

The Catholic Journal.

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AROUND THE GLOBE.

WHAT THE CHURCH IS DOING IN THIS AND OTHER CONTINENTS.

Many Items of General Interest That Will be Appreciated by Our Readers.

The nuns of the order of St. Dominic are about to build a \$100,000 convent at New Hyde park, L. I.

Rev. A. St. Leger Westall, for several years curate of St. Saviour's, Croydon, England, has resigned that office, and was the other day admitted with his wife and family into the Catholic church by Rev. Father Bampton, S. J., at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street, West London. Mr. Westall's conversion has created much sensation in Croydon.

The Holy Father has named Mgr. Gerardo Straniero canon of St. John Lateran, to be one of his domestic prelates. This nomination will give pleasure to many persons in Europe and America, for Mgr. Straniero, who speaks English with great perfection, has always distinguished himself for his generous zeal in doing kind offices to the foreigner.

At the close of the recent retreat of the priests of the archdiocese of Dubuque, Archbishop Hennessy exhibited the plans of the proposed new seminary. He said he intended to build the superstructure next spring, that the building would be of stone, that the front dimension was 250 feet, that he did not know what the exact cost would be, but that it would cost at least \$100,000 to put it under roof.

A historical crozier was borne by the Archbishop of Finland at the jubilee celebration in London. It was one of three that belonged to Philaret Nikitch Romanoff, patriarch of Moscow and father of Czar Michael Feodorowitch, who ascended to the throne in 1813 as the first of the present Romanoff dynasty.

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, who has devoted herself to the care of poor victims of cancer, is anxious to have a hospital for her patients. About \$20,000 would be needed for it at the beginning. Contributions may be sent to Rev. M. J. Lavelle, cathedral, New York city.

Archbishop Sambucetti, late pontifical envoy extraordinary to the jubilee feasts of Queen Victoria, has received from Lord Salisbury a commemorative medal of gold, in large dimensions, struck in honor of that occasion. Similar medals in silver are presented to other members of the Pontifical mission.

Sligo cathedral is finished. It is a noble pile, and all Ireland, as well as the West of Ireland, is proud of it. It cost \$200,000, which is evidence of the religious zeal of the people. One Sligo man, Peter O'Connor, gave \$30,000, and the late Bishop, Dr. Gillooly, out of his private means, gave \$25,000.

The English Churchman declares that in the Protestant church of All Saints, Lambeth, there hangs a portrait of the Pope, a framed picture of the Holy Face and a list of the indulgences granted by the Holy See for the devotion. The service included the hymn, "Mother of Mercy."

Rumor has it another ecclesiastical province is soon to be erected in England, and that the see of Liverpool is to be made a metropolitan one. The Liverpool diocese is in some respects the most important English episcopate. It was erected in 1850, when Pius IX. restored the English hierarchy, and its first incumbent was Bishop Brown, who had previously been made vicar-apostolic of the Lancashire district. Bishop Goss succeeded him January 25, 1866; then came Bishop O'Reilly, a Meath man, in 1873, and on his death the present incumbent, Bishop Whiteside.

September is the month of the Blessed Virgin's dolors, which are especially commemorated on the 19th. The other notable feasts of September are: St. Stephen, the Hungarian king's, 2; St. Lawrence Justinian's, 5; the Nativity of the Virgin, 8; St. Nicholas of Tolentino's, 10; the Holy Name of Mary, 12; the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 14; SS. Cornelius and Cyprian's, 16; St. Joseph of Cupertino's, 18; St. Matthew's, 21; St. Thomas of Villanova's, 22; St. Linus's, 23; Our Lady of Ransom, 24; SS. Cosmas and Damian's, 27; St. Wenceslaus's, 28, and St. Jerome's, 30. Archbishops Riodan, Hennessy and Kater will keep anniversaries of their consecration during this month as will also Bishops Hogan, O'Dea, Meerschert, Vertin and Cosgrove.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE HOLY FATHER AS A MEDIATOR.

Our Weekly Letter From the Capitol Full of Bright and Interesting News.

[For the CATHOLIC JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A gentleman, who has been the American legal adviser of more than one of the great European nations, has returned from some months stay abroad during which he travelled through most of Europe. This gentleman while he has never held a political position, is a diplomat of the highest class and his business connections give him a standing that places him in communication with the leaders of most of the European nations.

During a conversation a short time since in answer to the question, "What do you think of the Pope and his position?" the gentleman said: "The Pope is one of the most wonderful men of the age, one of the greatest men who ever sat in the chair of St. Peter. His intellect is of the most exalted order, his learning and knowledge of the world's condition marvelously great, his spirit one of the kindest the world ever saw, and his influence on European conditions very great. I had the honor of a long conversation with him and though his body is frail his mind is as clear as crystal. It penetrates through and beyond every effort to conceal or discolor facts."

The gentleman was asked "What influence can the Pope, without temporal power, for he has none, have on European affairs?" The answer was, "It is true the Pope governs not a foot of land outside the Vatican, but his influence is felt in every court in Europe. Even in Russia where the Greek church rules, his word is respected more than any man's, save that of the head of the Greek church. And let me say here that the greatest man in Russia, today, I mean the ablest and most powerful man is a Greek priest, with one of the most unpronounceable names in the world. That man has more of the Czar's confidence than any other living man, and he and the Pope though they have never seen each other, are in the most friendly terms having a great admiration for the others' intellectual powers. With this ruler of the people and adorer of the Czar of Russia, the Pope's influence is greater than that of any other man."

And as it is in Russia, so it is elsewhere where the wonderful brain power of that frail looking man is felt in every court, and there is not a Prime Minister in Europe that does not seek through some channel, and there is always one open, to secure the advice of Richies of the Vatican."

At the close of the conversation the gentleman said: "I do not believe that any Pope, even the great Gregory whose sudden rule was led by one of Europe's greatest sovereigns ever exercised as much power as his does today."

One of the remarkable incidents of the last week, showing how the Holy Father is considered the most powerful of mediators, was the telegram from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, a protestant and one of the leading women of the country, to the Pope, asking him to secure from the Queen of Spain the pardon of Senora Cismoros, condemned to exportation from Cuba to the Spanish colony, Ceuta, on the coast of Africa. Mrs. Howe does not believe in the Pope as a mediator, in behalf of all humanity, with the Divine Master, but she rightfully believes him to be the strongest mediator, for this unfortunate girl and knowing not only his power, but his charity and kindness of heart makes her appeal.

Here is Mrs. Howe's telegram in full:

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, MOST HOLY FATHER:—To you, as the head of Catholic Christendom, we appeal for aid in behalf of Evangelina Betancourt Cismoros, a young lady of Cuba, one of whose near relatives is concerned in the near war in which she herself has taken no part, she has been arrested, tried by court-martial, and is in danger of suffering a sentence more cruel than death. That is twenty years of exile and imprisonment in the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta, in Africa, where no woman before has ever been sent, and where besides enduring every hardship and indignity, she would have for her companions the lowest criminals and outcasts.

We implore you, Holy Father, to emulate the action of that Providence which interests itself in the fall of a

sparrow. A single word from you will surely induce the Spanish Government to obtain from this act of military vengeance, which would greatly discredit it in the eyes of the civilized world.

We devoutly hope that your wisdom will see fit to utter this word and to make not us alone, but all humanity, your debtors.

[Signed,]

JULIA WARD HOWE.

No higher praise could be given to the Church than this appeal to its head.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE.

The secular papers still continue to find huge mares nests in the visit of Archbishop Keane. The last one sent out is that his purely social visit, in company with some other gentlemen to Mr. Kerns in West Virginia, one of the Archbishops old time parishoners, is the beginning of a great political movement that is to effect the election in several states. Of course there is not a word of truth in the statement. Mr. Kerns has a delightful summer residence in the mountains of West Virginia and some of his friends including Archbishop Keane are visiting him.

SENATORS MALLORY AND WHITE.

When Florida was acquired by the United States in 1819, an American gentleman named Mallory had married into one of the old Catholic Spanish families of Florida, named Sanchez. A son was born of this union who was named Stephen Russell Mallory. Mr. Mallory came to the United States Senate and served many years before the late war. When the southern confederacy was formed Senator Mallory was made Secretary of the Navy. Senator Mallory had a son bearing his own name and a sister who married a gentleman by the name of White and emigrated to California in the days of the argonauts, this sister bore a son who is named Stephen Mallory White and the two cousins reared in the faith of their mothers, are now senators from Florida and California.

A FEMALE COLLEGE.

A very important step was taken in the direction of higher education last week. Six of the Sisters have received a charter for a college, that will give to the young women of the country the highest education.

MGR MARTINELLI IN PHILADELPHIA.

Celebrated Pontifical Mass on Sunday.

The Apostolic delegate, Most Rev. Sebastian Martinelli, celebrated on Sunday last the first anniversary of his consecration as Archbishop of Ephesus. He was consecrated one year ago at St. Augustine's church, Rome, and on Sunday, on the occasion of the one hundred and first anniversary of St. Augustine's church, Philadelphia, celebrated pontifical mass at 10.30 o'clock. The assistant priest was Very Rev. C. M. Driscoll, O. S. A., provincial of the order. The deacons of honor were Rev. James J. Fitzmaurice and Rev. Thomas F. Barry. Rev. William A. McLoughlin was deacon of the mass, and Rev. R. F. Hanagan sub-deacon. The master of ceremonies was Rev. Charles H. Cullinane, O. S. A.

The sermon was a panegyric of St. Augustine, and was delivered by Rev. Dr. Rooker, secretary of the Legation.

The music was rendered by an augmented choir and chorus of 150 voices with orchestral accompaniment, under the direction of Karl Kemble, organist and choir master.

In the evening the Archconfraternity of St. Augustine and St. Monica held its annual celebration. The sermon was delivered by Rev. James C. Monahan of the cathedral. Papal benediction was given by the Apostolic delegate, who presided. The deacons were Very Rev. James D. Waldron, O. S. A., and Very Rev. C. A. McEvoy, O. S. A. The other officers of the ceremony were the same as in the morning. The music at this service was rendered by a chorus of 300 voices, under the direction of Rev. John F. Medina, O. S. A., Karl Kemble, organist.

Some of the eight large oil paintings representing scenes in the life of St. Augustine were in position on this occasion. They measure 12x7 feet, and occupied the recesses between the windows. The artist is Tito Troia, of Rome, whose work is noted for its fine execution.

The Apostolic delegate was expected at the centennial of the church last year, but was at the same time consecrated at Rome.

Subscribe for THE JOURNAL.

BISHOP CLANCY.

SKETCH OF THE BISHOP OF ELPHIN.

A Student and Professor at Maynooth—A Brilliant Pulpit Orator—his See and Some of His Predecessors.

Right Rev. John Clancy, who succeeded to the see of Elphin on the death, a year or so ago, of Bishop Gillooly, was born within the limits of the diocese over which he now presides as chief pastor. His native place was Riverstown, where he first saw the light of day about 40 years ago. Showing an inclination to study for the priesthood, he was sent, after his preparatory education had been obtained in the national schools, to Sligo, where he began his classical course under the Marist Brothers. Then he passed to the diocesan seminary, which was then located at Athlone and the abilities which he displayed there led to his being sent by his bishop to Maynooth. At this latter college he soon ranked as one of the most brilliant students, leading his classes and winning a place on the Dunboynne establishment, which fast enabled him to pursue a special course of studies. After his ordination and the completion of these special studies, he went back to his native diocese, and Bishop Gillooly, who was then the ordinary of Elphin, appointed him a professor in his former alma mater, which, during the time Dr. Clancy was at Maynooth, had been transferred from Athlone to the episcopal city, Sligo. The future bishop remained at this institution, discharging his professional duties with the same brilliancy and success as he had previously pursued his ecclesiastical studies until 1867, when he was chosen, at a conciliar held at Maynooth, the successor of Rev. Dr. O'Rourke in the chair of English literature. Dr. Clancy was at that time known as one of the most eloquent and finished orators of the Irish Catholic church—somebody has recently called him "facile princeps"—a preacher of the Irish hierarchy—and the Irish bishops who were then trustees of Maynooth, wishing to utilize his oratorical abilities in behalf of the students at that seminary, created a special chair of sacred eloquence and appointed him its incumbent. He remained at Maynooth until a couple of years ago, when the venerable Dr. Gillooly requested his appointment as his coadjutor; with which request Rome duly complied; and Dr. Clancy was accordingly consecrated on March 24, 1895, and he succeeded as before stated, to the Elphin see on the death of the former incumbent.

The diocese which Dr. Clancy now presides as bishop is one of the oldest episcopates in Ireland. Its first ordinary was St. Ascius, whose feast, falling on April 27, is kept as a double of the first class, with an octave, throughout the diocese. Some authorities claim that St. Patrick placed St. Ascius over the Elphin churches, but that is considered doubtful. This proto-prelate is thought to have ruled this diocese about the middle of the fifth century, and having been a goldsmith in his youth, he is said to have ornamented his cathedral with productions of his skill, and to have fashioned many of the sacred vessels used in the divine service. Toward the close of his days he quitted his see and returned to Donegal, where he spent his time in prayer and penitential works; and although his people requested him to return to his see, they could not induce him to quit his retreat, where he died with the reputation of having lived a saintly life. His nephew, Bishop Beheus, succeeded him. The diocese of Elphin was not originally what it is to-day in the matter of extent, and at least three places now located in Bishop Clancy's jurisdiction were formerly the seats of sees, to wit, Ardcarne, Drumcliff and Roscommon. Those sees were, however, at an early date annexed to Elphin, which then became one of the richest in Ireland. The line of succession from the sixth to the twelfth century is more or less obscure; but from the latter period it can readily be followed down to the present day. Many distinguished divines sat in the chair which Dr. Clancy now fills, and perhaps the most remarkable and best known of these prelates was Dominick Burke, a Dominican friar of Athenry, whom Pope Clement X. promoted to the see in the year 1671. This disciple of St. Dominic and predecessor of Dr. Clancy was born in 1629, and having determined to embrace the religious life, he entered the order of the friars preachers, and sailed for Spain to enter a Dominican convent in that country. The English occupants of Ireland, then on the watch for all Catholic ecclesiastics, caused his arrest at Kinsale, and, after having been robbed of all his scanty possessions, he was thrown into jail. He managed to effect his escape, however, but was compelled to lie hidden in a neighboring forest until he was succeeded by an Irish nobleman living in the neighborhood, who enabled him to return to his parent's residence. There his mother endeavored to dissuade him from attempting to reach Spain, but he persisted in his purpose, and finally managed to sail from Galway. He reached his Spanish destination in due time, and for the space of six years he pursued his studies and was promoted at the finish of them to the priesthood. Ireland being still in the throes of persecution, his superiors deemed it unsafe for him to return, and they sent him to Italy, where the next sixteen years of his life were spent. His piety and abilities won him many honors in his order during those years, and filled important offices in his order at Venice, Milan and other Italian cities. In a general chapter of order held at Rome in 1870 he represented the province of Louvain, and the following year he was named bishop of Elphin and consecrated in the Eternal City.

Dr. Burke was but 41 years of age when he started back to Ireland to take possession of his see. The bitter persecutions to which the Catholics of Ireland were subjected in those days were then at their height, and the good bishop found it necessary to use the utmost care and vigilance to avoid arrest. At one time he had to lie hidden in a solitary spot for the space of four months, and in order to converse, on one occasion, properly the holy oils on Maunday Thursday he was compelled to travel forty miles by night, as it was out of the question to make the journey safely in daylight. For a long period he had to dwell at Galway, in order to escape the quest that was being made for him at his diocese; and finally that place becoming insecure, he was compelled to seek shelter in exile, going over to Belgium and accepting hospitality from his Dominican brethren in the city of Louvain. Alluding to this period of the persecuted prelate's career, an Irish ecclesiastical writer said this of Bishop Burke: "From his retreat, in 1695, by frequent letters addressed to the Sovereign Pontiff, the orthodox princes of Europe and their ambassadors assembled to deliberate, on the peace of Byawick, he informed them of the deplorable state of the Irish Catholics and of the intention on the part of the English people to extirpate the Catholic religion in Ireland. By his intercession with Innocent XII, two briefs were issued, breathing piety and sympathy with and recommending the Catholics to subscribe for the support of the exiles from Ireland, then thrown destitute all over the continent. The bishop of Elphin also solicited for the entire kingdom of Ireland absolution from the presumed excommunication pronounced by the nuncio, Rincellini and although others had applied and met with repulse—not so with the bishop of Elphin." This zealous and patriotic prelate was not permitted to return to his see and his flock, but died at Louvain, after having been bishop of Elphin, for thirty-three years, on New Year's day, 1704. His remains were buried under the high altar of the Dominican convent church in that city.

No successor appears to have been appointed for his see until 1707, when Ambrose McDermott was made bishop of Elphin and administered the diocese for the ensuing ten years. Then came Bishop Patrick French, whose term appears to have run from 1716 to thirty years later, when the see received as a new incumbent Dr. John Brett, a Dominican, who was consecrated at Rome in 1743 for the diocese of Killala, and who, five years subsequently, was transferred to Elphin. Right Rev. James Fallon occupied the see from 1759 to 1776; then came bishop Edward French, who died in 1810; Bishop Plunkett, who deceased in 1827, and who was then succeeded by his coadjutor, Bishop Patrick Burke; Bishop Brown, who was transferred from Galway in 1844, and Dr. Gillooly, consecrated Sept. 7, 1866, whom Dr. Clancy has now succeeded. The Elphin diocese, which is a suffragan to the archdiocese of Tuam, embraces Roscommon and certain portions of Sligo and Galway. The episcopal residence is at Sligo, where is also located the diocesan college, in which Bishop Clancy was formerly a pupil, together with a Dominican convent and establishment of the Ursuline and Mercy sisterhoods. The di-

ocesan priesthood numbers about 100; there are 34 parishes in the diocese, 84 churches, with 14 public chapels and chaplains, 310 national schools, attended by 35,000 pupils, and a Catholic population of 170,000. In the diocesan report of the present year, evidently an official utterance, it is stated that large convent schools are located in Sligo, Roscommon, Elphin, Boyle, Athlone, Castlebar and Strokestown, attended by over 3000 girls. The parochial schools, under lay teachers, now exceed in number 300. Model schools have been erected and opened in Sligo in defiance of the protest of the bishop, and of the adverse decision of the perlates of the province assembled in synod; but no Catholic pupil enters their unhallored walls, and supported at an immense expense from the public taxes, there they stand a monument of British aggression upon Catholic rights and also of Catholic fidelity to the voice of their pastors.

Dr. Clancy, who is one of the youngest Irish bishops, not alone in years but also in point of consecration, will as a matter of course receive a cordial welcome and his old associates of Maynooth, now on the mission here, fellow-students and pupils, will be delighted to see him on American soil. His reputation as a preacher, which has preceded him, will make people in the places where he tarries here eager to hear him in the pulpit; and that desire will doubtless be gratified by the Elphin prelate, who is well used to being asked to deliver sermons, for in the days when he was professor at Maynooth invitations to fill the pulpit here and there on some notable occasion were continually addressed to him. The Elphin diocese has but one junior in length of days in the Irish hierarchy, viz., Bishop Henry of Down and Connor, whose consecration took place some six months later than his own. Bishop Hoare of Ardagh, who was ordained five days before him, cannot be considered as greatly his senior.—Boston Republic.

C. M. A. A. CONVENTION.

Annual Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association convened in Syracuse at Syracuse.

The annual session of the state grand council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association convened in Syracuse on Tuesday last, each of the 15 councils of this city being represented. The delegates attended high mass at St. John's church in the morning, after which the convention was opened by an address of welcome by Mayor McGuire. Then followed the executive session which lasted until Thursday, when the body brought its deliberations to a close. The principal business of that day was the election of officers. Edward Ryan of Syracuse was elected grand president, defeating Martin Fisher of Buffalo; P. J. McEvoy, formerly inspector of police in New York, was elected grand vice-president. The following were elected without opposition: Grand second vice-president, Daniel Shanahan of Elmhurst; grand secretary, Joseph Cameron of Hornellsville; grand treasurer, J. H. Schwartz of Buffalo; grand marshal, J. F. Crowe of New York; grand guard, Timothy Flynn of Auburn.

The struggle for supreme representation and grand trustees was a hard battle and resulted as follows: Supreme representatives, Martin Healy of Buffalo, Robert Weeber of New York and J. W. Cummings of Elmira; grand trustees, C. P. Meade of Rochester, William F. Quinn of Troy and P. J. Kelly of Salamanca. Elmhurst was selected as the next place of meeting.

Second Session.

To Columbus, Ohio, and return, Sept. 14 and 15th account round trip of West Virginia. Only \$6.47 for the round trip from Buffalo via Nickel Plate Road. Tickets good to return until Sept. 22nd.

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