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ABP. CORRIGAN.

AN INTERESTING FIGURE OF ECCLE-SIASTICAL AMERICA.

An Appreciative Sketch of the Metropolitan of New York by George Parsons Lathrop,

George Parsons Lathrop contributes to the New York Times an apprecia-York. He writes:

One of the most interesting figures is Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, archbishop of New York, and an especial point of the interest centering upon object of public attention and discusamong the Catholic laity.

Archbishop Corrigan is now 58 years old, having been born in New- out the State, (10) attending meetark, N. J., August 13, 1839; yet he is as full of life, energy and elasticity as a man of 30, and has much of the youthful appearance that belongs to that age. His first studies were made in a private school in Wilmington. Del., not a parochial school. Afterwards he went to the famous Mount St. Mary's school and college at Emmitsburg, Md., and passed from there to the American college at Rome, which had just been established under the rectorship of Dr. McCloskey now bishop of Kentucky. Curiously enough, just thirteen students entered that year, a number corresponding to that of the original states of our Union and of these thirteen Michael Augustin Corrigan was one. He was ordained in Rome Sept. 19, 1863, when a little over 24 years old, as a priest for the diocese of New York. Newark, N. J., was then a part of the New York diocese, and so his grace has been a New York priest from the and orders. These meetings seem to very beginning until now.

On May 4, 1873, he succeeded Bishop Bailey as bishop of Newark, and was at the time the youngest bishop in the United States. In May of next year (1898), therefore, his silver jubilee, or twenty-fifth anniversary of consecration, will occurr, and will no doubt be observed with great enthusiasm by the Catholics of New York. Before being made a bishop Father Corrigan (as his title was Putnam, 8; in Richmond, 10; in then) served as vice-president of Senton Hall College in New Jersey, and succeeded to the presidency there these has to receive a canonical visitawhen Bishop McQuaid resigned that tion at stated intervals, many of them became vicar-general of the diocese of Newark, and therefore a very reverend. Finally, after administering the diocese as bishop for seven years, he was made archbishop of Petra, Oct. 1, 1880, and appointed archbishop of New York five years later, receiving day of these establishments. Another the pallium in 1886, and in April, 1887, assistant at the Pontifical throne.

greatest diocese in the world, and has in the metropolis. the odd distinction of extending its jurisdiction beyond this republic and into the territory of Great Britian, as ness of a woman, and seems to retain the Bahama Islands form part of the all the simplicity and freshness of a region over which the archbishop boy. But on the other hand, he has watches for the good of Catholics and a constitution of iron, a will of iron their faith. In this respect he is an and almost unlimited physical endurarchbishop of two nations. It is said ance. In the autumn of 1893 his that when nuns went from here under railroad traveling in the diocese was his direction to teach in the Catholic counted up and found to comprise schools of Bermuda, they at first 1900 miles; this not including two wanted to train the children to sing journeys from New York to Chicago sing American patiotic songs, and and back; and of course during the found it hard work to accustom them-selves to the idea of teaching English of miles more, in carriages or street national songs instead. But of course cars or elevated trains (which he this had to be done. The circumstance that in this one diocese the
patriotic anthems of two great and
simplicity and unselfishness of his life, the children under tuition, upon himself would doubtless object to rethat it works in.

great diocese has to do is, naturally, for this one object being about \$100,high altar. He preaches, besides, on tions from rich individuals.

lic churches of New York city.

in addition to which he of course di- that he is entirely unruffled by violent able callers during his visitors' hours with indignation, and seem to look on two days of the week, besides re- upon such attacks with something like tive sketch of the metropolitan of New as necessity may arise. Other tasks the dignity of his office and church in the whole of ecclesiastical America heads: (1) Blessing of religious Episodes well known to New Yorkers much attention, not only on account try to corrupt elections and further him is that, while he is constantly an blessing every new parochial school, tian charity of his personal gentleness the writer truly says that in this countries and, as far as we (5) the consecration of altars, (6) toward the offenders. sion, he never himself takes part in the conserration of chapels and such discussion. Another striking churches, (7) the laying of corner fact is that, although he has so often stones of churches, schools, hospitals been apparently misunderstood, he is and religious houses, (8) ordaining to nevertheless one of the best under- the priesthood, diaconate, sub-diaconstood and the most revered of prelates ate and various orders, (9) visiting regularly all churches, colleges and other important institutions through-



ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

ings of cathedral trustees, vicars-general, diocesan consutors and the trustees and councils of religious houses occur about every other day; (11) confirmations.

That the last item is by no means the least in the schedule of his labors will be easily realized when I mention that the archbishop confirms between 13,000 and 14,000 individuals yearly. Then, as to churches, there are, besides 100 local ones, 204 churches and stations (these last being small chapels without any regular rector); in Duch-Rockland, 17; Sullivan, 38; Ulster, 34; Westchester 49. Every one of once a year, others once in three years, and, moreover, his grace is obliged to visit a great number of hospitals, charitable homes, orphanages and so on. There are seven Catholic colleges in the diocese, and he is althing which the archbishop is scrupulous about doing is to be present at New York is, without question the the funeral of every priest who dies

> In personal appearance and manner Archbishop Corrigan has the gentle-

wholly distinct countries are sung by it is pardonable to state here what he ground belonging to each of those nations, shows in a vivid way the unipriests—St. Joseph's—which he has versality of the Catholic church, its he has built at Dunwoodie, Yonkers, impartiality in matters, and its loyal- he presented a chapel, in the complety to the flag of every land or nation tion of which he sunk every penny remaining to him of the private for-The work that the head of this tune he had inherited, his outlay for vast and complicated. In the first 000. St. Joseph's is without excepplace, he must supervise the large cation probably the finest building in thedral, St. Patrick's, on Fifth avenue; although there, of course, he has on which it is placed cost nearly the able assistance of the rector, Fath-\$1,000,000. Of this sum the archer Lavelle, and a number of other bishop raised over \$700,000 between priests. Every morning in the year, 1891 and 1896-five years of the also, except when absent on diocean hardest times the country has known work elsewhere, he says mass at 7 in a long while—and raised it, too, o'clock in the chapel of the Blessed by popular subscriptions in small Virgin on the left of the cathedrals sums, with no very large contribu-

pontificial ceremony on Holy Thurs- tice of never attempting to explain day, Easter Sunday and sometimes on and defend himself against public atother occasions. He is present also at tack or sneers, and of refusing to SENATOR HOAR THINKS THE FE every confirmation in the 100 Catho-enter into controversy. His humility and uprightness are so genuine and These are some of his home duties his freedom from vanity is so complete rects all his clergy and sees innumer- assaults which make his friends burn ceiving more intimate friends inform- amused wonder. When, however, it ally for a few minutes at other times comes to any question of upholding which come on in endless succession discipline, the firmness of his iron will Hoar contributes an article to the does not refer altogether to them bemay be groped roughly under these comes to the front and never retreats. April, "Forum" that will attract eause he specifically charges that they buildings, (2) blessing of chapels, (3) within the last ten years have made of the high station of the writer, their own interests. It cannot be blessing new churches (of which there this very clear, as they have also but also on account of the sentiments that he is striking a covert blow at were, for example, six last year), (4) illustrated the wisdon and true Chris. therein expressed. In his opening, Mark Hanna! The latter does not

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL

The Cottage Project Discussed and a Tem porary Organization Completed.

The Catholic Reading Circles of the city held a meeting at Cathedral Hall Friday evening. After a short musispoke briefly of the object of the ures of rural life. gathering, which was to promote the summer school scheme, and intro to say the least: "Our populace," Senator Hour is and what a remark duced Warren E. Mosher, secretary of the Catholic Summer School of New York. Mr. Mosher outlined concisely the building plans of the school and the financial methods of constructing and maintaining the same.

Father Kiernan was present and by request told what he thought of the summer school idea. He spoke particularly of the superior education and social advantages offered by the schools and his talk upon the finaracial part of the plan as it concerned the people of the parish was exceedingly practical.

Briefly, the plan contemplates the forming of a joint stock company with a capital stock of \$6,000 to be subbe built on the shore of Lake Champlain, the renting of which is estimated will return a good profit to the stock holders.

Father Kiernan voiced the sentiments of the bishop as being favorable to the idea and spoke for himself in no uncertain terms. Considerable stock had already been applied for and more was taken at the close of the meeting.



N THE history of the Christian church there has never been any difference of opinion as to why ed, but there has been a good dead of controversy as to when it should be kept. This was perhaps because Easter is one of the movable feasts

and if the full moon happen upon a Sun-sculpture or architecture! It is polday Easter day is the Sunday after."

About the year A. D. 158 a constroversy arose as to the date of Easter which divided income. It expresses its indignation all Christendom. This difference arose in excellent English in language artioriginally between the churches of Asia cles, in orations before literary socie-Minor and the then so called churches of the west, the former insisting on keeping lies, or at commencements of schools. Easter the same day as the Jews kepi for young ladies. It takes the facts their Passover. Toward the end of the of current history, on which it bases century the discussion became so violent its judgments, without original investhat Victor, the bishop of Rome, issued an apostolic canon decreeing that "if any bishop, priest or deacon celebrated the careless correspondents or the columns holy feast of Easter before the vernal of some favorite newspaper. It prates equinox, as "the Jews do, let him be de-

In the fourth century matters had gone to such a length that the Emperor Con- but it is never found doing any strenstantine thought it his duty to allay the controversy. So he got an ecclesiastical canon passed that Easter should be observed on one and the same day, but the controversy continued until A. D. 664, has settled for itself, and would like to when Oswy, king of Northumbria, determined to take the matter in hand and called a conference, at which he himself presided. Colman, bishop of Lindistarne, represented the British church, while Agilbert, bishop and of political economy. It contributes the British church hands the Romen and of political economy. of Dorchester, headed the Romish party. utes to public discussions nothing but.

After much discussion the king finally decided the question in favor of the present sneers and expressions of contempt or existing method of keeping Easter, and pessimistic despair. It is found quite from that day to this the date of Haster as commonly on the wicked as on the has depended upon the moon's changes.

All the movable feasts and fasts of the

year depend upon Easter. The nine Sun-election frauds nor by the corruption days before and the eight after depend upon of the elective franchise, if only thereit, and form, as it were, a sort of body- by its purposes may be accomplished, guard to this queen of religious festivals.

Easy to Pick Out the Right Belt

From such an assortment as is offered gaged in their death struggle. It the first Sunday of each month, in the cathedral; "pontificates," that is, celebrates, high mass with elaborate due to his settled principle and prac-

DEGENERATED?

He Calls the "Lattered Populace "

A Correspondent's Strictures

Written for THE JOURNAL by Nawm. try our poorer and illiterate classes are orderly, quiet and submissive, and that the conflicts that have taken place in this country in recent years between labor and capital would have meant every summer. To whom, then, does St. Louis and Knights of St. Clearse, Knights of St. Louis and Knight cal programme Chairman Connolly gress would be still enjoying the pleas selves up as holler than their follows:

ished by foreign travel. It lives on its

ties, or at commencements of schools

tigation, from the hasty reports of

and chatters a good deal about the

sentiment of honor and political purity;

uous work on the honest side when

or the men it takes a fancy to may be

elevated to power. It has harrased

ours is not worth living in, and its highest ambition is to cultivate for eign friendships and to spend abroad as much of its time as possible."

We must admit that we are a trifle in the dark as to whom the senator is referring. If he means to score the snobs like William Waldorf Astor, who in the United States and who live in following places on the date, men-Under the caption " as the Senate Europe and spend their money there, Degenerated?" Senator George F. we agree with him, But he evidently revolution and bloodshed. Many of he refer? We have an idea that he is at Germania Hall on Thorsday, us would say that if the poorer classes hitting at the class known as Mus. April 22 at 3.30 p. m. share. had voted to advance their own best wumps, or "Goo Goos," and we interests not a few of the gentlemen fully agree with his strictures of these who disgrace the upper branch of con- narrow-minded persons who sat them-

When you think over things a min-Now comes a passage that is peculiar, nte, though, how very inconsistent

It has concluded that this country of CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

Whatle Translating in the Frakernkiles -- Current Poles

Col. Houry N. Schlick, committee ing the First regiment, Knights of M. John, has benied orders for a person impection of the companies composite derive their revenue from investments the First District Commandery at the

> Knights of St. Mauriting, Ruights of St. Lustson, Knights of St. Bornard and Knights of St. John de Bantiste, at Germania Hall, on Tuesday, April 20, at 8.80 p. m. sharp.

St. Boniface Union, Knights et Peter and Paul and the Knights of April 22, at 8.30 p. m. share.

The field, staff and retired officer will attend these inspections in full uniform. Instructions in registeral drill will be given on seed ave Maj. Hosslinger, in order to to

Monday evening at Floral half.

In socordanos with a the sinderson but to business Sunday should be proper and no meeting to high?

William R. Kane b iam S. Lafouda. Dayer alogatomet one of the fattaces of the men The foliages #3

eron, the weithy famili -ening on the good of D PERSONAL PROPERTY IN VINE BETTE The council are prepared musical and literary suits dancing following on Tions August 1970 - Marinett of the Co. E. O. B. Access

at 8 o'clock sharp.

and not fixed to says the senator, "does not come from Last full the very class he sheers at one particularday the poor or ignorant classes. It is now were the bone and now of the the poor or ignorant classes. It is now were the bone and now made of very different material. It element with which Senttor Hoar has white and clean hands. It parts was classed in the national examples, was classed in the national examples. It has a like the national examples. Their voices and their money were entered to the language acquaintees the life of Makinley and ward according as the full moon next the full moon next after the vernal equinox. It has a cultivated taste in matters of art. It has some the following is given as a rule to find Easter: "Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens a virile sentiment as to mainting.

Their voices and their money were the first taste in matters of art. It has some taste in matters of art. It has some the following is given as a rule to find Easter: "Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens much to stimulate a virile sentiment as to mainting.

Their voices and their money were the first taste in matters of art. It has some the first taste in matters of art among its numbers, although it has never done much to stimulate a virile sentiment as to mainting. Sunday after the full moon which happens, a virile sentiment as to painting, to think or speak for Bryan or all ref. I do not maintain that the national

campaign of 1896 did not said in the Henry Grains at best way. I merely call strention to Heyerne a One Court what appears to me to be increased alsotrical display to ency on the part of Senator Hoar and ranged by Charles to

CAL B.A. Translay-80. Vednesday-74. Thrursday-44, 56, Friday-39, 40. Friday-3

V. M. I. Mes Priday. and hampered the bravest disciplions of righteousness when they were en

Tuesday-50