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Rochester, N.Y. Saturday, September 15, 1900.

Catholic

SLOO per Year, a

A.LEAFFROMHISTORY RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

BAD STORY OF RELIGIOUS PERSECU-TION IN IRELAND.

Bishop Rothe's Heroic Sacrifices For His Country-Terrors of the Plague. Suffering of the Clergy Under Chichester's Rule.

David Rothe, bishop of Ossory, was born in Kilkenny in 1572. The family were rich merchants as far back as the beginning of the fifteenth century. Though David's parents died when he was a mere child, at an early age he was sent to Douay, France, and thence to Salamanca, where he took his degree as doctor of both civil and canon law about the year 1607. Going to Rome, his ability was recognized by men high in the church, and Pope Paul V appointed him prothonotary apostolic and vicar general of the see of Armagh, whose archbishop, Peter Lombard, had been banished.

In 1610 he returned to Ireland. "The land was in the hands of adventurers," says Lingard. "Children were forbidden to seek an education in foreign colleges, Catholics were excluded from honors and places of profit, barristers could not plead in the courts, and the poor were ground down with fines and punishments." In 1605 a proclamation was issued ordering all priests to leave the country under pain of death. But David Rothe was not delayed in his purpose of administering to his fellow men. He brought spiritual comfort to his persecuted brethren, he encouraged them in the faith and in patriotism.

In 1615 Oliver St. John came as successor to Lord Chichester, and, true to his word that "he would not leave a single papist in Ireland," he filled the fails with those who would not violate their conscience by taking the oath of supremacy or who would not pay the fines for not attending the "established religion" as prescribed by the parliament of England.

Against this bigotry Bishop Rothe in 1617 printed his Analecta Sacra in English and Spanish, in which he exposed the villainies of James I's plantation schemes. With this publication increased the persecution toward all Catholic clergymen, and he was compelled to leave Ireland and proceed to Paris, where he devoted himself to study. But while engaged in this work he was appointed bishop of Ossory, and after being consecrated in Paris in

Famous Irish General Who Perished at Quebec.

When the Continental congress in June, 1775, appointed George Washington commander in chief of the Continental army, there were also appointed eight brigadier generals, and to Richard Montgomery, a native of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, fell the honor of being one of the chosen few, says The Irish World.

This distinguished Irish-American had served in the French-Indian war



GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

with distinction and after the treaty of Paris in 1763 returned home and sold his commission of captain in order that he might emigrate to this country. In April, 1775, he was selected as a delegate to the first provincial convention in New York, where he distinguished himself by promptness of/decision and soundness of judgment.

At this early period of the war the importance of having possession of Canada was readily perceived, for if it remained in possession of the English it would soon be the channel through which troops would be poured through the interior of the colonies; that in a short time we would be forced to turn artistic and suitable of several hun- An Ideal Catholic Home in the Berkour attention that way, and the sooner dred designs submitted, has the eswe had possession of it the better. sides, the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point by Ethan Allen had opened the country to our troops. In Octotry and capture Canadian fortifications, consequence to the interests and liberties of America." On the 13th Montgomery began his march toward the Canadian frontier. and by capturing a small fort at Chamblet he captured several pieces of artillery and over 100 barrels of powder. of which he was very much in need. After this capture he marched against St. John's, which surrendered after a sharo engagement. General Montgomery now pressed on toward Montreal and sent a message to Sir Guy Carleton demanding its surrender. Carleton, knowing it was useless to engage in conflict with Montgomery, decided to evacuate Montreal and on Oct. 12 Catholic parents at the present moretreated on board one of the vessels of a small fleet lying in the St. Lawrence. On the next day Montgomery entered the town in triumph and, as Spencer says, "allowed the citizens their own laws, the free exercise of their religion and the privilege of governing themselves. His benevolent conduct induced many to join his standard." Finding a large supply of woolen goods, he clothed his army, so that those who accompanied him further in his conquest of Canada would be prepared for the rigors of a Canadian winter. As soon as Montgomery saw the disposition of the English to flee he dispatched a small force of them with cannon to the mouth of the Sorel. This force he so advantageously posted that the British fleet could not pass, and General Prescott, the English general who treated the hero of Ticonderoga so inhumanely; several officers, members of the Canadian council and nearly 200 soldiers, with all their vessels, surrendered by capitulation. "These vessels, 11 in number." says Lossing. "contained 760 barrels of flour, as many barrels of beef, 376 firkins of ized. butter, three barrels of powder, 3,000



PAN-AMERICAN FXPOSITION EMBLEM.

The official emblem of the Pan- the Redeemer in the plastic days of American Exposition, which was de- childhood. They are likewise the hope. signed by Raphael Beck, a Lockport artist, and was accepted as the most

law of conscience which binds all mon in China. of faith to inoculate the young Christ-Prince Maximilian of Sarowy, who ian mind with the saving doctrines of

A PRETTY INCIDENT.

11, has been sold by Rtonaharst Oplinge ahtma

ADARENTS DEFEL-

BOME PRACTICAL AND VAL SCHOOL HINTS

Cheir Pupils.

Naturally, every perent children to save the be that he can allord to provide tel In many ether things, he will inded with inferior artic the question of education, not

It must, however, he admitted the good will and on-operation of wats are not always in her the wishes superialized by yet without this full many operation on the pa achool training will alala.

It would be taking but a v row view, and theredo one of education, to an exclusively the work It is frot and form the home, which is the gro in the child's insidence. act and home hathony, then the best and fagults are attained. A parint Pulli his dair, simply his child to school, and the No. he has as sating to ald and metals th port its authority and diant to ascoure as as the Interes child.

J. Realing above t teacher is your di

A small Madonna, palated by Olivel-



1618 he set out for Ireland. His labors were not confined to his own see. After the death of Archbishop Hugh Mac-Caghwell in 1626 Bishop Rothe administered to the see of Armagh.

In 1642 the confederacy made him a peer, and though now 70 years of age he sat in the house and aided the people in their fight for rightful independence and the freedom of religious belief. Age and trials were daily wearing the good man. Now came the plague and Oliver Cromwell. The terrible plague carried off the people by hundreds. From his sick bed, placed in a litter, it was no unusual sight to see his aged form carried from house to house comforting the sick and giving them the last sacraments with his own hands.

When Kilkenny surrendered, after a sturdy defense, to Cromwell in March. 1650. Bishop Rothe was seized as a hostage, but he managed to escape from the city. But, being infirm, he was unable to proceed far, and, being conveyed by secrecy to his house, he died April 27, 1650. Of David Rothe's learning we have many proofs. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Ireland from the introduction of Christianity to his own times, three volumes; giving an account of the sufferings of Catholics during six months of Chichester's rule.

The English "Poet" Laureate.

Mr. Alfred Austin. the English poet laureate, finds time in the midst of his rhyming duties to tell the world that the Irish are not a poetical people because, first, they have fancy, but little or no imagination, and, second, they are inaccurate. Mr. Austin cannot be blamed for this mild criticism, because he belongs to the mechanical school of poets which takes the rule of three as its standard. He writes to order, using yardstick as his guide.-Irish the

cartridges, chests of arms and many other implements of warfare needful to the Americans."

Effecting a junction with Araold's troops on Dec. 4: he took a position be- i grave colligation of doing for their offore Quebec. On Dec. 9 he was made a major general. It was determined to capture the city by assault, and on Oct. 81 at 2 a. m. Montgomery headed the attack. He reached the first barrier, which was quickly carried; pressed on to the second and with his two aids fell dead at the first and only discharge of the British artillery, his troops retreating in disorder. Congress erected a monument to him in St. Paul's churchyard, New York. In 1818 the state of New York caused his remains to be removed and placed beneath the

monnment. Religion of Irish Lawyers. Some one has been investigating the religious beliefs of the members of the Irish bar. Out of 499 barristers he found 258 Protestants, 150 Catholics and 1 Jew. Only 16 out of 56 queen's counsel were Catholics and only 3 out of the 18 judges - Hoston Pilot.

pecial merit of effectively symbolizing one of the chief purposes of the Exshows a fair maiden typing the North, extending a kindly hand to clasp that of her brunette sister of the life that the writer, then a reader of

Hemisphere.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Where Shall We Send Our Children For An Education?

The supremely important question says the Catholic Transcript with

ment is not, how shall we yote, but how shall we educate our children. The "how," of course, depends on the "where." The "where" is, or should be determined by the "for what purpose." But the purpose or end of all rational education is to fit the child

for its final destiny. If this visible world with its glory and its happiness, is the "be all and the end all" of man's life then that education is best which best fits the child for the opportunities and exigencies of earth. But if there is something beyond the life that now is, some undiscovered country towards whose bournes we are all traveling and within whose confines we shall all dwell for eternity, that education is best which will best fit us to attain to the post prepared for us by the greater Fashioner of our destiny. We know, all men of faith know, that we are created for something higher than earth, and for something which can be lost through positive perversity and even through ignorance. It behooves us therefore to prepare and to so prepare our children that nothing so eternally precious shall be knowingly and deliberately jeopard-

Parents who refuse to take advantage of the schools which aim at combining the things which make for the temporal and eternal interests of their children, cake upon themselves the spring what the non-religious schools refuse to do. It will not be impossible for some fathers and mothers to successfully discharge such a duty, but to do so implies an amount of vigilance and positive labor greater than is generally supposed and far greater than that which most parents are prepared to bestow upon their children. Such, unfortunately, is the dictum of long and adverse experience.

Catholic schools, are not the outcome of the arbitrary whims of Chuchmen. They were voted a necessity after long and prayerful deliberation on the part of judicious and enlightened men. They cannot be erected and maintained without great erpense and grievous sacrifice. Neither can they be neglected by parents without their, in some measure, contemning the wisdom of the Church.

Catholio schools are a monument to

Dr. De Costa, the recent convert, has penned a series of articles on the position, which is to bring into closer Bible, which have appeared in the ber, 1775, it was decided by congress to social and trade relationship the re- Catholic World, and in this month's public, states and territories of North number writes of the Bible in the life. Washington regarding the possession and South America. The emblem thought and homes of the people At of these posts as "being of the utmost shows a fair maiden typifing the the close of his short paper he tells

South, thus forming a bond of conti- the Pilot, saw the true place of the nental sisterhood and establishing a Bible in the Catholic family. The unity of sentiment and interests be- Bishop of Boston . was careful to retween the countries of the Western commend the Bible for svery household. Later, among the hills of Barkshire, he found a beautiful example of

the Bible in the Catholic family, when he saw a devout old countryman rorularly calling his household to the erening devotions. A plain, hard-working

but God-fearing man was this old countryman, with his deep, rich white and strong but harmonioni vrogue, A. simple mantel, adorned with the picture of the Virgin and a pair of candles. served as altar. Seated in his arm-chair, patriarch and priest, he received the great clasped quarto, reverently brought and laid in arms weary with the labor of the day, yet | tered the Dominican Order admeter at the touch of the Book gaining new strength from him who said, 'My burden is light.' The volume was carefully opened at the place, and the days' lesson read to an attentive and devout circle, in tones that floated out through the open window, failing upon the ears of neighbors, who were Pro-

testant at the polls, but godless in the family circle. Next a prayer was seld. a hymn sung and then the tollers soon retired for the night, resting securely 'under the shadow of the Almighty,' fitly symbolized by the shade of grand old Mount Graylock, dominating northern Berkshire. Here, all unknown, from the wilds of Kerry dwelt a humble Catholic family, daily, exhibiting the type of what every Catholic family in America should be It was a picture worthy of some great artist, showing the place of the Bible in the Catholic Church."

CATHOLIC NOTES

Father Slattery, of Baltimore, has purchased 210 acres of land near Montgomery, Ala., on which he will soon undertake the erection of a college for negro Catholics."

A new Catholic church is being erected at Vancouver, B. C., at a cost of \$150,000. It will be finished in Uctober, and will be the most magnifiacent edifice on the Pacific coast.

laid by Bishop O'Donaghue, will be with him

A sister of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. D 3. C'Connell, former rector of the Ameri-can College, and now vicer of Mt. Cornell, former rector of the Ameri-ter College, and now vicer of Mt. Cornell, former rector of the Ameri-ter College, and now vicer of Mt. Cornell, former rector of the Amerithe fidelity of Catholics to the great Mary's in Rame, is a Blothr of Cha

34.000. 34792 (Y painting was purchased by Lady Arundel for \$75 and by her stress to the collana

became a prior, has accepted the pro-

fessorship of assosioni law at the Uni-

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versity of Freyburg, Mwitnerland.

Lonrad

Rev. Augelo De Berry, O M. Cap., Intely arrived from Marland to join the Capuchin Faihers at Franklin, Ind. Father De Barry is the desen ant of an old Kaglish family.

The Pope has sent to Mar. Keens former rector of the Ostholie University at Washington, a built or papel decree, formally odufarring upon him his rank, title and anthority as Arolebishop of Dubuque. .

A paper published in the offr of Mexico contains the recent public recantation on his ' death-bad of a par-vert from the Official. He desingers "I was a Protestant hypogritically and for prost"

> Rev. J. D. Fowler, of Kanson Olay, has been appointed prior of the Louisville Dominican Convent to succe Vary Rev. Father Logan, Walker Town ler is a native of New York, and the line VALTE AND

> > A SAINTLY FRELATE

Some of the Admirable Traits of R Late Bishop of Portland, Me.

The Bishop left his written wishes to the effect that there whended be neither micey nor Sovers at his funeral, and that the little onbiehingen of his school-boy days, should be buse led with him. A sheeterd to wholly devoted to his flock could have had me is proceed its aulour so atting as the tours of the liners are as people; a man so ganalacty religions thought much of prayer shed little and station int tuberoser, while the solidity and the simplicity of his faith were aspoint illustrated by his wish to have the patras on the pu well-thumbed penny catechiem of his boyhood laid beside him in the colum. to player When a few months ago occurred the to player beits twenty-fith anniversary of his slept-tion to the episcopate, his reputchment tion to the episoopate, his requestance, to sulogy lead him to prease the 1985. See sermon almself. It was an do uuent passa in prease of the science is dealed in the who labored with him but there yas no word about himself. Yet he has been to the written his name in large characters upon the history of New England, so pecially of Maine, where the manner pecially of Maine, where his memory will long be in benediction. Hay he rest in psacel

One of the kindly customs of sent edifice on the Pacific coast. It is expected that the new abbey- realdent Priest of any parish through church of the Benedictine Fathers at Which he passed in case there was St. Meinrad, Spencer County, Ind., the stay of ten or fifteen minutes, to come should comerstone of which was recently to the station for a little triandly one. born a

finished in 1903, and entirely ready for finished in 1903, and entirely ready for the golden jubilee of St. Meinrad Ab-fuends in Donegal, ireland, and was the golden jubiles of St. Meinrad Ab-bey in 1904. Monsignor Doane; of Newark, N. J., celebrated his seventieth birthday on Wednesday at the summer home of his niace, Miss Cleveland, in Bethlehem, N. H.

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the parent maildren be 7 tendene. New Ne zetter m other dollar or two far more that h habit of prompt 4 stiesdanes. Wast worth M. S. Darin

times more in m to his parate.

SHOTLIGHT I and the -People per The all months -----

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