

# 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.

In the private chapel of the Noble Oblates of Tor de Specchi, Rome, Mgr. Adam was recently consecrated Archbishop of Casarea.

On March 10 the venerable Bishop Vaughan, of Plymouth, England, will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. Dr. Vaughan may very truly be called the Grand Old Man of the English Catholic episcopate. It is believed that he is the only Bishop in England since the Reformation who has lived through sixty years of the priesthood.

The Holy Father has issued a decree declaring the "heroicity" of the virtues and miracles attributed to the venerable Bernardine Di Colozano, of the Order of Friars Minor of the Diocese of Florence.

French Minister of War has bestowed gold medals upon the following religious: Madame Marie Among (in religion, Sister Augustine), of the Order of St. Joseph of the Apparition, in recognition of long and distinguished service in the military hospital of the Belvedere, in Tunis; Madame Augustine Mathiot (in religion, Sister Julia), of the order of St. Charles, in recognition of long and distinguished service in the military wards of the mixed hospital at Saint Die.

Very Rev. Dr. Magnien, superior of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, has been successfully operated upon by Dr. Guyot, the famous specialist of Paris, and he is wonderfully improved in health. He is now in the south of France. From there he will go to Rome for a short visit, and will return to America in time to resume his duties at St. Mary's early in May.

In New York there are six Italian Catholic churches, four of them having parochial schools. Thirty Italian and thirty American priests, educated in Italy and speaking Italian, are laboring at the mission, and forty students in the diocesan seminary are voluntarily learning Italian for future use. Italian Sisters are rendering earnest assistance, and many missions have been conducted outside the city among the Italians working in quarries and on the railways and other public works.

It was fortunate for the Catholic sailors of the ill-starred Maine that the chaplain of the vessel, Rev. John P. Chidwick, was down at Havana to minister to the wounded and to officiate at the burial of the dead whose bodies were recovered. From the press dispatches it appears that Father Chidwick was kept busy after the accident, and at the public services held over the recovered dead. Bishop Santander, as well as Chaplain Chidwick, officiated.

Bishop Santander is the resident Catholic prelate of Havana, and the full title of his see is San Christobal de la Habana. He was consecrated on St. Patrick's day 1887, and he exercises jurisdiction over a flock that numbers 1,300,000 souls, worshipping in 147 parochial and 237 other churches and chapels, and requiring the services of 228 priests, according to the latest available statistics. The Havana cathedral disputes with the San Domingo one the renown of possessing the remains of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of this western world.

Rev. John E. Burke, rector of the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, Bleecker and Downing streets, New York, the only church for colored Catholics in that city, has purchased the church on the south side of West Fifty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, heretofore occupied by the Second Church of the Evangelical Association of North American, and will take possession of it on May 1. The church will be remodeled and redecorated. To raise funds to do this a fair will be held in Lyric Hall, commencing on April 14. The new church will be, as the old one was, a headquarters for missionary work among the colored people and not a parish church. The old church, in Bleecker street, will be taken possession of by the Italian congregation which now worships at 214 Sullivan street. It will be known as the Church of the Madonna of Pompeii. It will be distinctly Italian, and only the Italian language will be spoken there. Father Burke paid \$30,000 for the new church.

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## THE TWO COUSINS.

BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

CHAPTER III.

[Continued from last week.]

Alexia was alone in the world now, her father, as has already been stated, having died less than ten months before. It was not quite a year ago that he had been called to the far west on business which would keep him away for several weeks; but his last promise was to be home to spend Christmas. Each day for three weeks Alexia heard from him, then a week followed without a single letter, at the end of which a message came saying that he was very ill and wished to see her. Alone, the girl started on her long journey, with a heart filled with sorrowful misgivings, lest her father might be dead ere she reached him; and still more sad was the thought that he might be called unprepared to meet his Creator; for though brought up a strict Episcopalian, he had long since given up his religion, and the brilliant example of his wife and child had failed to bring him to the true fold.

After a journey of three long days and nights, which had been spent in prayer for her father's conversion, Alexia reached his bedside to find him even worse than she had anticipated, for his death had been almost hourly expected since the message had been sent to her. Nevertheless, he had retained full possession of his senses, and they said he seemed to live on the hope of seeing his child. The greeting between them was a most affectionate one, and as soon as Alexia, in accordance with the sick man's wishes, had taken a little rest, he called her to his bedside and he told her that he expected to leave her soon and wished to talk of her future.

This was a subject she dreaded to speak of, for she had made plans for herself which he could neither understand nor approve. Since the night she had knelt at the shrine of the Sacred Heart and found their such a sweet peace of mind, her own heart had drifted farther from all earthly affections, and she had resolved to give herself entirely to God.

Turning to the invalid she sweetly asked, "And what of your own future, dear father?"

"My future, my child, what are you thinking of?" asked Mr. Grey. "My life is almost over, so I have no future to think of."

"Yes, dear father, I know," said Alexia sadly, but are you prepared to meet your Creator?" She had not intended to speak so abruptly at once, but rather to wait and see if he would not speak first; but in her efforts to elude the topic he had suggested this came out involuntarily.

"No, Alexia," he said faintly. "I am not prepared as your mother was, if that is what you mean, nor do I consider it necessary; for while I have great respect for the religion professed by my wife and daughter I cannot believe in it. My dear child, I have always tried to live an honest, upright life so I have no fear of death."

At that moment the doctor entered, so no more was said on the subject, and when they were once more alone Mr. Grey poured into the unwilling ears of his daughter the plans he had made for her.

"If I could only see you married," he began, "I could die content," then he proceeded to tell her how only a few days before his departure from home he had promised her to Andrew Hurley, who was then preparing to go to Europe, and he wished her to promise to marry the young man soon after his return.

"Oh, father," stammered Alexia, "please do not ask me to marry him for I never can. I know he is a good man and I respect him as a friend, but I do not wish to marry."

"Why not my child?" he asked. "I hope it is on account of none of your foolish scruples about mixed marriages being unhappy, for think how happy your mother and I always lived together."

"Yes father, I know you were happy, but your case was one of the exceptions," said Alexia. "As I said I have no desire to marry."

"Foolish girl," said her father with a smile, "but you will soon forget that whim and I hope you will not refuse the good man who loves you—he hesitated as he looked at her face and said: "Why, Alexia, what is the matter? You look as though you are going to faint. I am afraid you have not taken rest enough after your long journey, so you had better go and lie down."

"I am a little tired," she said "but prefer remaining with you."

"No, child, he said, I would rather have you rest until evening then you may return, for the long nights are the hardest for me to be alone."

The young girl went to her room across the hall, but not to rest, for her mind was filled with sad thoughts, so she sat down by the window and gazed blankly out on the strange scene. It was her dear father, she was thinking of now, and the grief of losing him; then her thoughts were with Andrew Hurley, and with many regrets she asked herself if she had given any encouragement to his little attentions. True she had attended a few social gatherings with him, but Virginia and Robert had always been with them, and she had never dreamed that he cared for her other than as a friend.

Again her mind was with the loved one who stood unprepared at the very portals of death and that moment her eye rested upon an object which she had not seen before. Glittering in the sunshine not two blocks away, a gilded cross, the sign of redemption, tipped the spire of a beautiful church. The vision sent a thrill of joy to her heart, and hastily donning her hat and cloak she made her way to the church, and kneeling before the altar earnestly prayed for his conversion.

Three days later Mr. Grey called his daughter to his side and told her that he wished to see a priest, Alexia's happiness was unbounded as she hastened to comply with his request. The next morning, which was thought to be his last, he was received into the church and for several hours after the baptism he appeared so much stronger, that hopes of his recovery were entertained, but it was only the result of the lightness of heart he felt. After two weeks more of intense suffering, borne with Christian resignation, the convert fell into a peaceful slumber from which he never awoke.

Sad and lonely indeed would have been the long weary hours, during which Alexia scarcely left her father's bedside had it not been for the kindness of two Sisters of Mercy who came daily to alleviate her cares, and it was they whom she thanked for his conversion and happy death. Ere she left them she had made a resolution to give her services to God in their order.

After laying her father to rest beside her mother, the orphan went to live with her aunt. In a few days she received a long and affectionate letter from Andrew Hurley who had sailed for Europe a week after her departure for the West. He expressed his regret at not having seen her before she went away, then followed a few touching lines of condolence for her loss, after which he delicately referred to the talk he had with her father, and of his own bright hopes of claiming her for his own on his return. Alexia read the letter when alone in her room and shed many tears over the unhappy fate which had won for her the love of a noble hearted man, whose affections she could not return. Not daring to read a second time that mischievous which was so full of the tender pleadings of human love, and fearing that it might fall into the hands of her cousin, she burned it, then wrote a short answer in which she thanked him for his kind offer, telling him as a friend she would always respect him but she could never marry him.

CHAPTER IV.

June, the month of buds and bridal roses had come; and in all the country there could not have been a happier bride than Virginia Summers, as, after the last touches had been put to her toilette, she stood before the long mirror and gazed admiringly upon a slender girlish figure, arrayed in a gown of heavy white satin and a snowy veil, fastened to her golden hair with a festoon of orange blossoms. Beside her stood her cousin, arrayed in pale blue silk, the first color she had put on since her father's death.

"How pretty you look, Virginia," said Alexia, "and so happy too, it really seems that the elements of nature have combined to make your wedding day a delightful one, and my only hope is that your life may ever be as full of sunshine as has been this day."

"Thank you, Alexia," said her cousin, she paused a moment, then continued in an under tone. "I believe my happiness to-day would be unmarred were it not for one little disappointment."

"And what is that," asked Alexia, "I thought that the arrangements for the wedding were complete."

"So they are," said the bride-elect; "but I had hoped that this would be a double wedding."

(To be continued.)

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

NEW ITEMS FROM THE CAPITOL CITY.

A Leading Churchman on Rev. T. J. Ducey's Recent Sermon—The Palace of Tiberius—Strength of our Navy.

(Special Correspondence of CATHOLIC JOURNAL.)

Father Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Catholic church, recently preached a sermon on "The Working People and the Church." Among other things Father Ducey said: "Corrupt capitalists may try to bribe the churches, and God knows they sometimes may succeed, but they can't bribe or deceive God."

"One time ago it was said that certain individuals were anxious to form religious trusts. Very little difference is there between such a trust and such churches as are held together and supported by capitalists, monopolists, and trustful millionaires."

We are approaching a conflict that cannot be avoided. On one side is a banner inscribed "Industrial Slavery by Capitalists," on the other side the inscription is "Industrious Liberty by the People."

This is the millionaire's Lord's Prayer: "My Father who are in heaven, hallowed be thy name; Thy kingdom has come on earth; Thy will be done—in heaven; my will be done here. Give me this day all the income I want. Give me my debts in violence against humanity, in foreclosures against my debtors. Deliver us this day from all the sins that destroy our power to enslave humanity. Mine is the kingdom and the power, and thine be the glory, forever. Amen."

One of the leading Churchmen of Washington, said of this: "Father Ducey might have said that these capitalists could not bribe the Catholic church. It is a fact that the church owns more property in church, University College, and school houses and grounds, than any of the denominations, it has more communicants than any of them, and there is a single Protestant congregation in New York, whose members hold more property than the church holds in America. The members of the church come principally from the poor, and it is their 'mites' which build up churches, sustain our priests and to a great extent our great schools. The church recognizing this fact, and it stands by the poor and against the 'corrupt capitalists.' The millionaire's prayer as given by Father Ducey will have an influence on the church as it has in heaven. When the conflict comes, of which Father Ducey speaks and it is near at hand, the church will lead in the fight under the banner of 'Industrious Liberty by the People.'"

The archeologist Marquardt, assisted by several other distinguished men, are still engaged in the underground portions of the Palace of Tiberius, uncovering the inscriptions of the soldiers of the Crucifixion made on the walls of the building copying them and the legends. The work so far indicates that it is contemporaneous with the earliest stages of the church and was probably executed by some Roman soldier present at the time who was familiar with the form and features of Christ, who became secretly a convert and determined to preserve for future ages, the likeness of the Divine Man.

It is a curious incident that with only three Chaplains in the United States' navy, one of them should have been on board the Maine when that unfortunate ship was destroyed and 260 men sent unshriven before their Maker. The feeling in Washington on the subject is intense. Not one intelligent person in a thousand believes that the Maine was the victim of an accident, and large numbers hold firmly to the opinion that the Spanish authorities were cognizant of the crime. The talk is all for war and it may be in progress before this letter goes to print.

That the people may understand the relative sea power of the United States and Spain we give the facts. The United States has now, five first class battle ships, the Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Oregon and Texas in commission that is at sea, ready for service. Spain has one first class and two second class battle ships. Besides these the United States has six double turreted and thirteen single turreted monitors for coast defense with seven first cruisers well armed.

The Spanish navy could not under any circumstances do damage either to our cities or commerce while in a few days the United States could have complete possession of both Cuba and Porto Rico, the last of the Spanish Islands in the Western Hemisphere.

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## FOR MAINE'S DEAD.

CARDINAL GIBBONS OFFICIATES AT A SERVICE IN BALTIMORE.

"Three in His Army—Who With His General Jesus"—The Cardinal States the Only Circumstances That Would Warrant Hostilities With Spain.

A solemn requiem mass for the souls of those who lost their lives through the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana was celebrated at the cathedral at Baltimore, Feb. 28th. Cardinal Gibbons made an address and read the services for the dead. A number of naval and military officers were present including those of the militia and naval reserve.

The Cardinal is reported as saying: "We do not fully realize how ardently we love our country until some crisis occurs which awakens our devotion to her and arouses our admiration and gratitude for those who have died in her service. Such a crisis has quite recently occurred, for we have assembled here this morning to assist at the holy sacrifice offered up for the souls of the brave officers and men who have lost their lives at the post of duty."

"We are also called together to give expression to our heartfelt condolence and sympathy for the bereaved relatives of those faithful defenders of their country whom the nation mourns. I see before me representatives of our army and navy; I see representatives of our excellent state militia and of our fellow citizens at large. You represent a sorrowing nation, for every home in our broad country feels the loss as a personal one."

"Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the president, on the members of his cabinet and particularly on the secretary of the navy and his able assistant, as well as on the house of congress, for the calmness and tranquillity, the self-control and self-possession, which they have exhibited during the fearful ordeal through which the country has been passing in the last few days. It needed only a spark to kindle a great conflagration, and the patient and dignified bearing of the legislative and executive bodies are all the more commendable in view of the mischievous and intemperate utterances of some sensational newspapers."

"This nation is too brave, too strong, too powerful, and too just, to engage in an unrighteous or precipitate war. Let us remember that the eyes of the world are upon us, whose judgment we cannot despise and that we will gain more applause and credit for ourselves by calm deliberation and masterly inactivity, than by recourse to arms."

"Three in his army who with his general Jesus," the Cardinal said, "the destruction of the Maine was caused by an accident and in that case Spain cannot be responsible. But, suppose some foolish Cuban had occasioned this fearful loss of life in order to embroil our nation in a war with his mother. In that case Spain should not be held responsible. And even had some fanatical Spaniard perpetrated this atrocious crime, there would be no necessity for a recourse to arbitrament of the sword."

"The only circumstance that would warrant active hostilities would be the evidence that the Spanish government connived at the placing of torpedoes or explosive in the harbor of Havana to destroy our vessel. But I do not believe, and no sane man can believe, that a civilized nation would be guilty of such inhumanity."

"An able commission has been appointed by the government to investigate the cause of the disaster. Let us calmly and dispassionately await the result of their verdict and not anticipate their judgment. One thing is certain, this country knows how, in any emergency, to defend her honor and protect her interests."

"These brave men did not die, indeed, on the deck of ship with weapons in their hands. Nevertheless we must regard them as heroes and martyrs to their country, for they died at the post to which the call to duty assigned them. I earnestly hope that the day is not far off when a grateful nation will show her appreciation of the services of those brave and faithful public servants by erecting to their memory a suitable monument, a monument which will not only commemorate the deed but which will be an incentive of patriotism to the living, by keeping before them the sentiments well expressed by the Roman poet: "It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country."

## CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

WHAT IS TRANSMITTING IN THE DIFFERENT CONTINENTS—Current Conditions.

EDITOR THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL:

It is the opinion of the greater part of our most ardent and interested members that the Catholic Relief and Beneficiary Association should receive more recognition in the different newspapers, especially the Catholic papers. As it has been authoritatively stated that the C. R. & B. A. has no official organ but the "Bulletin," edited by the supreme officers, it cannot be said we are catering particularly to any one paper. While every interested member appreciates our little "Bulletin" as interesting and new, and doing good work, still it is scarcely adequate to bring before the public this grand organization in the light it should be brought in. The C. R. & B. A. being yet in its infancy should receive more recognition from its members. It is not necessary to leave all the advertising of the association to the supreme officers, nor is it advisable to do so. While we are not doubt but the supreme officers are doing according to their judgment, their very best, still it is impossible for two or three to do the amount of good work that 300 or 400 could do. Now if the secretaries of the different councils in Rochester would spend a little time in writing up a few notes after each meeting and send them to the CATHOLIC JOURNAL for publication, and each secretary of other councils in the surrounding country would send them to their nearest Catholic paper it would be the means of spreading the good work and history of the organization with no expense and very little labor. While the writer does not command the action of our delegates at the last convention, leaving our order without an official organ other than the "Bulletin," all we are not obliged to accept the error as the only alternative. The officers of any Catholic paper will be very glad to publish any communications sent to them by the different councils that will further the interests of the C. R. & B. A. If the members of each council would request their nearest Catholic paper after each meeting, I am sure there is not one of them who would not gladly comply with their request.

To All Members of the C. R. & B. A.:

Why do members seem to be prone to absent themselves so often from the regular meetings, and why do they leave all the labor to be performed by a few members who are always found at their post of duty? The state of things should not exist. Those who are habitual absentees are doing an injustice to the association. Occasionally if a mistake is made in connection matters, no matter how trifling, how is made, generally by those who only come for a few minutes "kicking" two nights a week. All members, if possible, should attend their branch meetings and everything else. By doing so, the faithful few will be encouraged, and numbers of interest in our organization will be increased, and a general improvement observed. The meetings more regular and more labor for the welfare and success of our association, and in a short time will be gratifying to all. The result will be a general improvement in the C. R. & B. A. Yours, fraternally, J. J. H.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1898. To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees of the New York State Grand Council of the C. R. & B. A.

GENTLEMEN:—We the undersigned Committee on Finance and Accounts do hereby certify that we have made a careful examination of the accounts and vouchers of the Secretary, Joseph J. H. for the quarter ending February 1, 1898, and find them correct and agreeing perfectly. We have also examined the First National Bank, Buffalo, and find the balance of the C. R. & B. A. Safe Deposit Company balance reported to be correct. We have also examined the accounts of the C. R. & B. A. and find them correct.