AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Patriotic Address Before the Cath olic Club of Harvard.

In a recent address before the Harvard Catholic club on "American Citizenship" Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Conety said that the foundation of our government is honest manhood. Our structure of liberty is not built on nobility, nor on titles, nor on wealth, but on American manhood. The very essence of our institutions is a bostility to every kind of tyranny. The blood of the revolution was shed for the sacred cause of tree manbood. Our people had rights and had the courage and nobility to exercise them.

American citizonship was destined to be the noblest flower of the world o struggles for liberty. Liberty was her nationidea. The Hebrews had as a nation-idea the preservation of the traditions of faith for the world. The Romans had the idea of government and conquest. The Greeks had art for their nation-idea. Americahad liberty, liberty with law and law with liberty. Her citizenship based not on class, nor wealth, nor genius, nor trade-skill, but on manhoud, was destined to recognize in political life what Christ recognized in the apiritual, that there was no bondman but all freemen. to say to the world with Humboldt that The finest fruit earth holds up to its Maker is a man.

There were republica before ours and liberties were enjoyed by men. Greece and Rome had their republics, and every student has found much to admire in them. Greece came to us as something of a beautiful vision-her brave men, her illustrious sculptors, her wise philosophers. Did we realize, and were we thrilled by the story of her mighty batles, and in particular, that of Marathon, that they were fought and won by alaves? Rome gave the highest title of nobility to her freemen by her citizenship, and the world outside which was only a race of barbarians. Some of the noblest characters in Roman story were not freemen.

A grave responsibility comes to us with our citizenship. American citizenship is not a barren honor. We should bear intact the proud privilege of our citizenship and preserve it from stain. Water rises no higher than its source. Corrupt the citizen and you corrupt the state. Every representativo government depends upon its individual citizenship.

Every citizen under a republic like ours is a king on election day.

The freeman's vote is law; it makes or mars the political fortune of the public man. His action rules the city and the state and the country.

How faithfully our people have executed their responsible trust in building our temple of liberty and creeting the town, the state and the nation. Our lamented friend, John Boyle O'Reilly, said: The state is freedom if the town is free."

The speaker reviewed in elequent language the early history of the American colonies and the United States and quoted the famous words of Sam Adams, "I will trust the people," and the people were always true. It was good Americanism, as O'Reilly says, 'To learn to trust the many, not the few.' Our country was not truly free until the civil war. Four millions of slaves in the south cast a shadow on the fair figure of liberty. The people of the north said, This isn't right, and they made the noblest sacrifice that their colored brothers might be blessed with freedom. Our flag was not truly the flag of freedom while it floated above our, millions of bondsmen.

Spartacus and his fellow-gladiators were slaves. These men of noble form and physical excellence did battle in the bloody arena to give the Romans a holiday. They afterwards, resolving to be free, met Pompey and his Roman armies in fierce and terrible combat, with what result you all know. Pompey, speaking of the battle to the Roman senate, said: We have met the slaves and reduced them to their original nothingness."

In the republic of Holland the conditions were similar to those of Greece and Rome. And so it has been with all the so styled republics, either intellect, wealth or birth was the basis of all citi-

In the cities of antiquity there were rights of the citizens but no rights of men. Socrates was as much the slave of Athens as the Persians were of the "Great King." His rights as a man were sunk in those of a citizen, and those of a citizen were sunk in those of the city. In Athens there was no personal freedom, but municipal liberty. The city could make him slave, or declare him a citizen, as it deemed expedient. The individual was not an integer but only a fraction of the body politic. With Christianity came individuality and manhood. With modern democracy came the assertion of the inalienable rights of manhood in pointscal and civic life.

The first cannon boom of the revolution proclaimed to the world that a new nation had been established not on wealth or class but on manhood. Good men and true were wanted and this new nation bade every such man welcome. That has been her policy from that time until this. and that policy has been the source of her greatness. Woe betide the day when she refuses to receive the well-meaning foreigner from any clime! The emigrant stranger we welcome to-day becomes the

American of to-morrow. Touching on the dangers that menace our republic, the reverend doctor said: We should remember that Greece lost her liberties not because of foes from without but from traitors from within

Such a man would traffic on his God. There is danger from the corrupting influence of a monopoly. On our young people rests the responsibility of prevent-ing the development of a government of

the rich among the masses; a government of monopolists against the rights of the people a government which makes one man rich and a hundred poor... There is danger in demagogues leading the labor. ing people through their warm sympathy astray. Laboring men, all men, should stand by the right, for the right will prevail. We do not settle differences of opinion in this country by the torch, but by the ballot. We settle them as men, as bristians, as American citizens.

To my mind, there is no greater dan ger to our institutions than the danger of The saloon power in politics is menace to the state. The organization of the liquor traffic strikes at the very foundation of the nation in that it result in destroying manhoood. It, demon-like, ruins citizenship and thus tends to shat ter the structure of liberty. There can be no reason for the establishment of a saloon. It sime to control politics for its own selfish ends. It alone is a monopoly which defies law, violates law, and sape the foundation of citizenship by its corrunting influences. It is the very personification of selfishness, and more than any organized force prevents that love of the neighbor which is the ground-work of patriotism

"There is a danger of divesting ourselves of the religious idea in our education. We are not pagans, but Christians Our ideal of education is not formed on a Spartian state which held education to be fitting of men for civil duties. Our ideal is not atheistic, nor agnostic, but Chris tian. We believe, as a people, that Christ is the true ideal of our manhood, and what drives Christ out of our education is destructive of our true character. Our manhood and our humanity is a manhood redeemed by Christ, and our state and country can hope to prosper only inasmuch as we keep Christ in our public as well as our private life. Destroy or drive fortunate, the wronged. Witness her ef-No man can be true to his country who is not true to his conscience and his God. Another danger is in the bigot also,

who would estracte a man for his race or creed. The true American tests man by his loyalty to his country. Who loves the flag is a man and a brother: no matter what color: what race or what creed. The bigot, religious or political, has no place under the flag of freedom. It is not paof patriotism. It is not manly nor Amer ican. Like the anarchist, he plots in secret to rob fellow-citizens who have earned their right to clitizenship upon dare stir up religious and race feuds which destroy the harmony that should exist among all classes? Americans? God forbid! Petty politicians who catch any breeze that may help them into office. Men, many of them who do not value our citizenship enough to cast off allegiance to a foreign sovereign, also deceive silly women and weak-minded men by their cries of America for the Americans. So say we, "America for Americans," but If the rule were enforced many of them would hie themselves to the lower provinces as their royalist forefathers did in 1775. when the air of Boston liberty was too strong for their tory blood. Any man who octracizes his fellow-citizens for raco or religious prejudice, should be shunned as a pestilence whose foul breath poisons the air of freedom. As the immortal Washington advised, Let us entertain a brotherly affection and love for one an-United States at large, and particularly field. Listen to the burning words of Josiah Quincy addressed to the knowlead of the eagles."

Cardinal Vaughan expressed a vital truth when he said that the first obligation on a parent was to teach his child the knowlege and love of God, but a not inconsiderable body of men in the country had laid it down as part of their programme to make education not only compulsory-to which he could not objectbut to make it national in the sense that no definite Chistian doctrine should be taught in the schools. He would give rank. them that freedom which he claimed for his own people, and if they were content with the emasculated kind of Christianity taught at the board schools, by all means let them take it, but for God's sake les them—the Catholics—enjoy freedom also: let them have schools in which to train their children dogmatically, accurately, be no doubt they were purely religious. consistently, and continuously every day To come to this conclusion we have only

of the week. another is to supply an object upon which most rigid examination, had rejected the affection can be bestowed, and from which plan of Columbus. Now since leabells it may be received. For this purpose do layored this enterprise, she must have we have wives, husbands, children, lovers done so purely from a religious motive. and the like. Some persons maintain dogs in speaking about the motive which and some cats, for the same reason. But, prompted her, Irving says: "Isabella had apart from this relation, the most import- noble inducements. She was filled with ant use that one has for human beings- pious zeal at the idea of effecting such a at least, I find it so is as feeders of the mind. A man is like a book-to be read. and then either to be put back on the shelf for future reading if he deserves it, or, as is more likely, to be got rid of; not rudely of course, but gently, and with due consideration for his feelings. There are cortain men-to know them is a great privilere whom you cannot open at random so to say, without finding a jewel; men is whose company one never spends half an hour without hearing something to re-

QUEEN ISABELLA

Woman. Francis J. Kenny, of Boston, recently

delivered an address on "Isabelia the Catholic," in which be spoke of her as a woman, as a queen; and finally of that which made her a noble woman and a good queen, as a good Catholic.

This celebrated princess was born in 1451. In 1474 she succeeded her brother Henry IV., to the throne of Castile. In 1479 she married Ferdinand and thus the kingdom of Castile and Arragon was firmly joined. After a most prosperous reign, in 1504, she was called to the bosom of our Lord to join in singing his preises for all sternity.

To her royal and Christian education the most assiduous attention was devoted by Isabella's parents. For they realized that in the exalted position which she was destined to occupy, she would especially need the grace of God to overcome the myriads of temptations that beset a diadem. For this reason alse was carefully instructed in the true faith; in her pure and generous, to aid in the discovery of tuaries of Palestine, so intimately asse sling and blin ding in its wealth of won-

of purity, and so realously did she seek to churches, hospitals, houses, gardenattain it in all its perfection that it achools, factoriss, etc., and it need scarce); seemed as if the golden chain of purity be said that the number is insufficient for entwined its sacrad links around her the work. The sanctuaries guarded by heart and draw her close to her heavenly Father. So perfectly did she guard the Sepulchre and Mount Calvary, the Church purity of her soul that not even a breath of the Flageliation, the Column of Judyever tarnished the lustre of her reputation. As her guide, she took the mirror of true womanhood, the Queen of Queens, the Blessed Virgin.

Her charity was boundless. The haunts of poverty and of pestilence knew her gentle presence. Ever was her heart owen to the appeals of the needy, the unthe poor natives of new Spain. Even the great discoverer himself was not free from rebuke in his reported ill treatment of her dusky subjects.

As a wife, always devoted and obedient to her husband, nevertheless, she was a model of a true Christian matron. When the sun of her life was setting sheexpressed a desire to be buried in a pertain spot, commanding, however, that if her husband wished otherwise his order triotism, for it violates the first principles should be obeyed. Thus she showed that even in death she would be subject to the will of her husband. As a true mother the spiritual training of her children was

every field of battle, and in every circle of to her a subject of tender regard. Knowhuman endeavor. Who are they who ing that the perishable riches of this world are nothing to the inexhaustible treasures of eternal bliss, she carefully watched over their youth, guiding their trembling footsteps in the paths of virtue until they reached the goal of man-

As a queen, all history bears witness of her wisdom. An unanimous voice pays Mass for Easter. glowing tribute to her memory. Among the foremost of her admirers is Irving-a Protestant, who styles her the purest spirit that ever ruled over a nation. The with pneumonia. first great quality of a ruler, generosity, is exemplified in her treatment of Columbus. Tis true that she kept him a long time in suspense, but meanwhile she furnished him with the mesus of living in opulence; and when a favorable opportunity presented itself she proved herself worthy of his trust, and gave him the Niagara Palls. means to put his plans into execution. Isabella ever showed a tender regard for other, for our fellow-citizens of the the welfare of her subjects, and was always happiest when alleviating the wants for the brethren who have served in the of the poor. When she heard of Columbus' project sheat once saw that if his de- the contest. signs were put into execution, it would nothings of long ago: 'The doom of the bring glory and renown not only to her-republic is scaled when the bats take the self but also to her crown. Animated by the desire of converting new nations to the faith, she called Columbus to her taining his father.

After having heard his plans she pronounced those memorable words which have stamped her the patroness of America. "I undertake," said she, "this por's guest last week, enterprise for my crown of Castile, and Miss Rose Farrell, of will pledge my jewels to raise the necessary funds." Such were the sentiments of this truly noble queen, who was willing to sacrifice all that is dear to the Syracuse are visiting Lyons relaheart of a queen, the very insignia of her tives.

Isabella ruled her kingdom as carefully as she regulated her private affairs. The comforts of her regal palace were often exchanged for the hardships and perils of military life.

As to the motives that prompted her to aid in the discovery of America, there can to turn to the pages of history. History The chief use of human beings to one relates that the scientists of Spain after a s great work of salvation."

The whole world owes an enormous debt of gratitude to Isabella. The Europeans are indebted to her for the rich territory which they acquired and from America are gladly welcomed in every part of the world. Many of the beautiful just to all skaters. ornaments that adorn the lexaline dwellings of Europeans are productions I American workmen. Many of the compilented machines which facilitate manu-

genius. The prention of telegraphy, the lincovery of electricity, and many other Model of the Prus Christian things which have tended to surrance the state of civilization may be ascribed to the sons of America. These are a faw debted to the New World, and for which therefore they are indebted to laabella.

We Americans are indebted to laabella for this land of freedom in which we now dwell, and also for many of the blossing. which God has showered upon us. The world in general is indulted to her for many scientific truths which before had cluded the feeble grasp of man.

The obligations of Europe and America to Isibelia logither are as nothing com-pared with the obligations of the Catholic church. Look at the number of converte who have been received into the fold of the church, think how precious each one of these souls is to our Divine Saviour. and then we can begin to formsome light idea of how much honor and glory should be tendered to this virtuous queen.

## Holy Land Genedianship.

A report of an extremely interesting heart was early implanted the seed of character has just been presented to charity which afterwards agrang forth the sovereign pontiff relative to the and produced an abundant barvest. In Franciscan guardianship of the holy her very intency, therefore, Isabella was land. For seven centuries the sons of St imbued with those qualities which after. Francis of Assist have faithfully fulfilled wards prompted her soul, naturally noble the charge of keeping the venerable same-America. And it was doubtless owing to cinted with the life of the maylor. The the holiness of her life that she was order excludes no nationality. Italiana. chosen by God to draw aside the well of French, American, English, Irlah, Hei obscurity which till then had enveloped glan, Dutch, Germans, Spanish, Portu-America, and caused the new world to guese, all may devote themselves to the burst forth in its virginal splendor on the plous work, which is nothing if not astonished gase of the human race, dar. Catholic in the strict sense of the word. The guardianship extends to eighty r-

ders, and paralyzing human calculations gions-Judes, Galils, Phonicia, Syria by the stupendous possibilities which it Lesser Armenia, Thracia, Cyprus and opened to speculation.

Lower Egypt, comprising 48 convents
Though a queen, Isabella was also a or hospitals, 174 priests, 39 cierca, 155
model of Christian womanhood. She laice, 57 tertiaries and 18 postulants knew how pleasing to God is the virtue These 453 persons have the care of the ment, the Church of the Holy Savior, the Grotto of the Agony in the Garden of Getheemane, the Dominus flevit at Beth. phagy, the stable at Bethlehem, the house at St. Joseph, the well of David, the chapel of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the desert of St. John and the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin.

At Namereth, the holy places in charge, the workshop of St. Joseph, the stable of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and outside Nasareth, the chapel of St. Jerome, the Banctuary of Naim, the Church of St. Josekim and St. Anne, the Sanctuary of Cana, the House of St. Bartholomew, Mount Thabor, and the Sanctuary of Tiberian. Other manctuaries are the Sepulchre of Our Lady, the spot of the Ascension, the Viri Galitaci, the Grotto of the Shophards, the Precipies and the Sepulchre of Langrus. One great object in autablishing these Franciscan mounteries was originally to extend hospitality to the many thousand pilgrims who visited the holy land. For hundreds of years these have been received with open arms and auctored by the monks. The time of stay is fixed by the congregation of Propa gands. Lastyear as many as 9,149 pil grims received hespitality covering Ms. 854 days' board and lodging.

The choir is rehearsing Farmer

Mrs. Mary Black is confined to her bed with the grip, and threatened Miss Mary M. Maloney, of Auburn,

Maloney on W. Mill stiest. J. Myers and Alfred Rolland left been seen here. for a trip to Rochester, Buffalo, and

Regents examinations were beld at the High School this week. A large news last week that her sister, Miss number of pupils from the Immsous Haley, of Bergen, had died suddenly. late Conception were candidates for It is but a short time since Mice Ha-

Rev. D. W. Kavanaugh is enter-

T. F. Sullivan spent Wednesday in enough to supply our citizens. Rochester

Miss Mamie Burns, was Mrs. Bolin town a few hours Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neil, of East

Cornelius Collins, who has been ill Wednesday evening, for the bestell with typhoid fever, is convalescent, of St. Mary's Church. St. Mary's or The Misses Lally, of Newark, vis. phan boys, of Rochester, twenty-four ited friends in this village this week in number, were present, and fue Edward Miles was in Syracuse nished music with their own band

School the past week.

Lyons Branch 185 C. B. L. at ment. their meeting last Sunday, presented their secretary, John P. Bradley, with a handsome gold badge. Stephen Mackin will collect State

and County tax at one per cent at the store of A. E. Burvett & Co. from Mary of this place to Wm. Marshy now until Feb. 11th. Six persons fell through the ice on

The Manhattan and New Haven church Silver Plate Works, which have been closed for the past three weeks, have ill at her

Unda are out appounding the marings of Miss Mary E. Cary to William Fooley, of Dryden on Wednes, of the things for which Europeans are in- day, the twenty-fourth of James, at 4 o'clock, at St. Anthony's Church, Groton.

> Regenta examinations are taking place in our union sobcol.

Prof. McLachlan is to soos hold an institute in our village.

Miss Colis Planigum, etonographic for the type-writer company here, has secured a good position in the city of Roometer.

A New Parish.

In and around Groveland Station there are 90 Catholics and a cherch is to be built to be named the Church of the Holy Name. Rev. James T. Dougherty is to have oberge and John Rogan and Michael Fo Morgan are trantees. A lot has been parchased from E. W. Mann, Mise Johanna Murphy havingo donated \$175 to pay for it Blone for the cellar will come from Buffalo and be hauled free by the Luckswanns.

Timothy Costello, of this village, has been appointed Chinese Inspector and left on Monday for Cape Vincent where he will probably be etationed Rev. Father Hickey will deliver a temperance sermon te-morrow, (Sanday,) at 11 o'clock mass.

Richard M. Cullinan of this village, was married to Miss Fannie Jane Mills, of Mt. Murris, at the home of the bride s mother, Mrs. R. A. Mills. on Thursday, January 18th. Rev. Father Hickoy, of Geneuve, offici stee, anniated by Rev. Pather Day, of Mt. Morrie. Mr. and Mrs. Outli will make Genesoo their be-

Rev. Father Hickor on Sunday last read the facuotal sta St. Mary's Church, coding Jan. 191. 1894, showing an indebtedness on the

remis, \$1,504.85; Bunday offering. \$1.22 PT; feetival, \$427.45; Seatlant Jubiles offering, \$148.75; annual Seminary collection \$51; ee \$15; subscriptions last year, \$1\$; Pope's collection, \$14; propagation of the Faith, \$7.25; He \$124.68; total receipts, \$8.278-77; The discoursements are: Balance day Tremmer Jan. 1st, 1898, 6296 664 Mactor's salary, \$600; sexton's salary \$150; Yery Rev. Chancellor seminary collection, \$81; Jubilee offering \$168.75: Unthedrationm, \$80; clorgy land, \$10.00; Pope's colle \$14; Propagation of the faith, \$7.55; interest on mortgage, \$100; erdiners ohuroh expenses, \$350.88j-cutty \$14851: improvements at the house, \$651.69.

They say robins have been see is the guest of her cousins, the Misses in Palmyra. Although the weather has been like Spring, so rebine have

"Miss Della Hogan spent Friday among friends in Rochs

Mrs. Pinnegan received the east ley made a long visit here. Mrs. Finnegan has the sympathy of her friends in this affliction?

Although there has been a scarotty of ice this winter, there will be April weather all the time now.

Mr. Wyman is building another new house on West Miller street. 4 Miss Rose Farrell, of Newark, was will soon be completed, and will be a very protty residence.

An entertainment and feetival was given at the opera house in Rushville Drille, declamatione, recitations, ac-Regents examination was held in robatic feats, singing and music by the higher grades of the Lyons Union Lamereaux's orchestra helped to make up the evening's entertain.

> Miss Celis Slattery, of Aubara is visiting on Gorham street.

Carde are out announcing the an prosching marriage of Miss Mellis Farnaworth, also of this village. It is proposed that an entertain

the canal one day last week, one of ment be given on St. Patrick's minit which for a long time they received an whom had a narrow escape from by the young folks of St. Harr's discendence of the exports of drowning. This should be a warm gregation to help pay the debt in