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What the Country Owes the Church.

II.

New Mexico is another field of Spanish Franciscan labor for the Faith. Cortex had heard from the conquered Aztecs of Montezuma: empire glowing accounts of the land of their origin, lying far to the North and Cabeca de Vaca, having crossed the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, spread far and wide the reports concerning the wealth and grandeur of the "Seven Cities of Cibola." Eager to reach this farfamed region and to grasp its treasures, De Soto, from the East, with a brilliant and powerful array, set out upon his march, which was stained with wanton cruelty, unmarked by religious influences, and visited with retributive suffering. All ut. ke this was the first expedition from Mexico, in quest of the same Cibola. The undertaking was directed by Fr. Mark of Nice, it was characterized by fair treatment of the natives, and "it resulted in a noble effort of Franciscan Fathers to plant the faith in the heart of the continent, a thousand miles from either ocean, or from the Mexican Gulf." (Shea, L, 114.) Fr. Mark, the first of priestly explorers, unarmed and afoot, in advance of any military or mercantile adventurers, penetrated to some point near the pueblo towns of New Mexico and Arizona, in 1539. The march of Ceronado from the Gulf of California to the neighborhood of the Missouri River followed, in 1541, as a result of Fr. Mark's report.

Coronado, as he journeyed onward over the buffalo plains, saw his visions of rich cities and populous empires vanish into empty air; and having spent a winter in New Mexico, he resolved to evacuate the country. Hope of temporal gain resolved to stay after the departure of the army. They knew the danger of such a course; but they were ready to encounter death, and amongst those who won the Martyr's crown was Fr. Juan de Padilla, the proto-martyr.

The claim has been advanced that the first church in Santa Fe was erected at this time, in 1843, and that a portion of it still remains, incorporated in the Cathedral of that city. This would be the oldest building in the United States, if the claim could be substantiated. the first Catholic permanent settlement was begun in 1598, 33 years after the founding of St. Augustine: and reliable authority (Shea, I., 189) places the first church in Santa Fe, between 1620 and 1630, a venerable antiquity for this country, and presenting a temple of our faith existing in those Western wilds half a century before a Quaker had been seen in Philadelphia.

The absence of mineral wealth and the poverty of the land retarded colonization. But there was a rich harvest of souls, and, although the efforts to found missions ended in repeated massacres, yet, success was conquered by the indefatigable labors, the self-sacrifice and heroism of the humble Franciscans. The various pueblos became the residence of priests, and thousands were gathered within the fold, and, in 1608, 8,000 baptisms were reported.

It was difficult to make any impression upon this people. The Pueblo Indians had made progress in the mechanical arts, they cultivated the soil, and dwelt in towns of pecular construction, to guard themselves against the incursions of the roving Indians of the plains. They clung tenaciously to the secret practices of superstition, yet, such progress was made, that, in 1626, as the records show, 80,000 of them had been baptized in the Missions, and there were 43 churches in the territory of New Mexico. The priests were the architects, and the women and girls were the build. ers of these primitive churches. has been well remarked, (Shea, I. 201) "the New Mexican Adam did not delve, nor the Eve spin;"-they reversed the order. He would hunt and fish, weave and spin,-but to build the adobe house, to cultivate the soil, that was woman's work. and he refused to stoop to it. The teachings and expostulations of the missionaries were powerless against custom and prejudice in this matter. These old ruined churches of New

ments of their practical faith.

The natives were simple-minded. peaceable and industrious, and to: the present, with hopes of better things for the future. But, the danger, exactions of t e Whites, who began to consider the Indians as their slaves, and the famatical real of some a mong the civil rulers, who were dissatisfied with the slow and peaceful methods of conversion adopted by the missionaries, and would propagate the Gospel by the sword, engendered a spirit of sullen hatred, and carnage.

to abolish every memorial of the Kuhn and Salvatierra. religion they had professed. The besom of destruction swept away in a few months the hard won fruits of a century of toil, and until 1692, the religious life of New Mex.co was extinguished, the temples of God were prafaned or destroyed. His ministers were banished or dead.

In that year the Spaniards return-Fe by Vargas, civil and ecclesiastical authority was again established over the puebloa Gradually the reople returned to the practices of religion, churches were founded, and, under the care of their devoted missionaries, these Indians continued to be Catholic. Their subsequent history unprogressive; the remoteness of bie. had continued to bave the almost exclusive charge of the missions, and they were faithful to their trust but the Mexican government suppressed the religious orders, and then came neglect, decay and rain. The impress made upon the pueblos by the early missionaries is marked and lasting. Every village has its Church, and some of these are very old. The people have preserved the faith and at the present day are Catholic.

The Catholic Spanish origin of

Texas is proclaimed by the names that come down to us, associated with its early history,-Corpus Christi, Espiritu Santo, San Antonio etc. The Franciscans began to evangelize the country, at the time that William Penn was holding his conferences beneath the elms of Shackamaxon. Special difficulties impeded successful labor in this region; the tribes were numerous and scattered over a vast area; they spoke different tongues; flerce marauders, like the hostile and bloodthirsty Apaches and Comanches, were a constant menace to those who wished to cultivate the arts of peace; and the policy of the civil rulers, in regard to the manner of dealing with the Indians was opposed to that of the missionaries. The foundations were repeatedly abandoned, or transferred to more promising sites; progress was slow, and the prospects were disheartening, until the saintly Fr. Anthony Margil infused new life into the work. This apostolic man, who sanctified the Texan missions, during the early years of the last century, was renowned for virtue during life, and the first step in the process of his canonization was made when his virtues were declared to be heroic by Pope Gregory XVL in 1836. It may be that the first from America to be raised to the honors of the altar will be that pioneer Texan priest; in any event, the name of this hero of the cross will be inseparably connected with San Antonio and the mission of the Alamo, itself a name forever consecrated to the memory of those beroes of Texan independence, whose gallant defence and giorious death forms one of the most thrilling episodes in the annals of patriot warfare. It is to the credit barber. Perhaps he was attempting of the Lone Star Republic, that when to stave off a demand for "a shampoo" its independence was secured the

Congress of Texas made over by a

formal act of legislation to the

representatives of the Catholic

Church those remains of the mission

the doct wemen converts, and moon sequestrations and plundering of the Mexican officials.

The Church of Leleta, in Texas was a dependency of the New Mexiwell-nigh a century the good work bad can mission, being altuated near El gone on, and so many of them were Paso, which was the crossing place of now of the same faith as the Span- the Rio Grande for those Journeying tards, all should have been well for to the upper country, and a rallying point for the settlers in time of

St. Francis Borgia, the General of the Society of Jesus, had sent several members of his Order, to help the founders of St Augustine, Some of them sank under the hardships of their labors, and Fr. Segura and his companions, as we have seen, made the soil of Virginia sacred to Catholics, by dying there for their faith, in until, at length, the fires of racial 1571, on the banks of the Rappahinand religious differences, smouldering nock. The surviving Fathers were heneath the surface, burst forth in withdrawn, when it became evident devastating flames of destruction that nothing could be accomplished in Florida, and having been sent to The uprising of the Pueblo Indians | Mexico, we owe to St. Francis Borgia in 1660, was the best-concerted and the initiative of the work, which most successful of all the outbreaks resulted in the foundation of the which are chronicled in the relations missions of Arizona and California. of the white man with the red. In Arizona a noble effort was made to Hundrens of Spaniards, and am ngst tame the flercest of the Indian tribes them 18 pricate, were killed; the whilst the splendid success of the Christian Indians were massacred, or California missions shows what compelled to renounce the faith; religion can accomplish for the many of them voluntarily returned civilization of degraded man, when it to idelatry, and by impious and sacri- is left untrammeled. The founders lexious ceremonies strove to blot out of these missions deserve more than the character of their baptism, and a passing notice; they were Fathers

Father Eusebius Francis Kuhn, native of Trent in the Tyrol, when the famous Council was held, whose German name was rendered mor pleasing to Spanish ears and tongues by its modified form of Kino, was the Apostle of the Upper Pim country, which embraced much of the present territory of Arizonna, ed, and after the re-conquest of Santa along the Gila and the Colorado. It is affirmed by Clavigero, that he baptized more than 48,000 infants and adults. In 1696, he founded the mission of St. Xavier del Bac, whose remarkable church, although of a later date, has been wonderfully preserved as a testimony of permanent work done in far-off times, in is uneventful. Under the blight of desert region, which was considered Mexican rule, the country was even to our day as almost inaccessi-

ecclesia-tical authority can account The church of San Xavier del Bao there was none, but souls might be for a certain apathy in matters of is the only one still standing, in a won to God; and the Franciscane religion, in a region where there had state of preservation. of all those create a season of extraordinary a calamity, many of the adminisbeen such active life; the Franciscans erected by the Jesuits, and their devotion. Franciscan successors in Arizona. Tucson, is of later constrution. begun probably in 1768. Between 1720 different parts of Italy, are deadful and 1767, twenty-two resident primes, but the attempted assassi-Jesuit missionaries had successively administered at San Xavier; at the latter date, by a decree of Charles III, the Society was expelled from the Spanish dominions, and Arizona was deprived of all its priests at one

The Franciscans took their place. and four of their number were man tyred near the present Ft. Yuma. These "Martyrs of the Colorado" are American Saints, not by nationality, but by a higher claim; for, as an ancient Father writes, "the place where a martyr dies is his native place," and the spot where their remains repose is consecrated to cause for which they died. Papago Indians took charge of this church of San Xavier, after the withdrawal of the Franciscans, and preserved it from destruction by the Apaches. And the visitor of to-day is filled with astonishment, when he sees a building in the perfect outlines of its Moorish style, standing in solitary grandeur on the edge of the desert plain, and must admire the unknown builders, who, with inadequate resources, at a remote age and in such a region, erected a structure which would adorn any capital in Christendem.

(To be continued, A dispatch from McKeesport, Pa. telia in a few words, of a tragedy al most unique in the history of the race. A man who was being shaved at a barber's shop was telling a funny story when he suddenly expired. It is not too much to say that this sad event was in opposition to all precedent. If the barber, instead of the customer, had been narrating a side-splitting story, after the manner of topsorial artists in places like McKeesport, no one would have been astonished at the death of the customer. It is the habit of provincial barbers to act as if they were always scraping an acquaintance. It is probable that the unfortunate Me-Keesport raconteur died of shock. He had strained his nervous system too far in attempting to get a laugh out of a or a "hair cut." but, whatever was his motive in telling that story, his fats is a warning. When your chin is being shaved repress its music.

Mysterious disappearances still contime. But there is a very apparent property, including the renowned reason for them now. The spring clean. Mexico are a tribute to the real of Alamo, which had escaped the ing season has opened.

ORISPI AND GARIBALDI

Decided Change of Regard for the Former by the Followers of the latter.

Celebration in Honor of St. Joseph.

ROME ITALE.

Among the more important udience given by the Pope during the past week were those of Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; of Cardinal Caproclatro, who presented El Sagramucoi, Superior of the Boman Oratory of Saint Philip Neris of Cardinal Galeatly accidishop of Ravenna, who presented a body of pligrims; of Cardinal Mauri, Archbishop of Ferrara; and of Bishop Foley, of Detroit This is the uge of centenary and

and inbiles celebrations, and the Church has fully partaken of this. its spirit most of all in the carnival nation, where, owing to accumulated history and love of holidays, committee is actively organizing a came a popular dovernment anniversary of the Proclamation of for Imbriant and De Felice Guiffrida St Joseph as Patron of the Univergend the meeting broke up sal Church & The committee has videtur agtis. now published a list of the various Roman Churches where the feetivity many a commune in Italy union ies will be held, and there is every efficient measures are taken to reason to believe that they will prevent this fatality. To avoid such

The proportion of deaths. wound The mission was one of the largest in lings; assaults, duels, and common the territory; it was established by street brawls which have accompan-Fr. Kuhn, in 1696, and in his day it lied the recent elections is simply that within forty days its former had 176 houses and 808 souls. The disgraceful. The murder of persons members must payabirty-five thouspresent church, nine miles south of in the lower orders of society, such as have occured on this account in nation of a deputy assumes a public and national character. On the night of June 3, the deputy, Count Luigi Ferrari, was returning to his home in the City of Rimini with his friend Professor Vincini, when a group of youths insulted him with juctions of the Holy Father require the most injurious words deputy advanced towards the group and uttered something in reply when one of the youthw shot him in the chin. They then fled, but some of them are already under arrest, and it is hoped that they will all be taken. The Count has hung between life and death up to the present For a time it seemed as though his life would be spared, but his state has been less hopeful yesterday and

> It is certain that the Opposition only to be interrupted in turn. dalous revelations in the coming for all these women were supposed sessions of Parliament, though it is to be well bred, and yet they were not improbable that the Ministry disregarding one of the simplest will be aufliciently strong to stiffe rules of polite behavior. discussion if it so desire. In that case it will be difficult to avoid scenes and striking messures, possibly even, a repetition of the avents which put so summary an and to the Eighteenth. Cavallotti, the leader of the Radical Opposition, continues bribed with 50,000 france in order on the lack of home training. this end. Cavallotti cites letters in statement of the Marquis di Rudini, induigence or thoughtlessness.

great lawyer became one of the begun too carly.

sell and the great Minister has become imperceptibly solverstic It is a said and hitter thing to see one's popularity want, even though one has acquired rank and power. What then, must have been Crispis leelings on Sunday last, the wine versary of Garibaldi's death? The various societies gathered in the Piazza del Popolo before marching to the Campidozillo. When the bannor of the Francesco Crispi Association appeared, followed by a few associates, whom some took to be policemen in disguise, a real pandemonium ensued, the most insulting ories were uttered against tirispi and the sir was filled for some time with a chorus of hisses and valls. Rather than go in company with the Francisco Cristi Association several of the societies retired altogether from the procession which then went forward towards the Capitol. While passing through the streets long bisses as well as cries of Down with Crispi. 'Abasso Il pattriotta ingrassato': Down with the enriched (literally the former was even more startling. bloated patriot. Poor Crispil. The scarcely a week passes without a recollection of the lean and lank feast in honor of somebody praome-personality of the Garibaldian routs thing, not to speak of the honor is lost in that of the bloated aristopaid the illustrous organizers of the crat, as though he was the first paradire. festivities. Indeed, there are few demagogue who had become carnal things in which Catholic Italy so and energated while abiding amid able to bring a peach slown from he gladly and so successfully takes the the delicious sweets of power. At em. lead and influences the Catholic world 4:40 p. m. the procession resched. The conjuser grambled, but finally as in a matter of this kind of special the Capitol. Some wreaths having ecolesiastical celebrations. Those been placed on the bust of Gariwho see the outpourings of grace baid, one Colonel Gattorno make a which accompany these events, and speech, in which he assured his the renewal of falth and devotion heavers that were Garibaldi allre he occasioned by them, will never utter would struggle against the men in a word of criticism about their freq. power who injure the Me. honour. uent occurrence. While Liberal and substance of the people; that Italy is languidly preparing to hone diberty and equality were nowadays our the recurrence of the annivers derased from the dictionary; and that ary of the Breach of Porta Pia, for the sufferings of the people would the twenty-fifth time a Catholic grow worse and worse until there celebration for the twenty-fifth Enthusiastic cheers were then given

Bourreoisie, almost in spite of him-

Bankruptcy threatens to overtake trations are clissolved, and their powers transferred to Royal Commissaries. That of Foligno has now been dissolved, and it is decreed and france out of their private purses to remedy the effects of their maladministration. The method is drastic, but nothing more or less than just Stilloss the Voce della Verita remarks, what if this system were applied to the Ministers of the Kingdom! It is desirable that Catholics should vote and be voted for in the local elections, as the in-The so that the Communes may profit by their probity and thrift.

PATRICK RYIN.

The Habit of interrupting. A few days since I-was present at a small lunch party of ladies, save a writer in an exchange, and I noticed with some surprise the scant court esy that they showed to one snotled during conversation. One of the party would start to say something, and before she had thished another would break in with another topic,

will attempt to make further acan-must ponters I was a bit surprised.

A little later I was calling on some friends, and I no leed the same thing. Each member of the family would interrupt the other, and the interruption was considered quite as u mutter of course. Then I understood the situation better, and put to denounce Crispi as baving been the blame just where it belongedto obtain the Grand Corpon of the the mother prove careless, and Order of Saints Maurice and Lazare allows her children to contract the for the famous Cornatius Hert, with habit of interrupting one another the additional crime of having countently she must not be surabused the confidence of the king to prised a this habit is carried beyond the home circle and her children proof of this nasty affair, and a show in society the result of her

who succeeded Crispi as President of The habit is one of the most unthe Council, seems to lend it con-pleasant that can be contracted, and firmation. Further written proofs the fact it is such a common one are said to exist, and these will does not make it one bit the better probably be the weapons of warfare or the more excusable. It is a habit which Cavallotti will wield in the that grows on one unconsciously. II one does not keep close watch. After all is said and done, even to should be the care of the mother in the least favorable of those who the home to teach her children res read the history of Geribaldi. Orispi pect for one another, and insist upon appears as one of the most influent that courtesy to treatment which tial and prominent of his followers, she expects them to give to stranand as the one who afterwards pers. Unless politaness is a habit proved himself the most cultured it will never be a grace. It must be and talented in civil life. But the agrained, and the teaching cannot indicate a line

tricks performed by a Chil When the och bases a

A for a pumpkin. BORROW.

However, he was cale presently he took a pu planted it in the saria. made his little sees. 4 or Bys lows, he throst a knife fato his thedi The blood proceed out into a recent, sell-With it the man meistened. Where the med had been plants

Next he covered the on cloth and placed a wroden bell ove neen rising from the soil. It grow and grew and burst into flower. The for fell, the parapkin showed itself and in resect in the with exercisery to

As soon as It was ripe the man pick it from the stalk, showed it so the w lic and took up a collection, after and found the boy perfectly unbarases The second feet by a different par peach was called for by one of the apre

"It is March," said the muricus "The land it still kebound. P are not to be obtained now encess to

"Oh, well," answered the spectators you are a sprearer and neght to be

consented to see what he could do? H began by weaving a roll of rimbon. which he cast into the air. It tooks at once the shape of a ladder, which work un lo a tremendone heiskt placed a child, and the little fellow up the runge like a monkey. Up, we he Went till he vanished in the

dropped from the sky. The mag ploked it up, out it into clices i fered if to the bystanders. It was a se

head of the child dro then the logs. With team in his w man ploked shem up and place in a box. But after much above on and after the sympathetics mount. At the word cut becook the city alive and well. -Philadelphia Ti

A POINTER POR THE CARE

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Every railway tloket of the general pastenger agent matter to funlaments. agent a king him to re may be menny wi

Whou all tilles this the company menally some and a little bookbeent outres from the enterp amount dos, along t

railway appears erhibiting the we

policy for a short time, will SERVICE TO THE SERVICE OF THE SERVICE OF the tenacity with which