallium Conferred Upon Him—Patriotic Address by The Cardinal.

Cardinal Gibbons conferred the pallium upon Archbishop Katzer Aug. 21st with the most imposing ceremonies ever held in St. John's Cathedral. The procession of priests and prelates who participated in the ceremonies was announced to start from Bishop's Hall, on Van Buren street at 9:30 o'clock, but it was after 10 o'clock when the clanging of the Cathedral bell announced it had started. The spectators, however, were prompt and a crowd was on hand an hour before the procession made its appearance. When the priests set out from the school house hall, on Van Buren street, robed in their cassocks and surplices, there were 315 of them in line, exclusive of the Cardinal, Archbishops, Bishops, and other dignitaries who joined the procession at the house on the corner of Jackson and Oneida streets.

At the elevation of the host, the Te Deum was rendered, and while the large congregation rose to its feet, Cardinal Gibbons invested the Archbishop with the pallium. The services were then resumed. Sermons were preached by Bishop J. A. Waterson, of Columbus, Ohio, and Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

DIOCESAN NEWS.

Seneca Falls.

Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Burns, died at the residence of her parents on Sunday morning last and was buried from St. Patrick's Church Tuesday morning. Rev. Father O'Connor officiating. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all in their affliction.

Mrs. James McGuire of Rochester, who was called here last week to attend the funeral of the infant son of her sister, Mrs. R. B. Finnegan, returned to her home on Wednesday last.

Miss Anna Mae Murray of Ovid Centre is visiting her aunt, Mrs. John E. Mackin of East Bayard street.

John Kearney, formerly of this place but who has been residing in Buffalo for several years past, died at that place on Saturday last and his remains were taken here for burial on Tuesday. His funeral was held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. O. W. Smyth on East Bayard street.

Wm. J. Mackin, who has been visiting his brother in New York for the past five weeks, returned home on Tuesday morning last.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. McBride who have been visiting relatives in town, returned to their home in Brooklyn on Saturday last.

John Smith of Bayard street, who has been laid up for some time past with a disabled hand, is once more able to resume work.

Miss Katie Murphy of Buffalo is visiting relatives and friends in town.

The marriage of Richard McGill and Celia Woods was solemnized at St. Patrick's Church at 4 o'clock last Wednesday afternoon, Father O'Con-

ner officiating. The happy couple received many useful and valuable presents, and have the best wishes of a host of friends for a happy and prosperous future.

George W. Johnson and Frank R. Cruise who have been on a week's pleasure trip to New York and Coney Island, returned home on Tuesday morning last.

Mrs. Richard Cruise and daughter Josephine, are visiting relatives in Syracuse.

Brockport.

Clara M. Fosbender has sold to Wm. Fosbender property in Brockport for \$25.

Harry W. Butler is repairing his barn upon his premises and erecting one or two new buildings on West avenue.

Mrs. Osen B. Minkler is the guest of Mrs. Butler.

W. H. Clark and family are moving to their newly purchased house on West avenue.

Rudolph O'Rendell of Gadsden, Ala., visited his father, M. O'Rendell last week.

M. O'Rendell has been confined to his house by illness for several weeks. Though convalescent, he is confined to his house.

A corn roast was to have been held last Friday evening on the grounds of John Reed, but the affair was postponed until Monday evening, on account of the rain. On the latter date a large number of young people were present. Several fires were built in the orchard and each person was provided a long stick upon which they placed ears of corn and thrust them into the fire. When done, they were treated to proper seasoning and eaten (the corn, not the young people). Other refreshments were also served.

Afterward a new and interesting feature was introduced, styled "the progressive hammock". In each of fourteen hammocks was seated a young lady (beautiful and interesting of course). When the signal was given, each young gentleman sat down beside a young lady and conversed with her (upon serious topics) until the bell rang. Then each changed his partner. This order of procedure was kept until each young man had talked with a young woman and vice versa. Then the gentlemen voted upon the best lady conversationalist. The most notes fell to Miss Virginia Oliver of Brockport whose heart was gladdened by a fine bottle of perfume. The ladies voted on the gentleman talker and he who seemingly charmed their hearts the most was Dr. Garrison of New York who also carried off a bottle of perfume. Whether he bestowed it upon his lady love is not known.

Caledonia.

St. Columba's Sunday school picnic which was to be held at Conesus Lake on Thursday, has been postponed until next Thursday Sep. 3rd, Father Eisler being unable to secure cars for Thursday, to accommodate the large crowd which wished to attend.

The Fair for the benefit of St. Patrick's Church Mumford, which was held last week was a success financially, the total receipts being about \$500.

Miss Mary Englerth has returned from a visit with friends in Rochester.

Geneva.

Messrs. John and Philip Keely, of New York, have been visiting friends in town for a few days.

The Misses Costello spent Monday in town, the guest of Miss Lizzie Lydon.

Rev. Father Payne, who was confined to the house a few days with a severe cold, is again able to be out. Professor Duseck's singing class of Auburn, Seneca Fall, Waterloo, Ithaca and Geneva people, had an excursion up Seneca Lake Monday, and an enjoyable time was had.

P. McGovern, of Main street, died Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. His many friends wish to sympathize with the bereaved family.

Auburn.

John Flannery, an old and well known citizen of Auburn, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Michael Flynn, near St. Joseph's cemetery Saturday, Aug. 15. His death, although expected, was a severe blow to his family. By his winning ways and honest methods, he had won for himself a host of friends, who would do all in their power to assist and advance his interests. For the past fifteen years he had been employed by Wm. Sutcliffe. He leaves one son, Matthew Flannery, of Buffalo, and two daughters, Mrs. M. Flynn and Miss Mary.