

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

Significant Expressions of Cordiality the World Over.

The Part Taken by Leo XIII. in Bringing About the Present State of Feeling Towards the Holy See—His Statesmanship Acknowledged by the Iron Chancellor.

The Pope has been celebrating his Episcopal Jubilee amidst a chorus of congratulation from all parts of the world and almost all divisions of mankind. Kings and queens, emperors and republics, Catholics and Protestants, have sent their greetings, and in many cases their presents. Devout pilgrims have flocked to Rome by thousands, and all the stately and gorgeous ceremonial which centuries of practice have wrought to unequalled perfection, was invoked to adorn the day of the celebration, and impress the multitudes that gathered from every quarter under the dome of St. Peter's. This unanimity is remarkable when we consider the very different feelings with which the Papacy has been regarded by large masses of population since the Reformation.

To many it has seemed the incarnation of all that was evil, the embodiment of anti-Christ in religion, the type of all that was crafty, ruthless, and insincere in secular politics. That such feelings, if they exist, are no longer predominant and outspoken is perhaps due to the amelioration of religious bitterness, which has been brought about by increased knowledge and enlarged intercourse. But the general good will which has surrounded Pope Leo's Jubilee is in no small measure the result of the impression made upon the world by his personal character and actions.

He has done much towards bringing the Papacy into line with the advancing forces which mark the century that is now drawing towards its close. There are, of course, some points on which the chief of Latin Christendom cannot but stand aloof from these forces in the attitude of a rebuker. Unbelief, agnosticism, relaxation of morals in the individual and the family, aggression of secular power upon spiritual freedom have received from him nothing but uncompromising denunciation. But, on the other hand, he has been willing to recognize the advance of thought in the domain of general knowledge, and he has conspicuously taken under his protection and endeavored to modify by his guidance the democratic impulse which constitutes the most striking and most powerful feature of our age.

The Pope has not been deterred by the fear of the charge of socialism from expressing his deep sympathy with the woes of the toiling multitude, and his earnest desire to find, if it be possible, some means of diminishing them.

The fifty years of his episcopate have indeed been such as might well bear to a reflecting mind the ripe fruit of a varied experience.

They began five years before the revolutionary epoch of 1848, which has remodelled the face of Europe and transformed the aims and motives of its inhabitants. The Three Days of Paris in 1850 had indeed set many new ideas afloat, but they were still fermenting in secret, and kept down by the weight of a stern repression.

Gregory XVI. occupied the Papal throne, and young Italy still fretted uselessly in the manacles with which it was tightly bound. Then came the sudden release of these forces, when Pius IX. was hailed as the Liberator of Italy, and their equally sudden disappointment when the Pope found him self unable to direct the forces he had let loose.

During all this time his future successor was not without training for the great affairs in which he was afterwards to take part. Gioacchino Pecci had early attracted the notice of Pope Gregory, to whom he became in 1857 a sort of domestic chaplain, under the title of Protonotary Apostolic, and by whom he was sent successively to administer, sometimes under difficult conditions, the districts of Benevento, Spoleto, and Perugia, then still part of the patrimony of St. Peter.

The year 1848, which witnessed his consecration as bishop, saw him also sent to Brussels in the important capacity of Apostolic Nuncio to the first King of the Belgians. Pius IX. made him a cardinal in 1858, but during the long reign of Antonelli as Papal secretary he kept aloof from Rome.

Only after Antonelli's death in 1877 was he recalled to office as chamberlain, and therefore in control of all domestic business. But the appointment was opportune, since in the following year Pope Pius died. Cardinal Pecci then obtained, after three scrutinies, the two-thirds majority of the college of cardinals which is necessary for the election, and took the place which he has now occupied with so much honor for fifteen years.

He had reached the ripe age of 68 when he thus began to turn his long-gathered experience to account. Englishmen may remember with gratitude that almost his first act was to make Newman a cardinal.

He found the Kulturkampf at its height in Germany, but by wise and moderate persistence he effected a reconciliation between Church and State, which compelled the most powerful statesman in Europe to go at least half-way to Cessna. And this he did so skillfully that he not only did not irritate, but even extorted the admiration of his great antagonist.

Prince Bismarck recognized the ability of his conqueror when he requested him to assume the honorable office of arbitrating between Germany and Spain in the dispute concerning the Caroline Islands, thus replacing the Pope, after many generations, somewhat in the position of Alexander VI., when he divided the undiscovered world between Spain and Portugal.

In France Leo XIII. has lately even taken a bolder and more original line, by severing the old connection between Catholicism and Legitimacy or Monarchy, and thus no longer linking religion to the fortunes of a vanishing party. He has laid down the clear principle that religion is indifferent to forms of government, provided only they respect her proper sphere.

That is a principle which enables religious men to take part in a republican administration, and bear their share in averting the mischief which the enemies of religion in France have hitherto been able to perpetrate almost unchecked. In Ireland, as we know, he has ventured to uphold the supremacy of the moral law at the risk of alienating the party that professes the most zealous devotion to his faith.

It is only in Italy that he has made no effort to efface the feud with the civil power that has been bequeathed to him. He still insists on the right of the Pope to reign alone in Rome, and to be sovereign of the dominion which he claims in theory from the doubtful donation of Constantine, and in fact by the more solid prescription of centuries of possession. He probably sees that the time is not ripe for any arrangement with the Quirinal which shall waive this claim.

He has lived through a stormy time, he has seen the efforts which he has made to reduce its warring elements to at least a mutual toleration crowned with a fair measure of success, and he will have the satisfaction of leaving the Papacy a far more important factor in Europe and with far greater hopes for the future, than he found it.

Some words spoken by the Pope to the Italian pilgrims are worth repeating: "One of my dearest wishes is that strife should change to peace, and I might clasp all the sons of Italy to my heart in a father's embrace."

One may believe that Leo XIII. is indeed sincere, but that, like Pius IX., overpowered by his surroundings and his responsibilities, he must often sadly murmur "and yet I cannot."

WHAT WOULD THEY SPREAD?

Protestants and Their Illogical Anti-Catholic Proceedings.

There is an old adage to the effect that the best way of keeping the pavement clean is for each man to sweep before his own door. Certain English and Irish Protestant bishops prefer to sweep, or more accurately, to spread the dust of anti-Catholic error, or illogical private opinion, far away from home, in countries where they are neither wanted nor welcome.

At the end of April an entertainment will take place in Exeter Hall, London, on the stage will appear as the leading Irish "star," Lord Plunket, the chief English "lion" will be the Protestant Bishop of Worcester, who made his debut with more or less success at Grindewald; the "great attraction" from France will be M. Loysou, who, for some unknown and unaccountable reason is still called "Pere Hyacinthe."

The subject of the conference will be the best way of spreading the Gospel on the continent of Europe. It might be interesting to know why these gentlemen do not busy themselves more amid their own little surroundings—perhaps they look for more honor or a broader than they can find at home. Perhaps they have never seriously considered whether or not the Holy Catholic Church holds and teaches the fundamental truths of Christianity.

It would also be of interest to know what these alleged prophets desire to spread: is it the Bible? Protestantism has in no small degree fallen in with the views of the "Higher Criticism" which rejects much of the Holy Scriptures, and has grave doubts about inspiration; whereas the Catholic Church has in her councils declared that the One True God was the Author of the Bible, and that by the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, the holy men of both Testaments spoke.

It is difficult to know what these people want to spread under this name, but we believe that a collection will be "taken up" for the purpose.

THEY WOULD MEET.



Miss Clara Slimson—My milliner was at church today.

Mr. Slimson—Why didn't you point her out?

Clara—You'll have a chance to know her, papa, before the week is out.

EASTER NESTS.

German children probably enjoy Easter more than those of other nations, because for them the element of mystery that adds so much zest to the pleasure of the Christmas stocking is brought into play. Nests of tinsel, artificial flowers or some other attractive material are filled with eggs, candies, cakes or other goodies and hidden away for the children to search for. These nests are generally surmounted by a rabbit made of candy, cake or any of a hundred materials dictated by the ingenuity of loving parents. The Easter rabbit is a very old German institution and probably a survival of the heathen days when the hare was sacred to Eostre, the goddess of spring.

Take Him at His Word.
If our love were but more simple,
We should take him at his word,
And our lives would be all sunshine
In the sweetness of our Lord.
—Father F. W. Jansen.

COMMUNION BY BREAD ONLY.

The Church's Wisdom Proved by the Discussion as to the Use of the Cup.

Non-Catholics have ever been found ready to criticize the discipline of the church, which prescribes that holy communion shall be administered under one form. Gradually the non-Catholic religious world realizes the wisdom of the church, and even when bitterly denouncing her is glad to follow, though at a long distance, in her steps.

Recently Dr. C. O. Probst read a paper before the Pastors' association of Columbus, O., calling attention to the use of the single cup in communion services. The paper has been indorsed by a number of Protestant clergymen, and Dr. A. Van Derwerken of Brooklyn suggests that the matter should be brought to the attention of the various health officers of the country, so that it may be thoroughly discussed and the entire country brought face to face with the facts and the dangers hidden in the communion cup.

The discussion relative to this subject now going on in Protestant circles shows the wisdom of the discipline of the church which permits holy communion to be administered to the laity under one form only and entirely robs the enemies of the church of what they considered an unanswerable argument against her. They lost sight of the fact that the body and blood of Christ are inseparably united and that both are received even when communion under one kind only is taken. This is not all, but they denied the real presence of the body and blood of our Lord, and to them communion has only meant receiving bread and wine. While insisting upon the administration of the cup and the bread, they stubbornly refused to accept the words of Christ, "This is my body."

As is generally known, for many ages holy communion was administered under both forms, but liberty was given to receive either alone when a just cause existed, such as persecution and sickness. The occurrence of serious accidents while the sacred cup was handed from lip to lip was one of the chief occasions of introducing the custom of receiving under the species of bread only.

If Protestants have arrived at the conclusion that their manner of administering communion is dangerous to health, they should make the necessary changes without invoking the aid of the civil law to prevent any denomination from exercising the liberty guaranteed by the constitution to every American citizen. Should the state once interfere in religious matters and define by law what ceremonies are to be used in public worship, we may soon see religious liberty taking its flight from our shores.—Church News.

The Defender of Woman.

The curse of our divorce laws calls aloud for their repeal. Christ established and the church preserved monogamy, and the indissolubility of the marriage tie restrained the caprices of man and made him concentrate his affections on one woman, who could not be divorced. This woman passed from a state of slavery to that of companion of man. The instrument of pleasure was changed into the mother of a family respected by her husband and loved by her children; hence arose the close intimacy which unites husband and wife, parents and children, and the education of the offspring was guaranteed.

The church, and she alone, is the author and defender of the honor and dignity of woman. Let anti-Catholics boast of having introduced divorce, of having deprived marriage of the beautiful and sublime character of a sacrament and of ridiculing, and in Know Nothing times persecuting, the most heroic and angelic virtue. The Catholic church is the de facto and historical champion of woman's honor and woman's dignity.—Exchange.

Change His Religion; His Politics, Never.

A priest in charge of a Catholic school remarked to a non-Catholic father who brought his son to be educated: "It sometimes happens that young men in the school desire to become members of our church, but we always consult their parents or guardians. If your boy should have such a desire, what is your pleasure?" says the Atlanta Constitution.

"Well," the old man replied, "his mammy is a Methodist, an I ain't nuthin much. She goes ter church once a month, an I go twice a year. If the boy wants to join your church, I reckon it won't hurt him. If he comes home a Catholic, all right—but," and the old fellow's eyes flashed ominously, "if he comes home anything else but a Democrat I'll break his neck!"

Cardinal Logue Is a Home Ruler.

Cardinal Logue is a Donegal man, having been born in Raphoe in 1840. He distinguished himself during his occupancy of the see of Raphoe by his earnest efforts to relieve the poverty stricken in Donegal. A very large sum of money passed through his hands to the victims of famine. He is regarded, with very great affection by the people of that diocese and also by the faithful of the archdiocese of Armagh. Cardinal Logue was a home ruler and in defense of his country's cause has had one or two passages at arms with Lord Salisbury.

A Bunch of Shamrocks.

I send you a bunch of the emerald leaf.
Wear it. 'Twas worn by the bard and the chief;
'Tis the emblem of Erin in legend renowned;
On her bosom luxuriant in plenty 'tis found.
To the depths of your soul let its poetry steal
And drink to its future through woe and through weal.
She nursed you with feeling and fondly you with love,
In the land of O'Donnell, in the home of the dove.
'Twill awaken in exile sweet thoughts of the past;
Your hopes 'twill revive while that exile shall last;
The patriot's zeal it will fire, till the glow
Scintillates in your eyes as the beam on the snow.
'Twill arouse your proud spirit with the quick pulse of youth.
Till for each word it will, as the martyr for truth,
'Twill recall happy scenes, when buoyant and young
Her heroes you lauded; her story you sung;
Then toast her with honor and drink to her name.
That her glory may shine in the temple of fame.
—M. A. Joy in Boston Pilot.

Amusements.

COOK OPERA HOUSE.

"Shadows of a Great City", will be given at the Cook Opera House, April 3, 4 and 5, with special matinee on Easter Monday. This melodrama has enjoyed extraordinary success. It is a very strong comedy drama, replete with thrilling situations and gorgeous scenery. The story is a sensational picture of life in New York City, and many novel features are introduced. The appointments are elaborate and picturesque, and the setting of the scenes are very realistic. The play is in five acts, and each of them is cleverly constructed and filled with strong points. The action is rapid and the climaxes effective. The surprises are many and the story increases to the end with excellent final effect.

ACADEMY.

Of "Out in the Streets," which will be given at the Academy every evening during the week of April 3, with special matinee, Easter Monday. The New York Journal says: N. S. Wood appeared in a new play last evening at the Third Avenue theatre. It is called "Out in the Streets," and shows at the outset careful work in its preparation. Mr. Wood belongs to the class of actors who have preferred to take first place in the second rank to second in the first. Since his childhood he has been on the stage, and as a mere boy achieved notable success on the legitimate stage. He once made a very decided hit at Wallack's theatre when Lester Wallack himself and Rose Coughlan played the principal parts. The new play is generally of a kind with which Mr. Wood has been identified—the depiction of the sufferings and the wrongs of the poor. As Harry Farley, the hero created an excellent impression and easily duplicated his former successes. The play is well set with a number of local scenes, and the supporting company uniformly capable.

MUSEE THEATRE.

The Lecture Hall at this popular theatre will be turned into a mammoth reception room during the coming week. The host will be little blue-eyed baby Ding-Ding, the only baby elephant in America. Ding-Ding is but fourteen months old, weighs 440 pounds and is 38 inches in height. This quaint little fellow is a native of the Salangore country on the Malay peninsula, and was shipped from Singapore on the steamer Port Adelaide. He is enroute to the World's Fair, but immediately on his arrival in New York he was secured for one week, by Manager Robinson, who is always on the lookout for special attractions, and will be the feature of the performance at the Musee during the coming week. Ding-Ding is very tame, and the children find in him a never ending source of amusement. His legs are short and fat and its trunk when uplifted would just reach the lower button of an under-sized man's vest. Ding-Ding lives on pumpkins, sugar cane and bananas, and but recently learned to eat crushed oats and hay. The Royal Marionettes, a grand attraction for the young, will also appear in the Lecture Hall. In the theatre an especially good bill will be presented. Monroe and Mack's all star vaudeville troupe, consisting of the best specialists in their line. They have the reputation of being one of the strongest companies on the road. Jessie Gilbert, the greatest female cornet soloist will also be one of the attractions in the theatre. Taken as a whole, it will be the best performance seen at the Musee this season.

Palmyra.

Rev. Father Holmes, of Macedon, has charge of St. Ann's parish during Father Casey's illness.

Mrs. Clancy, of Union street, Rochester, has been spending a few days in town.

Thomas Lynch, of California, formerly of this place, is visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. L. D. Eldridge and Miss Bertha Moran, of Rochester, attended the funeral of Mrs. Richard Moore.

Mrs. Daniel Hickey, who is on the sick list, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Richard Moore who had been sick with pneumonia for the past week, died Wednesday 22nd.

Electric lights seem to be positive for Palmyra this Spring.

Martin Clancy is said to be on the sick list.

Newark.

There will be no school next week, on account of the teachers' institute at Palmyra.

Miss Mattie Lally, who has been ill the past week, we are pleased to learn is able to be about again.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lusk have the sympathy of their many friends, in the loss of their little daughter Jessie, who died Thursday evening after a long illness.

Forest VanDusen, of Lyons, spent Sunday with friends in Newark.

MUSEE THEATRE. Week of Apr. 3.

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I was afflicted with Sciatic Rheumatism for years, at times forced to use crutches. Four (4) boxes of M. I. S. T. capsules cured me. I have gained 40 pounds. J. D. COLEMAN, Roll-Top Desk Manufacturer, 318 E. Water st., residence 209 Elliott st., Syracuse, N. Y.

I suffered with Erysipelas. M. I. S. T. capsules afforded instant relief. Three (3) boxes cured me. W. A. SCHUYLER, 470 South Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

One box of M. I. S. T. capsules cured me of Kidney trouble of twelve (12) years standing. EDWARD DEGAN, 975 South Salina st., Syracuse, N. Y.

I suffered with headache six (6) years. Two (2) boxes of M. I. S. T. capsules cured me. FRANK ANDRUS, 116 Lodi st., Syracuse, N. Y.

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I had Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Head, Stomach and Bladder. Six boxes of M. I. S. T. capsules cured me. E. S. PHELPS, 150 Newell st., Syracuse, N. Y.

I had Catarrh of the Stomach with a bad cough; two (2) boxes of M. I. S. T. capsules cured me. F. S. BERGERSON, 422 Marcellus st., Syracuse, N. Y.

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