

The Catholic Journal.

Vol. VIII, No. 46.

Rochester, N. Y., Saturday, August 14, 1897.

Price, 8 Cents.

JUBILEE PLANNED

BY POPE LEO XIII TO USHER IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Imposing Religious Solemnities to Take Place in Union Throughout the World

The plan of the Pope to have the departure of the nineteenth century and the incoming of the twentieth celebrated with impressive religious ceremonies in the Catholic churches throughout the world has taken definite shape.

The details of the plan were given into the hands of a committee, of which Cardinal Jacobini of Rome is president. In furtherance of the project Cardinal Jacobini has sent a letter to the bishops throughout the world. The text of this letter has been cabled to this country and is as follows:

"Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sir: You have doubtless become aware of the project advanced by a number of men of great piety to get the faithful throughout the universe at the close of the present century to affirm in solemn manifestation by a series of religious exercises, their love and gratitude to the All Powerful Redeemer of the human race.

The design of these men in this initiative was to respond to the desire of our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII, who wished to consecrate this epoch of transition from one century to another by an extraordinary invocation of the divine assistance of Jesus Christ as a happy presage of peace and concord.

"Now, the project of these persons having received the full approbation of His Holiness and the Catholic delegations from all nations having assembled at Rome to promote its realization, it has pleased the sovereign pontiff to select me, without any merit on my part, as honorary president of the committee.

"Here assuredly, is a noble task, and I own that I am proud and happy to undertake it. For what could be more agreeable to my feelings than the occasion so favorably presented to me at the end of my days to employ all the strength that is still left in me in promoting the glory of Our Savior.

"And what a century has been this of ours, in which proud men, relying on a science unworthy of the name and displaying an activity which might be called feverish, have carried their audacious temerity to the extent of calling in question the origin of Christianity, or even presenting as a fiction, as a lying legend, faith in the divine person of the Savior!

"Wherefore we shall reverently strive to make reparation for the great injuries done to our master, to appease God's anger by our prayers, to exalt in psalms of praise the holy name of Jesus Christ, who is the splendor of the glory and the perfect image of the substance of God. Such will be the task in which we shall put forth all our zeal at the dawn of the new century.

"Uniting, therefore, as closely as possible under one head the efforts of all, by striking acts of piety and reparation, by the publication of desirable works, by the great voice of the best daily papers, and, finally, by demonstrations of affection for the Roman pontiff, we shall easily succeed in celebrating these grand solemnities in the joy of our hearts, and in an imposing concert, as it were, of the voices of all nations. In this way we shall clearly set forth our close alliance of will, the wonderful unity of the church and the perfect union of the faithful with its head. Moreover, the triumph of the cross, the only source of salvation, being thus verified throughout the universe, human society will escape unharmed from the perils of imminent ruin and will happily enter upon a path of peace and prosperity at the beginning of the next century.

"I entertain the happy expectation that your lordship, as well as all other bishops, will consent to give your powerful support to myself and the committee established at Rome, and, above all, that you will devote your best efforts to the creation of a national committee for the same object.

"Awaiting your answer, in order that we may all agree on the measures to be adopted, I earnestly implore the Lord Jesus Christ to vouchsafe in His infinite bounty to hear your lordship's prayers. Yours most fraternally and devotedly,

"CARDINAL JACOBINI."

FORCEFUL REASONS

Why Irish Catholics Did Not Jubilate Over Queen Victoria

It is not lack of preception or inability to reason correctly which misleads the Antigonish Casket into the mire of wretched logic in which it has been wallowing ever since the first notes of the Victorian jubilee sounded. Our esteemed contemporary has been unable, for some weeks, to discriminate between legitimate criticism and what, in its indignation, it has been pleased to call "mean and spiteful abuse" of the reigning sovereign. The Casket undertakes to institute a comparison between the conditions prevailing in the United States and Canada. "If," it says, "A Catholic paper of any standing in Canada were to give up the greater part of its editorial space to abuse of the President of the United States, as not a few of the leading Catholic papers of that country did for weeks past in the case of the Queen of England, our contemporary would doubtless consider itself justified in rebuking such churlishness and lack of international courtesy."

We contend that no parallel exists between the supposed condition and that complained of. The president of the United States is merely the paid agent or servant of the American people. The Queen of England is an hereditary monarch. The president serves for four years. The Queen reigns as long as she lives. If the editor of the Casket does us the honor to read our comment upon political questions in the United States he must have come to the conclusion long ago that we never hesitate to point out the failings or the mistakes of a president and denounce what we believe to be wilful departures from the straight paths of rectitude in matters of policy or administration. This is not abuse. It is criticism of a public official. The "divinity that doth hedge a King" finds no lodgment on this side of the line. Our public officials are public servants. They hold their places in trust for the people. It is of course different in England, where the people have no voice in the selection of their constitutional sovereign.

The English people challenged the judgment of the world when they invited the world to contemplate the results achieved during the reign of Queen Victoria. The American Catholic papers, and more particularly those speaking for Celtic constituencies, accepted the challenge. They showed why Catholic Ireland could not, at home or abroad, take part in the official rejoicings which had been planned upon so large and so elaborate a scale. Catholic Ireland had nothing to rejoice over. Her population had dropped from nearly 8,000,000 to about 4,000,000 during the beneficent reign of Victoria. The condition of those who have survived is well nigh as bad, speaking from an industrial or economic standpoint, as it was sixty years ago. All other parts of the empire show progress and prosperity. To say these things, which are plain incontestable facts, is not spiteful abuse of the Queen or carping at her jubilee. It is merely pointing out the reasons why Irish Catholics, or Irish-American Catholics could have no part in the celebration at London.

We are reminded by our Antigonish contemporary that Pope Leo XIII. sent a special envoy to London to attend the jubilee, and the inference which we are expected to draw from this incident is that as a Catholic journal we were bound to celebrate. We fail to see any obligation of that sort devolving upon us. The Pope acted in his capacity as a statesman when he sent his envoy to London, not as the spiritual guide of his millions of loyal and devoted children. He made no effort to force others to unite with him in honoring the Queen. Neither do we feel bound to follow Cardinal Vaughan, who took pains to emphasize his loyalty by issuing a pastoral to his English suffragans and by holding special religious services during the jubilee season. If his eminence thinks it proper to celebrate a mass of jubilee for the official head of the Anglican church that is his affair and not ours.

Finally, we are advised by our Antigonish friend that Cardinal Moran of Australia and Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, two representatives of the Irish race, made public display of their loyalty to the Queen, and consequently every other descendant or "representative of that noble race" should follow suit. But even this crushing blow does not change our views or convictions.

There is no more reason why we should imitate these prelates in this matter than that we should follow the cringing policy of Sir Wilfred Laurier, who grabbed a title and grovelled to get it. The Catholics of Canada and Australia are loyal to the British crown. Their prelates and priests are also loyal. They have a right to be. We do not quarrel with them upon this point. But we owe no such loyalty. On the contrary, we have good and sufficient reason for hating the whole British royal outfit. It represents to us all that is cruel and brutal to Catholic Ireland. It reminds us of the time when priests were hunted as felons in the mountains. It calls up before our vision pictures of the gallows and the convict ship, of the starving groups of women and children on the Irish highways, of burning homes and famished creatures dying in the ditches. If we should join with Cardinals Vaughan and Moran and with Archbishop O'Brien and the Casket in rejoicing over these tragic and ghastly pictures, we would hate and despise ourselves as cordially as we despise British Toryism, British hypocrisy and British barbarism.—Boston Republic.

THE CATHOLIC PAPER.

The Catholic paper does not appeal to Catholics on the same grounds as does the daily paper. The daily paper is a civic and economic necessity, so that the poorest are compelled to take at least one. The Catholic paper is a necessity, but it is a necessity which is not felt so soon or urgently. It appeals for support, not on the grounds of profit, politics or curiosity, but on the grounds of principle only. It succeeds only when Catholics take an interest in the progress of the church, and are therefore anxious to know the current history of the church. It is read when Catholics take an interest in the doctrines of the church, and are therefore desirous to see these doctrines explained and defended. Experience shows that for this end a Catholic paper is an absolute necessity, for in the daily papers we will see only travesties of church history and libels on church teaching. There is another and more cogent reason why the need of a Catholic paper should be felt by the Catholic. Catholics have never tried to remain aloof from the non-Catholics of this country. They have not formed themselves into a people apart. They have striven to identify themselves with the various classes of citizens among whom they live, bearing the common burdens and sharing the common benefits.

Yet it is true that the old prejudice against Catholics still exists. In a hundred ways the Catholic is made to feel that where religion is a distinguished characteristic in him. Moreover, charges which would not be imagined concerning other denominations are gravely uttered against the church. The rights of Catholics are considered the wrongs of non-Catholics, and we are looked upon with wonder if we are not supremely grateful that we are allowed to live. If we insist on our rights we are charged with incivism. The attitude urged upon us is the deferential attitude of the poor relation who has been invited to the great man's table.—Advocate.

TO RENOUNCE THE WORLD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Two women of noble birth, Mme. Constance Mallman and her daughter, Miss Marie, the former, according to the statements of friends, a countess of the Prussian kingdom, are soon to forsake the world and its pleasures for the seclusion of the cloister cells.

When they assume their veils they will surrender their wealth and their magnificent estate at New Brighton, S. I., as a dowry to the sisterhood. They will be received into the order by his grace Archbishop Corrigan, within the walls of the convent now in course of construction upon the estate.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU DYING.

QUEBEC, Aug. 12.—Though Cardinal Taschereau is in a very feeble condition, he has somewhat improved during the last two days. His mind has almost given way, however, and his life is going out slowly. About a year ago, however, his condition was about as alarming as it was about a week ago.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, always reliable, easy to take, easy to operate.

"PHIL" SHERIDAN.

HIS FAMOUS RIDE PICTURED BY ONE WHO WAS WITH HIM.

How He Saved the Day for the Union Cause at Winchester.

One of the aides-de-camp (there were only two of them) whom Sheridan took with him on that famous ride to Winchester has written a graphic account of the ride itself and the turning of the tide of battle which followed. The events which led up to the battle and Union repulse, Sheridan's "enforced absence" from the field and the bringing of the disastrous news to him are all spiritedly told, and need not be repeated here. We quote a portion of the description of the ride itself as given by the author of the article in question (Gen. George A. Forsyth), in Harper's for July. The general, his two aides and a small escort had left the town of Winchester for Mill Creek, a mile to the south.

We could occasionally hear the far-away sound of heavy guns, and as we moved out with our escort behind us I thought that the general was becoming anxious. He leaned forward and listened intently, and once he dismounted and placed his ear to the ground, seeming somewhat disconcerted as he rose again and remounted. We had not gone far, probably not more than a mile, when, at the crest of a little hill on the road, we found the pike obstructed by some supply wagons which had started on their way to the army. They were now halted and seemingly in great confusion. Part of the wagons faced one way and part the other; others were half turned round, in position to swing either way, but were huddled together, completely blocking the road.

Groups of fugitives and the wreek of munitions soon apprised Sheridan of the gravity of the situation, and he galloped ahead to stem the tide of retreat.

Gen. Forsyth's description here is very graphic:

"Within the next few miles the pike and adjacent fields began to be lined and dotted everywhere with army wagons, sutlers' outfits, headquarters supply trains, disabled caissons, and teamsters with led mules, all drifting to the rear; and now and then a wounded officer or enlisted man on horseback or plodding along on foot, with groups of straggling soldiers here and there among the wagon trains, or in the fields, or sometimes sitting or lying down to rest by the side of the road, while others were making coffee in their tin cups by the tiny camp fire. Soon we began to see small bodies of soldiers in the fields with stacked arms, evidently cooking breakfast. As we debouched into the fields and passed around these wagons and through these groups, the general would wave his hat to the men and point to the front, never lessening his speed as he pressed forward. It was enough; one glance at the eager face and a familiar black horse and they knew him, and starting to their feet, they swung their caps around their heads and broke into cheers as he passed beyond them; and then, gathering up their belongings and shouldering their arms, they started after him for the front, shouting to their comrades further out in the fields, 'Sheridan! Sheridan!' waving their hats and pointing after him as he dashed onward; and they too comprehended instantly, for they took up the cheer and turned back for the battlefield.

To the best of my recollection, from the time we met the first stragglers who had drifted back from the army, his appearance and his cheery shout of 'Turn back, men! turn back! face the other way!' as he waved his hat toward the front, had but one result. A wild cheer of recognition, an answering wave of the cap. In no case, as I glanced back, did I fail to see the men shoulder their arms and follow us. I think it no exaggeration to say that as he dashed on to the field of battle for miles back the turnpike was lined with men pressing forward after him to the front.

The way the presence of the commanding general put nerve into the men and how they turned upon the enemy is told in crisp narrative, and then we have this fine bit:

It must have been nearly or quite 12.30 o'clock by this time, and as soon as the skirmishers were thrown forward the troops were ordered to lie down; an order gladly obeyed, for they had been on their feet since daylight, fighting and without food. They were to have but a short period of rest,

however, for in a few moments the low, rustling murmur that presages the advance of a line of battle through dense woods (the Nineteenth corps were formed just at the outer edge of a heavy belt of timber) began to make itself felt, and in a moment the men were in line again. A pattering fire in front, and our skirmishers came quickly back through the woods and were absorbed in the line; then there was a momentary lull, followed by a rustling, crunching sound, as the enemy's line pressed forward, trampling the bushes under foot and crowding through bits of underbrush.

In a flash we caught a glimpse of a long grey line stretching through the woods on either side of us, advancing with waving standards with here and there a mounted officer in rear of it. At the same instant the dark blue line at the edge of the woods seemed to burst upon their view, for suddenly they halted, and with a piercing yell poured in a heavy volley that was almost instantly answered from our side, and then volleys seemed fairly to leap from one end to the other of our line, and a steady roar of musketry from both sides made the woods echo again in every direction. Gradually, however, the sounds became less heavy and intense, the volleys slowly died away, and we began to recognize the fact that the enemy's bullets were no longer clipping the twigs above us, and that their fire had about ceased, while a ringing shout along our front proclaimed that for the first time that day the Confederate army had been repulsed.

General Forsyth's article destroys one tradition long connected with the famous ride. He says:

"His (Sheridan's) appearance was greeted by tremendous cheers from one end of the line to the other, many of the officers pressing forward to shake his hand. He spoke to them all cheerily and confidently, saying: 'We are going back to our camps, men, never fear. I'll get a twist on these people yet. We'll raise them out of their boots before the day is over.' At no time did I hear him utter that 'terrible oath' so often alluded to both in prose and poetry in connection with this day's work."

SUMMER SCHOOL

Of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, Baltimore, Maryland.

From August 2d, to August 25th, a teacher's Summer School will be in session at the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, Charles St. avenue, Baltimore. About one hundred and forty Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame are in attendance, from the mission houses of the Eastern Province, located in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and District of Columbia.

Prof. J. C. Wells will deliver a course of twenty lectures and lessons on the "Physiology and Development of the Voice." Correct Breathing, Elocution, etc." Richard Malcolm Johnston, the well-known writer and lecturer, will give a course on literature. Rev. C. Warren Currier will give a course of lectures on "Physiology and Ethics." Prof. William C. Hammel, of the Maryland State Normal School, will treat of Physical Science, and will give an illustrated lecture on the Roentgen or X-rays. Lectures will be given on methods of Teaching and Mind Training, by experienced teachers of the order of Notre Dame.

Among the Sisters in attendance from Rochester, are the teachers of Holy Family, Holy Redeemer, St. Peter, St. Joseph, St. Michael, and St. Boniface's Schools.

AN EPISCOPAL ORDER.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.—Bishop Fink, of the diocese of Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kan., has had read in all the parishes of his diocese a letter forbidding members of the Catholic church from attending the Irish-American picnic to be held in Kansas City, Kan., next Sunday. Bishop Fink gave as his reason that Sunday is a holy day, on which all Catholics are obliged to do their duty toward the church and God, and that a public picnic is not a fit observance of the day. He said also that holding a picnic on the Sabbath is in direct violation of the laws of the Catholic church.

When you are in need of job printing of any kind leave your order at the GRAPHIC JOURNAL office, 324 East Main street.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

What is Transpiring in the Different Fraternities—Current Calendar.

Knights of St. John.

The annual field day and encampment of the First regiment, Knights of St. John, was held at Glen Haven Wednesday and attracted a large crowd. An interesting programme of athletic sports was one feature of the day's events, and besides this there were boating, fishing and other modes of enjoyment.

A parade of all the companies took place at 9 o'clock in the morning. The companies formed on Andrews street, and proceeded by the 54th regiment band, marched to University avenue, where they took cars for Glen Haven.

At 8 o'clock the knights were drawn up in dress parade for inspection by reviewing officers Colonel John Rauber and Surgeon-general F. W. Maloney, M. D. The field officers were: Colonel, Henry N. Schlick; lieutenant-colonel, John Rauber; major, John P. Smith; junior major, Joseph Heallinger; adjutant, Joseph Leisen. The staff was composed of the following officers: Surgeon-general, F. W. Maloney, M. D.; paymaster, Joseph Stalknecht; judge advocate, Dominick Kraft; chief of equipments, L. Sander; aide-de-camp, F. Schwall. The reviewing officers expressed themselves as well pleased with the work of the men.

The following companies were inspected: Knights of St. Mauritius, commander, Joseph J. Ermatinger; Knights of St. George, H. E. Wegman; St. Eustace, M. J. Carling; St. Boniface, Alfred Schriener; St. Peter and Paul, Joseph P. Freund; St. Michael, George Kirchberger; St. Louis, Gottlieb Christ; St. Theodor, Jacob Wahl; St. John the Baptist, Leon Wehbring; St. Bernard, John M. Diringer.

Field day events were under the supervision of A. J. Groh and everything went off in good order and without tedious wait. There were attractive prizes—attractive both to the eye and the appetite, and after the review the men did justice to them in the various tents that had been erected. The winners with list of prizes was announced during the evening at the pavilion.

The following events were run off after dinner: Baseball game between single and married men, won by the single men; staff officer's race, won by J. J. Nunnold; captain's race, won by Capt. C. Kessel; lieutenant's race, Lieut. Bachman first, Lieut. Krenser second; private's race, Alex. McQueen won; 50 man's race, A. J. Groh won; free-for-all race, G. Webster first, A. Jacobl second; married men's race, Edward Krenser; young ladies' race, Miss Depree first, Miss Kiel second; boys' race, J. Schlicker; children's race, Eugene Heinal first, Joe Heinal second, Miss Heberger third, Miss Benton fourth. Miss Leo took skip and jump, G. Webster.

After the athletic events and the inspection of companies the knights dispersed and doffed their uniforms and then escorted their wives, sisters or sweethearts about the grounds, many boarding the electric launches for Newport. The bay invited many to skim over its smooth surface and there was quite a demand for boats. No accidents beyond the ducking of one young man was reported, but as he fell in near the shore the most serious result of his mishap was the tangling of goodly quantities of eel grass in his suburban locks.

In the evening there was dancing at the pavilion and the air was just cool enough to make that pastime an enjoyable one. Music was furnished by the Fifty-fourth regiment band.

Thursday, August 13th, will be a great day for the A. O. H., when the associations of surrounding counties will unite with the Rochester societies in a grand boating and field day at Breeze. At 10 a. m. there will be a grand street parade. The following speakers are expected to be present: Hon. James K. Maguire, Mayor of Syracuse; Hon. James M. O'Connell, speaker of the assembly; Hon. Thomas F. Grealy of New York City and others. A program of athletic sports has been arranged.

Branch 251, L. C. E. A., their annual outing at Breeze, Tuesday. About fifty members present and a most enjoyable day. Had, notwithstanding the weather.

Continued on page 2.

Subscribe for THE JOURNAL.