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CHRISTIAN NAMES.

which the following is obtained:

baptism or confirmation and as a good with my father, whom she heard say life, so a name given by an injudicious not believe it. What, ye mock, I parent may affix a burden or stigma wis. I pray you tell truth!' And when for life. More than one convert has it was so fully affirmed that she at had to drop the "Luther," and retain last believed it, 'And was she a Jew?" the old Catholic name of Martin. Priests in Italy have had to save children from being labelled with "Garataldit Quite recently there was a live case where the mother wished her bottle; and had not the priest remonstrated the daughter would have en- mon, Daniel and Jeremias. dured a life-torment, and perhaps a younger sister might have come to be parents and sometimes must give ocknown and shunned as Influenza. Bar- casions for mental concessions uffaldi, in his comments on the Ritual, mentions a case of a girl who had been literally stigmatized in her baptism we call a rose by any other name would by a silly mother and a too complais smell as sweet." ant priest, with the name of Venus. Cardinal de Verne at her confirmation exorcised the wicked goddess, and gave the Christian girl the name of Mag-

The Roman Ritual enjoins as follows "Since a name is given to those who are baptized as to God's children, about to be regenerated in Christ, and to be enrolled as His soldiers the priest must take care lest obscene, fabulous or ridiculous names be imposed, or the names of vain ideas or impleus heathen, but rather, as far as possible, of saints, by whose examples the faithful may be moved to a pious life, and by whose patronage they may be protected." This rubric pre-supposes that it is the right of the parent to choose the names of their children as well as their children's God-parents. though within certain limits over which the officiating priest must watch. The rejection of bad names belongs to the natural law; the choice of the name of a canonized Saint, or of one commemorated in the Martyrclosy, is not considered to be a street precept. There may be family reasons which will suggest a name connected with no saintly memory. Yet most cortainly, at the present day, it is very desirable that at least one of the names should designate a patron, or MCELI an illustrious example.

"One of the names," for from a comparatively recent date a custom has tion of the first curse—the cry of the been introduced of giving two, three, or even more names in baptism, and of adding another in confirmation. For instante, St. Alphonsus de Lignori, received at his baptism in Naples on the 29th of September, 1696, the following series: Alfonso, Maria, Antonio, Giovanni, Francesco, Cosmo, Damiano, Michael Angelo, Gasparo. It is not known that he ever signed them all to a letter or a document, and in his youth his companions did not ring this formidable peal of nine bells; but Alfonso Maria.

would seem to be almost universal to the mention of both.

In examining the pre-Reformation documents among English records its very rarely that Christian names appear, and the more common names given to boys were the following as set down in the order of their frequency, beginning with John; then Thomas, William, Richard, Robert, Roger, Walter, Hugh, Peter, Bartholomew, Henry, Christopher, Philip, Gregory, Giles, Stephen, Andrew, Gilbert, Herbert, Reginald, Ralph, Gervase, Maurice, Martin, Humphrey, Eustace, Oshert, Edward, Nicolas and Lawrence. The list is by no means exhausted, but the above occur frequently.

The names of women are far more numerous, and many of them fantas- Father H. J. Grosch. tic. Often they must be capricious inventions-in fact, any combination of several syllables to which a feminine erick Lewis Bampfield, who was retermination could be given-though ofived into the Church in 1856 and such names had never been borne by saints, nor had they come down from Greece or Rome. Mr. Riley, in his report on the archives of Wallingford into the priestbood. for the Historical MS. commission, remarks that in the thirteenth century. probably owing to frequent visits of Bismarck, Iron Chancellor, has ab Clarai, Asseline, Elaricia, Yngelcis, Justini, etc., etc. After which we will spare the reader many more equally fantastic that have been collected from St. Paul's archives. Both Thomase and Thomason are feminine forms for Thomas.

quite unknown occurs so seldom before the sixteenth century that, it would almost seem too bold an act to give it to their daughters, just as in most Christian countries the name of Jemis is rarely given a male child.

There is an instance in St. Paul's archives of land being made over to Peter Blund, a jew, and Miriam his wife. It's possible in giving names like these the good will of Christians was sought. There is no good reason to assert it, but in 1854, on the occasion of the definition of Our Lady's Immaculate Conception the very Catholic city of Aix-la-Chapelle celc Lrated this event with great spien- for reducing her flesh. She lost some, dor, and especially by a universal il. flesh through its use, and also her Juni nation. Now a Jew possessed one of the largest shops in one of the maira streets. What was he to do? If he left his house in darkness amid hereafter one of the schools will be dethe general blaze, his windows would woted to a course of lectures on the

ev equal to the occasion. He surpa- · ·d his neighbors in brilliancy: and in the largest of letters, and with The late Rev. Thomas Edward many colored lights, he brought out Bridgett contributed some interesting the device, "She also was a Jewess." notes upon the above subject from Against this may be set one of the hich the following is obtained: amusing stories of blessed Thomas By Christian names, is meant of More: "Ye be weser than the gentlecourse the personal names given in woman was, which in talking once name may add a grace to a human that Our Lady was a Jew, first could quoth she; so help me God and halfdom I shall love her the worse while

In medleval times Old Testament child to be christened Neuralgia which names were not uncommon; indeed, had caught her fancy on a medicine Adam was of frequent occurrence. We find, also, Moses, Elias, David, Solo-

> The choice of names belongs to the Shakespeare puts the question, "What's in a name?" "That which "That which

EDIFYING INCIDENTS.

The Great Evil of Cursing-Voltaire's Unhappy End.

One of the younger priests in this part of the country, says James R. Randall in the Catholic Columbian, a very able, pious, zealous and eloquent man of God, recently stated that in had it brought the government to its one Baltimore congregation a gentleman had for years furnished the oil used in the Sanctuary lamp, for success in business, and that he had greatly prospered in his material affairs. In the same congregation a lady had furnished all the candles required for altar purposes.

The same priest delivered an unusually admirable sermon on Cursing, perhaps the most common sin of the day. He showed from Sacred Writ and theology as well as reason how very heinous this crime must be as it directly attacked the Incarnation of Christ. But he also showed that God would hear three curses, in their proper application: First, the curse of oppressed and defrauded labor; second, the curse of parents upon flagrantly disobedient and ungrateful children; and, third, the curse of a man upon himself. Attention was drawn to the fact that not a few people individually and perhaps not a few corporations are preparing themselves for the visitaoutraged poor to heaven for vengeance. In Irishman against British, and He related how in ancient days, a Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagmother was forced to curse her six er. John Martin, Richard O'Gorman, wayward children, and swiftly upon them all God visited the most terrible judgments. Five of them became ultimately reconciled to their mother, but the sixth persisted in unnatural

nominy and met a fearful end Voltaire is historically reported to have said that "In twenty years God would be a plaything." Just twe_ty years afterward, he lay upon his deathaffectionately called him 'Fonso. It bed and clamoured for a priest, inciwas only when he was fifty-five years dentally recanting his blasphemous old that he began to sign his letters infidelity. But not long subsequently, at the final moments he again cried At the present day in America it out for a priest. The priest came but Voltaire's friends would not allow give two names; and etiquette requires him to enter the apartment, declaring that the man had lived an infidel and should die on When Voltaire heard this, he uttered the most frightful maledictions upon himself, tore out his own bowels and died cursing. Men who so frequently and so recklessly employ profane language against others, against God and against themselves should remember the wrath to come and tremble. They can not too soon repent and reform.

DISTINGUISHED CONVERTS.

From London comes announcement of the conversion of George William Bloxam. M. A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge, who was received into the Church at Homerton by Rev.

English exchanges announce the death at Barnet of Rev. George Fredwho established schools in which he gave a first-class education to hundreds of lads, many of whom passed

The son of Director Sengenivald whose wife was a relative of Prince

Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, will leave for Rome soon after Easter and remain in the Eternal City probably six months or longer. He will be accompanied on the journey by Rev. Father David S. Phelan, editor of the The name of Mary, though not Western Watchman. Bishop Montgomery, of Los Angeles, Cal., will preside over the St. Louis diocese during Archbishop Kain's absence.

"Japan for the Japanese!" This is the latest rallying cry of the Mikado's subjects, and it is the cause of much disturbance among the foreigners dom-

iciled in the island empire. A new woman's club has just been formed in Chicago, which has taken the name of the White City Club. It will admit men to membership, but will not allow them to hold office or vote.

A Brooklyn young lady, who was rather stout, tried a quack preparation mind, and is now in an insane asylum. Philadelphia has made a new departure in the matter of night schools, and be probably broken. He was, how, history and working of our political

A Brief History of the Organization and Some of Its Vallant Leaders.

FENIANISM.

Erroneous views on Fenianism are found among classes in America that would naturally have shared in the honors had its aims been accomplished. It was a human institution, but its mishaps would have been mists long since dispelled had the sun of "success" risen upon them. As of old, wherever British influences have been able to control opinion or falsify states obloquy upon Fenian work and works of cess. To the ridicule of its antagonisis would naturally have shared in the obloquy upon Fenian work and workers. To the ridicule of its antagonists have many yielded, with little more than superficial thought. Without study of its real power and proportions have they been willing to view its projects as absurd and its purposes sanguinary beyond all measure of ability to accomplish adequate results, as the fruit of its propositions. From an enemy's place, The Quarter-

ly Review of Edinburgh assumed to look upon Fenianism as "an inconsiderable thing." This organ overlooked the fact that the Government thought it formidable enough late in 1865 to suspend the act of Habeas Corpy 4 in Ireland, and by June, 1866, nine hundred arrests were made, chiefly on warrants, however, formerly issued. British expressed public opinion made it out "an indefinite and fanatic rising against property, government and law." There are people who would knees, who have been to easily influenced by this consideration. Notwithstanding the general abuse heaped upon Fenianism, fugitive truth telling, ing labor; made grateful impressions, A pro-English writer on "The Penian Conspiracy," said in his London work, published in 1877, in speaking of the American Head Centre: "O'Mahoney was personally an honorable man in every sense; of that there can be no He was descended from a line of the

Irish race that never faltered in their devotion to their country, In 1848 throughout the glorious vales of Munster he was looked upon as the beau ideal chieftain. Of proud lineage, of splendid physique, tall and stalwart and hitherto a leader among giants in all manly Irish games, his face was one of expressive, masculine grace. The possessions of his immediate fam-Cork and Tipperary. Mitchel was hurling the power of his pen through the columns of the Dub-Michael Doheny, John B. Dillon, Thomas Devin Reilly, Kevin O'Dohesty and others of that gifted, salf-sacriignominious deaths for the redemption of Ireland, John O'Mahoney was organizing and arming. He was meeting and planning with trusted subs in the recesses of Slievenamon in Tipperary and the mountainous Cummerbeing further effort was futile, O'Mahoney eluded his pursuers and after many romantic episodes escaped to France. Thousands of dollars were offered for his capture, a "fortune" for but none of whom would think for a moment of touching the "blood mon- any company, whether soldiers or late ey." O'Mahoney escaped, and in the wants, in which he happened to be. full belief that the revolution failed through fault of the leaders, not the building up a military force. In Amerprecaution taken against surprise. Dangerous districts were proclaimed, War steamers lined the coasts and broadsides infliaded the seaport towns, Sudden dashes were made with cavalry, artillery and infantry into the in-'seized" and carted away to the protected arsenals.

The original and immediate associate of O'Mahoney in the Fenian cause, James Stephens, was an active young man in '48, and was wounded in an affair with the military in Tip-Derary.

Mr. Stephens was educated as a cive the Court, with the nobility and their jured Protestantism and their retainers, the good women of that seminary at Mets to prepare himself town had their daughters christened for the priesthood. The young man king at Clontarf, by piloting Patrick. The system of organising the recently a student of Protestantism and Constant and evade the British scouts and to safely was similar to that instituted by reach the chief in the Munster mountains. When wounded, the victorious enemy passed over his body, supposenemy passed over his body, suppos- he selected with due care the desiring him dead. Night enabled his able person for chieftain. This man

friends to relieve and rescue him. His romantic wanderings, hardships for weeks, and flight from Ireland through England to France are recorded in "The Felon's Track," by his cosufferer, Counsellor Doheny, who published it shortly after his arrival in

New York. For years O'Mahoney and Stephens lived in Paris, brooding over the mis-erable fortunes of their native land, studying military movements, conversing with military men, and all with view to ireland's freedom from the British yoke, meeting such men as Generals Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Clauseret and other French officers, veterans who ceased in service under the "Man of December," Louis Napoleon. General McMahon was, not indifferent to the aspirations of the Irish refugees. He is the lienal descendant of the fourth son of Great Brian Boru. The general's gallant ancestor, like these two men, was an exile forced from home and country much like them and by cames similar.

lost no time in recruiting at home the Nationalist's depleted ranks in Head Centre but tale was assaily America the exiles were not idle Poor done on resommendation of a convention of Reilly, Doheay, Savage Brentin of delegates from the birdles of nan. Michael Corcoran, halled with

THE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON they were on the slort to utilise the centuries contained only the best and web a serious rupture for the advantage of Erin's cause and

"For freedom's right.

In battle's fight.
To conquer if then to fall." But "Ireland's opportunity and Eng-ing's dunculty" during the Crimean War passed and the Emmet associations lost stimulus and in most places ceased to exist as revolutionary bod-

O'Mahoney's prestige in Ireland was powerful. He came to America in 1855 and was received with glad acclaim by the men who had not given up Irish scription of \$1,000. revolution by force of arms. This was the aim of his life. All other earthly considerations of his sank beheath its patriotic pession. In America he reentered actively on this work with the revived fevor of a man, the last of his race, who had an inspired mission. This remance of his soul was for him a powerfully sustaining force through subsequent severe ordeals and exhaust-

Stephens work was in Ireland, with auxiliary connections on the Continent. Not much had been done in Bingland or Scotland in Fentanism until 1865. When it was carried across St. George's Channel it found healthy subalstence in British soil. Its strength in the great centres of population whither Irish labor flocked as in London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manches ter, Glasgow and through Lancashire. Scotland, especially brought home to

the government its threatening power. It would not be easy to place a man so well adapted for the work of organizing Ireland as was Stephens. He was not, in the usual sense, an orator, but he was convincing in argument. He was persuasive in debate, sool, perplexing situations. If he comspired withimen on the Continent it was with a view to aid Ireland. He did not break with the French Republicans, although he was able to ingraiste himself with De Morney, Emperor Napoleon's right hand man. He was versatile in languages, and during his travels he was able to attract many ficing galaxy who dared dungsons and Young priests and professional mem to his plans. He studied the drift of the Irish soldiers in the British Army, but among the most effective aids land organizations that he secured in the cause at the inception were the national schoolmasters. When in exile he aghs in Waterford. When for the time was something of a pedagogue himself With his erudition he could hold entertaining converse with his class. 10n such auditors he knew how to impress himself with convincing same O'Mahoney through his knowledge lot him many who could have betrayed him, in Paris frequently bore testimony to his capacity to impress himself upon

The chief lorganiser in Ireland was

people. The attempt in '48 was too ica the leading aim of the Fenian long deferred during that year. The Brotherhood was to collect funds to Government intensified its propara- supply arms and war material for their tion It passed laws in haste to meet brethren at home. There were thou the exigencies forced upon it by the sands of them, however, who were preopen but ingenious tactics of the move. paring to share the dangers of the field ment. On Ireland's strategic points with their comrades across the water, troops were concentrated and every Stephens visited America in the latter part of 1852. His presence stimulated organizations. Five flourishing circles were soon working in Boston and Cambridge. At Milford, Lawrence. Worchester, Lowell, Springfield and other cities and towns of Massachuterior, and all warlike material setts circles aprang into life and work. As typical of Ireland rising from her ashes, these organizations were first known as "Phoenix" circles. It was the name of a patriotic literary organization in the countries of Cork and Kerry, many of whose members suffered outrages at the hands of the local government. The informers against them became objects of the bitterest il engineer, at Kilkenny. In the fall scorn, and the appelation of "Sullivan of '48 he won the admiration of the Goulah" to one of this class will long

Stephens in the old land. For instance, in the locality to be organized was known in his section to be intelligent, induential and surely patriotic.

The fitting occasion taken he was the fatiset spuiser in the world a sworn not to divuige what was to recently been completed for Christope when the decimal to the new cruiser is to be assume the responsibility of the office Hall Cien, of 4,000 tons, and and assume the responsibility of the office has been completed for the assume the responsibility of the office has been completed for the assume the responsibility of the office has been completed for the assume the responsibility of the office has been completed for the assume the responsibility of the office has been completed for the complete for the complete has been completed for the complete for the complete has been completed for the complete for assume the responsibility of the office of the for which he was sought. On accepts natural draught will have a specifion he took the obligation of the 28.5 knots per nour. At this received his authority as an "A"—rank and one-half days that of colonel—and he commanded as assigned district. This officer selected ten capable men for the command of companions, who sworn with similar Romans measured time by the formula and ranking as captains. Were formula and ranking as capitains, were glass and the sum dists. The designated "B's" in the order. Each glass, filled with send was the of these selected and swore in ten growth of these vessels from "C's", squad officers, ranking as ser, the water dalpied through him of geants, and these with their respective in a captains co-operated in Alling in the Drinking glasses marked in battalion lists. Stephens as C.O. R. Drinking glasses marked in battalion lists. Stephens as C.O. R. Dwe their name to the fact that when in Ireland assumed different. mames. Sometimes he was it Power the document of the stocks of the left and again as Captain Daley.

The powers of the G O I B and I lighter the left and I lighter the light and I lighter the left and I light a

In the meantime the Irish lads who their shown spheres. In this sountry were schoolboys in '45 were fast when a number of strales were formed reaching manhood's maturity and they in a given geographical atea & district

bravest young manhood of the land. O'Mahoney's family traditions, were exemplified in his own person. His carry physical and mental training he wouldn't were of the order that would have antitled him to carry the weapons and done the ineignia of Old Erin's Legion of Honor.

To Be Continued.

Archbishop Kain of St. Louis will undertake to establish a Kenyler Chair at the Catholic University. He heads the list of contributions with a second

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Canada has four councils of the Knights of Columbus.

About therty Chinese attended Fifther Youngs lectures to non-Catholic

The Feart of St. Bade has been en-tanded to the universal Charles of takes place May 27th.

Senator Chausery M. Depen will be the guest of the Catholic Initeratity of America on Pobruary 11st. He will speak, in the assembly sound.
"Washington."

The Marghis of Riposi, who we Grand Marshal of the Routile. masons—being in fact, the Pri Wales predacessor in taking now president of the R. Paul Boolsty in Marienta.

The general intention for al the Secret Start, for Freedom of Education 23

It is restifying to ob the various military systems, by, Geom and the Pathyllad rared in constant strike Cathalie matters, no me kind occurs in Parto Riso. is a Ostholie.

The Ray, F. D. Rolley, minister, at the Pastors Uni ing held recently in Poledo that some branches of the P Church will yet be driven to the Catholic Church and own schoolhouses where the faith, as is the ones now

Germany's emperor, will visit Rome nant Abs ing between William sand mosting, will be set trame.

What are the roll

The will of the late View Muleahy is admirably chara the man, says the Hard cript of that city The outate consists of insurance and the amounts when the will be mainly devoted to ad purposes to the pascould so the diocesan sensings.

Herman Kousta, pres Frat National Bank of Colar has generously donated sufficien Sayed Heart partall that Goned on the beings as no Zhurek costeny no jest (how the COF REAL (NTERES 7)

ings from mascultus heads of he tised for making a strainer Which symps are clarified