

# The Catholic Journal.

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## AROUND THE GLOBE.

Captain O'Shea denies that he will marry again.

Pope Leo XIII is an enthusiastic student of science and literature.

Over 100 delegates attended the recent Catholic Congress in Berlin.

Two new steamers for the Boston trade will be built shortly for the Cunard line.

Very Rev. Dr. Maguire, V. G., of Manhattan, has recovered from his recent illness.

Lady de Bugge's tenants on the Castle Connell property have agreed to purchase their holdings at 17½ years' purchase of the judicial rent.

On the Collingree and Claremore's railway there are 42 skilled and 699 unskilled laborers employed. The minimum number of horses engaged on any day is 45 and the maximum, 67.

Rev. J. L. Heffernan, of South Melbourne, Australia, is dead. The deceased was born in Ballylongford, Ireland, and received his early education at a classical school in Listerwell. He graduated from All Hallows, and was ordained in 1878, leaving immediately afterward for the Australian mission.

The Duke of Norfolk has been on a visit to the famous shrine of Glastonbury, in hopes of benefiting his crippled son, on whose behalf he has prayed, probably at every well known holy spot in Europe. The duke is, next to the Marquis of Bute, the wealthiest of the Catholic peers of England, and his visit to Glastonbury has been followed by a report, which is probably well founded, that the ruins of the grand old abbey are to be purchased and made habitable for the settlement of monks of the Benedictine order. Three-fourths of the visitors to Glastonbury are Americans.

Three young religious sailed August 18, from Queenstown for the Presentation Convent, St. John's, Newfoundland. One of them, Miss Nellie O'Sullivan, is the daughter of Mr. John O'Sullivan, late of Lower Glanville road, and she has the occupation of a Barrackberry House. With Miss O'Sullivan were Miss Anne O'Kelly and Miss Conway from Tralee. Miss Anne O'Kelly is the daughter of Mr. Michael O'Kelly, Tralee, and sister of Rev. Joseph M. O'Kelly, O. P., late of St. Mary's Dominican Priory, Cork. Miss M. Conway is the second daughter whom Mr. Conway, of Oakpark, Tralee, has sent out to St. John's.

Cardinal Lavergne has lost no time after his arrival in Europe in promoting the movement for the acceptance of Republican principles by the Catholics of France. His Eminence assured a *Dalsiel* reporter at Lyons that the Holy Father is decidedly in favor of a Republican alliance or union between French Catholics, and that it is their duty to follow the Pontifical counsels. Everything indicates that the Cardinal's views are making headway. Cardinal Richard and Mgr. Fava, the Bishop of Grenoble, have resolved to give them practical effect; they have been implicitly endorsed by Mgr. Ferretta, the publican in an interview with a pressman, and the attitude of the government and the president towards the Church betokens a favorable recognition of the policy inaugurated by the African Primate. But the Republic is so largely governed by atheistic and anti-Catholic factions that it would be hazardous to prophesy that the new movement amongst the Catholics will not be defeated sooner or later by reckless antagonism on the part of the State.

A very remarkable Austrian priest has just retired to end his days in the Hospice for the Aged, kept by the Sisters of Mercy, at Weinbarn, in his 77th year. This is the Right Rev. Mgr. Sebastian Brunner. Once a University professor and preacher, Sebastian Brunner ranks as the greatest moralist of modern German literature. His life has been a stormy one. As a journalist he has stood forth valiantly as the champion of the freedom of the Church, which in Austria owes very much to his able pen. He had consequently many enemies, even among those who were most indebted to his services; and so he lived in comparative neglect till a Dominican, Father Guillo, learned to know and honor him in the Dominican Convent, in which he lived for many years as a tertiary, on a University pension. The Dominican, eventually, became a Cardinal, and made his friend's work and services known in Rome, with the result that he was made a titular prelate by the Holy See. Owing to his age and growing infirmities he has now determined to seek rest and care in the hospice for old people above alluded to.

## OUR ROMAN LETTER.

Special to THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

Funerals now take place in the city in the morning.

Mgr. de Panni, formerly of America, spent the summer at Castle Gaudolfo. Between the hours of mid-day and 4 o'clock Rome's streets are very quiet.

Two hundred emigrants recently left Civita-Vecchia for Brazil and 200 more will leave the 27th inst.

The Holy Father has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Treves, granting a plenary indulgence to those who visit the holy coat.

The death is announced of Monsignor Antonio Maria Bohagiar, titular bishop of Kuspa and Delegate Apostolic and Envoy Extraordinary from the Holy See to the Republic of San Domingo, Hayti, and Venezuela.

Thirty thousand children, whose parents are members of the French working classes, will arrive in Rome, Sept. 16. They will attend Mass, which will be celebrated in St. Peter's by P. P. Leo himself on the 21st and 29th inst. and Oct. 9.

The poisoning of Father La Rosa, private chaplain to the Countess Di Mazzarino, by placing corrosive sublimate in the altar wine, still excites great indignation. The murdered priest died while reciting the concluding portion of the Mass.

Crispi has at last thrown off the mask and advised interference in the next conclave and intimates it would be good policy to seize the Vatican. While the present Liberal ministry, especially those who are Crispi's friends, would secretly rejoice at such a proceeding. But the moment an Italian soldier enters the Vatican, that moment Austria withdraws from the Dreibund.

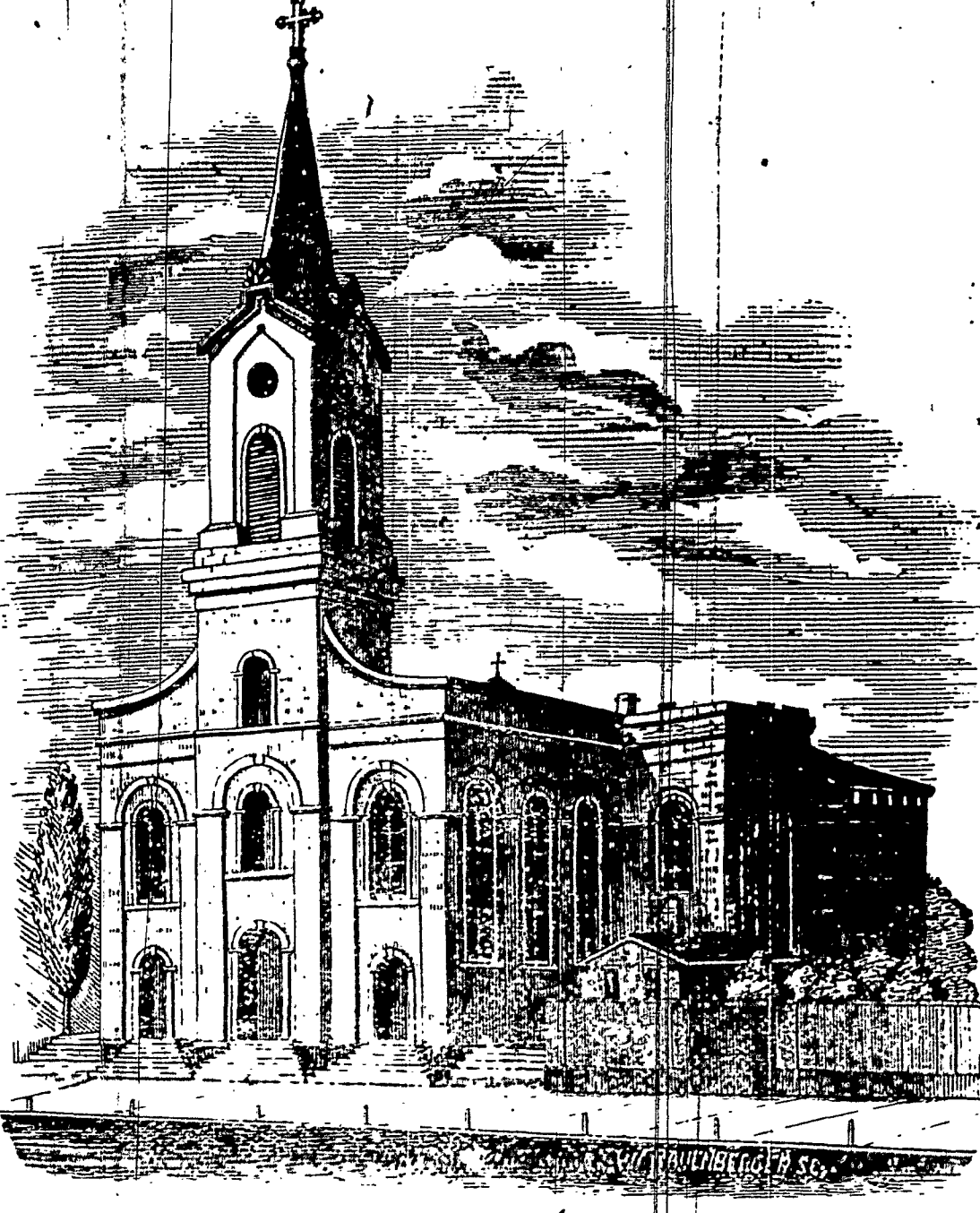
Perhaps some of your readers would like to know something of that interesting and ancient city which the Germans call "Trier" and other people, "Treves." Each name is fairly derived from that of the Treviri, a powerful nation of Belgic Gauls, notable in the commentaries of Julius Caesar.

The ordinary aspects of the town and its population, and its monuments of historic antiquity, include many grand Roman structures of the fourth century. The most remarkable of these is the Porta Nigra, originally Porta Martia, a double arch forming the gateway into the Roman city; this massive edifice is 99 feet high, 125 feet wide in front, and 54 feet from front to back. Its two semi-circular arches, 24 feet high, are surmounted by two stories of upper buildings, with six arched windows in each story, and with ranges of small columns between the windows; at each side rises a flanking tower, but one of the towers, higher than the other, is annexed to the church of St. Simeon, built in the eleventh century.

Of the Roman amphitheatre at Treves there are but few remains. The city, as the abode of the Emperors Constantian, Constantine the Great, Julian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian and Theodosius, was long second only in Rome in political importance. The imperial palaces must have been of immense magnitude. Some fragments of its walls now remaining are ninety feet high and ten feet thick, and the baths are worthy of inspection. The Cathedral, founded by the Empress Helena and dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in the Middle Ages of alternate layers of stone and brick, and in the earliest Byzantine style of architecture. The Archbishops of Treves, as princes and electors of the "Holy Roman" or German Empire, were considerable potentates until long after the era of the Protestant Reformation.

Besides the Cathedral the city possesses the Liebfrauenkirche, a graceful circular building of the thirteenth century, and other churches deserving of admiration. The bridge over the Moselle stands on a substructure of Roman date. At the village of Ygel, six miles from Treves, is one of the most remarkable Roman mountains of its kind—a memorial obelisk, seventy feet high, elaborately sculptured, commemorating some of the Scoundri family. Treves is reached in eight hours by steamboat on the Moselle from Coblenz, or from Cologne by railway. It is a place meriting at any time the attention of Reinhold tourists, quite irrespective of the religious festival or pilgrimage of the "Holy Coat" this year.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, has presented a check for \$500 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, of Cork.



ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

## ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

St. Joseph's Church Celebrates Its Semi-Centennial.

Last week's great event in local ecclesiastical circles was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone. The services were most impressive and attended by large congregations. Many members of the Redemptorist order were present, among whom were: Rev. Provincial Litz, Baltimore; Rev. William Weirich, New York; Rev. Andrew Ziegler, New York; Rev. Father Loeyenkamp, New York; Rev. Elias Schauer, Lechester; Rev. John Hespelin, Philadelphia; Rev. Frank Mueller, Philadelphia; Rev. Henry Giessen, Chicago; Rev. Charles Hahn, Chicago; Rev. Patrick Barrett, Saratoga; Rev. August McElhenny, Toronto; Rev. Father Frawley, Boston; Rev. Father Hayden, St. Johns, N. B.; Rev. Joseph Schantz, Baltimore; Rev. Michael Mueller, Baltimore; Rev. Father Lutz, Baltimore; Rev. Father Dusold, North East, Pa.; Rev. John Hanley, North East, Pa.; Rev. Father Schneider, North East, Pa.; Rev. Father Ward, North East, Pa.; Rev. Father Froelich, Buffalo; Rev. Father Weigel, Buffalo; Rev. Father Werner, Pittsburgh.

Sunday morning Bishop McQuaid officiated as celebrant at pontifical high Mass. Besides the above named clergymen, Very Rev. Mgr. Regge, V. G., Rev. J. F. O'Hare, D. D., V. G., Fathers Sinclair, Oberholzer, Pascalar, Hargather, Wirth, Pingl, Kessler and Kuborn.

The following persons, who, at the time St. Joseph's was founded, were of adult age, were given a place of honor in the centre aisle: Maria Trentmann, Agnes Heller, Nikolaus Grop, John George Meyer, Apollonia Jahnman, Lorenz Ernest, Maria Gertrude Hahn, Soloma Schaefer, John Wegmann, Jacob Minges, Adam Statt, Dorothea Sem, Elizabeth Ritz, William J. Baumann, Joseph Jahnmann, John Jahnmann, Phillip Jahnmann, Eliza Kropp, Maria Kiel, Jacob Spiegel, Andrew Jaeger, Catharine Stale.

The jubilee services closed Monday morning with a solemn high Mass of requiem for the repose of the souls of dead members of the church. Rev. Jos. Wisel, of Saratoga, was celebrant; Rev. John Leibritz, of New York, sub-deacon; Very Rev. Jos. Wirth, of St. Joseph's, master of ceremonies. Monday evening there was a banquet in St. Joseph's hall, which was largely attended.

Bishop McQuaid delivered an address, Sunday evening, in the course of which he said:

"We have assembled here this evening to join in celebrating the day that has brought joy and gladness into the hearts of all. A church 50 years old is a venerable sight and there are not many such in this part of the world; The children and grandchildren have to-day gathered around the mother of the household and she feels a maternal pride in them. She is not ashamed to look them in the eye. Her work and example have been the means of rearing such children and although she has become old she has prepared others to take up her burden. Now on the day of her celebration she invites all to see the fruits of her labor."

"Ripe in thought is the pastor of this congregation of St. Joseph to enable him to prepare for us to-day such a spectacle as this. He takes pride in this monument of religion, but he has also a priest's pride in bringing all his people to-day to kneel at this altar. It is a spectacle to gladden the hearts of men, the things that have been done by this church in 50 years, and those sprung from it; and by this school, a great monument to education. We have all a right to hold up our heads for what we and those who have gone before us have done for the glory of God."

"Allow me for a short time to take you away from this magnificence and splendor and carry you back 50 years. It is 46 years since the time when this first Catholic church was built down on Platt street, when the priests slept in the basement and labored hard for a little, and endured many hardships. It may be permitted me rather to take you back 60 or 70, yes, 71 years, to the time when that first little handful of poor and oppressed Catholics, which afterwards built that little church, came to this city. What hard struggles they had, meeting around in various houses whenever they could get anyone to hold a service. How they strove to erect that little church to remind them of their own country. In those days it was necessary to take children away back to New York to be baptised. There were then one bishop and 14 priests in this state where now we have nine bishops and 1,800 priests. When those poor Catholics first had courage to build that poor church there were few Germans here. But they began to increase in number and although we are all one church, they said: 'Let us build us a church where we can hear the old prayers we heard in our native land, where we can listen to the old familiar tongue and receive the benediction in the language we love so well.' And so they built a church, but there was still only one bishop, almost but one priest, you might say. The church was not built for a division, but for an extension."

"But let us turn back once again to those old Catholics. When they came here they knew they would have to work and they did, those men and women grand and noble. They put their hands into their purses and did what was necessary to be done. And without ceasing any reflection on them I might insinuate they were very scanty purses, but they kept at work and the church was built. This church is a good daughter of the old mother church and I notice in looking over the records how united they have always been. Although one is in one quarter of the city and the other in another, when the day comes around are all to be found together, shoulder to shoulder, and the people are united. And the priests too are united as priests should be and I as bishop of this diocese for 23 years take pride in speaking of the unity of my priests. If there is a bishop in these United States who has his priests thoroughly united and in harmony, he is here; and here no cause of anxiety is ever given the bishop because of dissension."

"But let us again go back. Catholics were not regarded then as now. Then anything was good enough for them. Then they were barely tolerated. Not so now. Now they are in the front rank. We are proud of our country and this is our country. We are proud of our religion and our church. This is our religion and this

our church. The early treatment of Catholics was most severe. They were the subjects of scorn and opprobrium, but they took a manly stand and their memory ought to be cherished.

"Look for one moment toward our beautiful cemetery where we all delight to go. That is a specimen of the unity which characterizes the Rochester Catholics. Here we have separate churches, but in that city of the dead, not any. In that common burying-ground is illustrated the unity of the church. We are separated in the church edifice, not because we are different, but because of a difference of languages and a necessity of room."

"Is it any wonder then that I come among you to rejoice and bid you to go on in the next 50 years, step by step, and advance just as you have done. Then will you rejoice the hearts of your pastors and glorify your church and the future of religion will be a success and my successor and successors will be glad they are called on to preside over such homes and such people."

The audience was dismissed at the close of the address with the papal benediction.

**General Catholic News.**

A sketch of Archbishop Kenrick's life, written by Father O'Brien, of St. Louis) will soon be issued.

Work on a new orphan asylum at Roanoke, Va., to cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000 will be begun in a few days.

Archbishop Ireland blessed the new convent of Villa Maria at Frontenac, Minn., Sept. 8. It will be under the direction of the Ursuline Sisters.

Bishop McMahon laid the corner-stone of the Church of the Assumption, Hartford, Ct., Sept. 5. Rev. Walter Elliott, C. P., of New York, preached an eloquent sermon.

The Catholic University of America will re-open on Tuesday, the 22nd of September. The spiritual retreat of the ecclesiastical students will begin at 8:30 p. m. on that day.

Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, Tex., announces to his people that he is able personally to hear confessions of his people of German, Mexican, French, Italian, Polish and Bohemian origin.

Mrs. Mary Matz, mother of Bishop Matz, died a few days ago after a lingering and severe illness at her home in Denver, Col. The deceased was an estimable and Christian lady.

Bishop Maes, of Covington, Ky., delivered the sermon at the consecration of Bishop Meeshaert, the new Vicar Apostolic of the Indian Territory, in the Cathedral of Natchez, Miss., September 8.

Bishop Vertin, of Marquette, who recently celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest, was the first candidate ordained by Bishop Baraga out of Marquette and the last ever ordained by that prelate.

Bishop Loughlin, last Sunday, laid the corner stone of the new St. Edward's church, Brooklyn. This is a new parish, made up from the congregations of the old Cathedral and the Sacred Heart.

As early as 1656 the Oneida tribe of Indians was ministered to by Catholic missionaries, but they fell back into their old ways. It is now reported that the Schemen and several others have been converted.

Archbishop Ryan has purchased the old Presbyterian church at Twelfth and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, for \$20,000, and intends to have it fitted up as a church for the colored Catholics of that city.

Dominican friars are now found in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, California, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Maine, while convents and schools of its second and third orders are widespread.

Eugene Kelly, the eminent New York financier, has been elected an honorary member of the Catholic Club, of New York. Bishop McQuaid is also an honorary member. The new club house on Fifty-ninth street is expected to be ready for occupancy by New Year's day.

Oct. 25-28, St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, will celebrate its centennial. St. Mary's is the oldest Catholic Seminary in the United States and was founded by the Superior-General of the Society of St. Sulpice during the French Revolution. By act of Jan. 5, 1805, it was raised to the rank of a university. Its building is a magnificent one and has a frontage of 320 feet. In 1826 the seminary was elevated by the Holy See to the dignity of a university with power to grant degrees in theology and canon law.

## BISHOP McQUAID.

What the Boston Papers Say of Our Ordinary.

Bishop McQuaid, of the diocese of Rochester, N. Y., preached a powerful and significant sermon at the laying of the corner-stone of St. James' church, Salem, on Sunday. We print it elsewhere as a part of our special report of the impressive ceremonies incident to that occasion, and we ask every reader of *The Republic* to peruse it carefully. Bishop McQuaid may be called the pioneer in the movement among the Catholic hierarchy in favor of separate schools for Catholic children. He is a man of very strong religious convictions with abundant courage to express them. He is justly proud of the rapid advance made in parochial school building, to which his vigorous advocacy and his eloquence gave an impetus some years ago; he is also highly pleased by the splendid progress made by Catholicity in New England. "This is a subject to which he has given much thought and observation.

The good bishop is a patriotic American citizen as well as a devout laborer in the Lord's vineyard. Indeed, he is strongly of the opinion that a good Catholic must of necessity be loyal to the civil government under which he lives; and when the form of government so strongly appeals to the affection as does that of our splendid republic the duty becomes a pleasure. Reviewing the progress made by the Catholic church during the past seventy years, the eloquent ordinary of Rochester sketched the first missionary labors of the intrepid pioneer clergymen who braved hardships, privations, persecutions, scoffs and indignities to attend to the spiritual wants of the Catholic immigrants. What a lesson of devotion to duty is taught by the patient, toiling, zealous missionaries who broke the Bread of Life for the faithful in a new and inhospitable land!

From the rude huts whose plain crosses alone proclaimed that they were temples of worship—tabernacles in the desert—to more commodious structures was but a natural step, for as the Catholic population increased so increased the demand for more appropriate houses of worship and also the ability to erect them. Still later came the imposing edifice of brick or stone with graceful architectural lines and pointed towers. These are to be found in every city and large town in the United States, forming a part of the attractiveness and beauty of their surroundings and contributing their testimony to the growth of Christianity and its moral influences.

Of the opposition to Catholic settlers and Catholic practices the bishop spoke with evident feeling, but without bitterness. It was an irrational, blind, baseless opposition imbedded in inherited prejudices and nurtured by ignorant and unreasoning men. But it prevailed, and it was at times almost unbearable. "We were foreigners, we were Papists, the multitude cried out," said the preacher. "We were inimical to the republican form of government. Our churches were pointed out as something dangerous to the liberties of the country." In vain did the Catholic protest, argue and explain; he would not be heeded; nobody would listen to him. In vain he pledged his fealty to the country as the home of his selection and the dream of his ambition—a country of manhood suffrage and freedom. He was looked upon as a man. But when the war broke out the Catholic had a chance to give evidence of the truth of his professions. Impressively, Bishop McQuaid thus tells the story:

"But the ears that were closed to our words did not open to the truth till the moment of trial came to the country, and in that hour, that we remember so well, when all seemed dark and the clouds above us were threatening; indeed, and the sun of hope for the future was veiled almost from our sight, and an enemy stood ready—and one of our own people—to disrupt our country, the time for argument had gone by."

The preacher touched upon the Caesars episode in the course of his sermon, and he gave assurances that the church would undertake no change of policy, for no change is needed. The mission of Catholicity in the present and immediate future, he declared, is to amalgamate all the races that are coming to our shores, to unite them in one great body of American citizenship. Whether Poles, Germans, Italians or Irish, they have a common mother—the Catholic church—their bishops and priests will be of the one body, as at home in their own country they were. These people, under that well regulated influence of the Catholic

priesthood and episcopate, will be into true American citizenship, still holding to their faith, holding their doctrine, practising the laws of the old lands with love and affection, and, in time, when their children occupy the land, but a few stragglers still coming over from Europe, the Catholic body in the United States will be one great body holding to the Catholic church and its doctrines, her sacraments, her government, but as true and as loyal to the civil and political institutions of the land as ever in the past were they of New England origin, or coming from Ireland, or from any other part of the world."

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

Special to THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

Mother de Sales' Meade, aged 81 years, died recently at the Presentation Convent, Terenure, county Dublin, Ireland.

Canon O'Mahony, of Cork, is to preach in Letterkenny, Ireland, on the great occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Cathedral.

The keenest regret is felt at the news of the death of Mr. Stokes, one of the best and truest friends of the Notre Dame Training College, Liverpool, England.

The death is announced in Belfast, Ireland, of William McBratney, who fought as a private in the Royal Scots regiment at Waterloo. He had attained the age of ninety-three.

At the labor congress, resolutions were approved in favor of an increased representation of the labor classes in parliament and advocating the appointment of railway workmen and railway inspectors. A resolution in favor of a state board of arbitration was negated.

Rev. R. Richardson, of St. Mary's church, Menavia, England, attained the golden jubilee of his reception into the Catholic church on the feast of the Assumption; and to commemorate the event he was the recipient of a pleasing presentation from the members of St. Joseph's Confraternity and other friends. Father Richardson, who also received the best wishes of the contributors, feelingly returned thanks for the testimonial.

For some time past a movement has been on foot among the congregation of the Church of the Twelve Apostles, Westleigh, England, to present their priest, Rev. Father O'Reilly, with a suitable token of the esteem and regard in which he is held. A committee was formed, and for some weeks subscriptions had been freely given. The result was that a few days ago a large gathering assembled in the Twelve Apostles' schoolroom, to witness the presentation of a beautiful illuminated address and a purse containing the sum of £25.

On the feast of the Assumption the foundation stone of a new church was laid at Silvertown, a district in the extreme east of London, England, contiguous to the Royal Albert Docks. The population of the district is dense and poor, consisting chiefly of dock workers, and the Catholics are almost exclusively Irish. "Three years ago neither a Catholic church nor Catholic schools existed in Silvertown when Rev. Timothy Ring, at Cardinal Manning's request, took up his permanent residence there. He celebrated his first Mass in an empty shop his congregation numbering only seven. After a few months he built a small iron church with schools attached, and now his congregations numbers more than 2,000, of whom 400 are converts.

One resolution adopted by the labor congress will be a bombshell in the political world. It is no less than one favoring the payment of salaries to members of parliament. This would mean the introduction of the labor element in an important degree to the house of commons, where it now has barely a foothold. The house is no longer what it was before the latest extension of the franchise; the change has been confined almost entirely to the unseating of squires and the younger sons of the nobility to give place to factory managers and wealthy grocers and brewers and other tradesmen. With the exception of a few men like Burt and Fenwick the labor element is as yet without class representation. It is desired to change all this, and make it possible for poor men to aspire to parliament by enacting that the treasury should pay a regular stipend to members.

The grief over the death of Scandan, editor of the *Catholic*, seems to be universal among the Catholics of the