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# The Catholic Journal.

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## IN HONOR OF HEROES.

### MONUMENT TO ALLEN, LARKIN AND O'BRIEN UNVEILED.

#### Twenty Thousand Persons of Irish Blood Parade in Manchester—A Mighty Demonstration For the Martyrs to Irish Liberty.

Little indeed did the English government or the English people, who so brutally gloated over the execution of three obscure Irishmen in Salford Jail in a period of panic and excitement, imagine that their memory would be cherished 33 years afterward with the intensity of feeling and devotion which on Sunday brought forth a demonstration of Irishmen that will rank with the funeral of Terence McManus or the O'Connell centenary celebration, says a correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing from Manchester on Aug. 6.

From almost every part of the three kingdoms came representative Irishmen to testify by their presence in a great English city that the cause for which Allen, Larkin and O'Brien died on the scaffold is as vigorous and unchangeable today as it has been any time this century.

The scene enacted on Aug. 5 in Manchester, where the martyred three were condemned, gave the English onlookers an object lesson. Twenty thousand Irish men and women, with a clearly defined purpose, orderly in demeanor, respectable and intelligent, marched in solid phalanx, with band and banner at their head, through the heart of the city to the Catholic cemetery at Mossy, four miles out, to witness the unveiling of a memorial to the Manchester martyrs, and after all the wonder was not that they should be there, but that they should have faced a rain-torm the like of which is seldom experienced in these latitudes. The Irish National Foresters of Liverpool, in their picturesque costumes and mounted on horses, formed a striking feature of the parade, and what a contrast the conduct of the police offered to that which we know of the conduct of the Irish constabulary to have been oward similar demonstrations in Ireland. In Manchester the police gave every help to keep the route clear and accented the procession in every way that they could. Thousands of spectators, sporting Irish emblems, lined the route and cheered the procession. The London, Dublin and Manchester Gaelic Athletic association members, who carried their hurleys, receiving special ovations. The procession was headed by Mr. John Carroll, who, on horse-

back, was chief marshal, an honor conferred on Mr. Carroll in view of the fact that he suffered four years' imprisonment for the same cause for which Allen, Larkin and O'Brien died. Arriving at the cemetery just as a perfect hurricane of rain had somewhat subsided, a select number were admitted to the cemetery, the rest of the party gathering in a field close by where they could witness the ceremony of unveiling.

is are carved heads of the martyrs and on the fourth a harp. The monument is in brief a history of Ireland and is extremely creditable to the skill and ability of the sculptor, Mr. John Geraghty of Bootle.—Irish World.

**St. Patrick's Birthplace.**  
The honor of having given birth to St. Patrick is claimed by Ireland, France, Scotland, Wales and England, and the date of his birth is variously set down in the years 250, 372, 373 and 387.

**EUGENE O'CURRY.**  
Distinguished Irish Scholar and Historian.  
Eugene O'Curry, the distinguished Irish scholar, was born at Dunaha, near Carrigobolt, County Clare, in 1796. His father, Ower Mor O'Curry, had a thorough knowledge of the antiquities and traditions of the country, was an Irish scholar and possessed a collection of Irish manuscripts, an heirloom handed down from his ancestors, says The Irish World. He did not keep this knowledge to himself, but taught his son Eugene the Irish lan-



guage, and while still a youth Eugene devoted himself enthusiastically to the study of Irish, acquired much proficiency in deciphering ancient documents and learned to read and write Irish fluently.

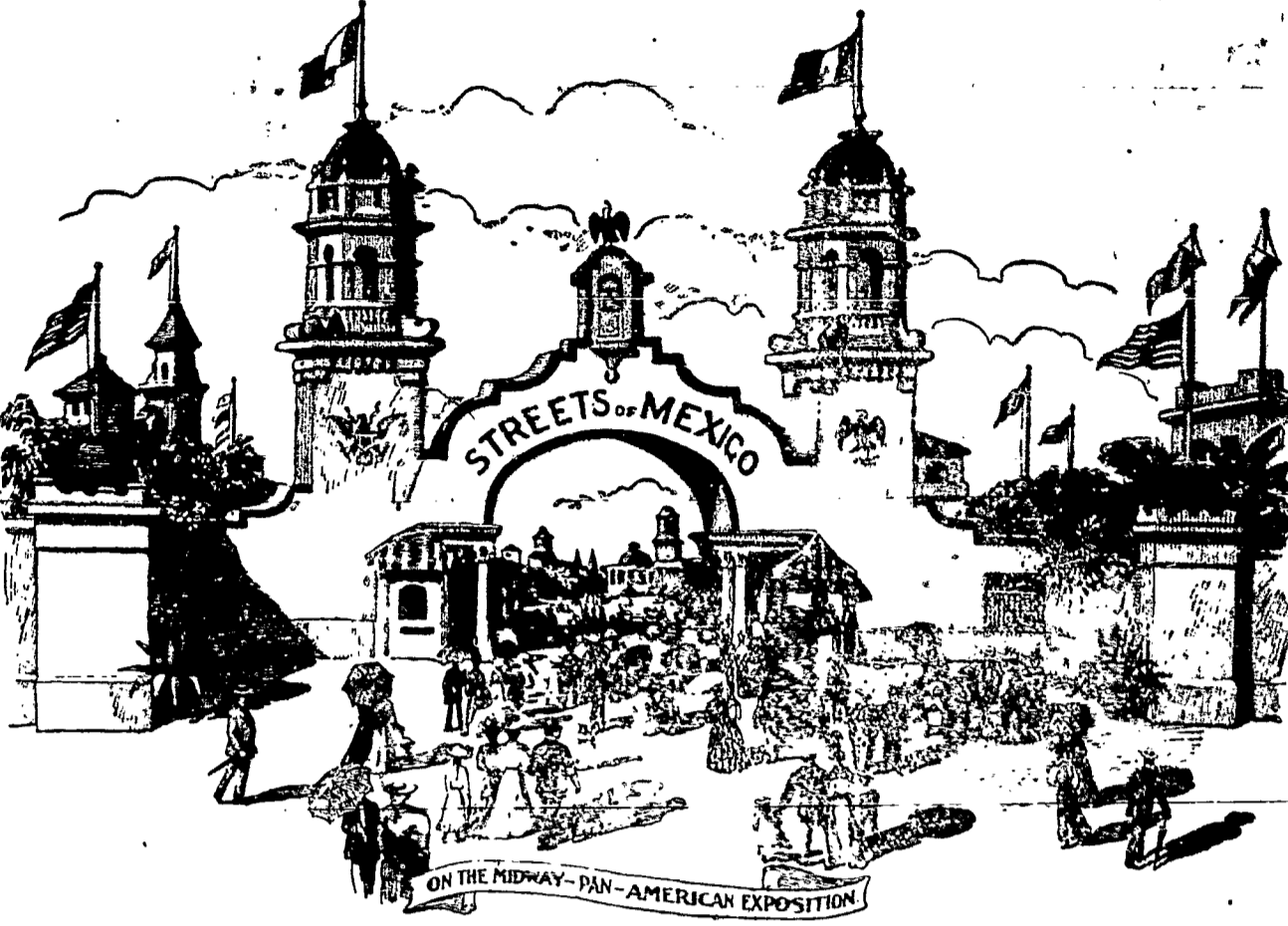
He added to his father's collection of manuscripts by copying those in the possession of others. These pursuits were doubtless favored by a slight lameness which prevented him from working as much as his brothers upon his father's farm and incapacitated him from joining in active outdoor exercise. During the agricultural distress after the conclusion of the war in 1815 the family was scattered, and Eugene went to Limerick. In 1834, in conjunction with John O'Donovan (afterward his brother-in-law), he was chosen to make extracts from Irish manuscripts in the various museums relating to the topography and history of Ireland.

In 1849 and 1853 he made some valuable discoveries among the Irish manuscripts in the British museum, and in 1849 he visited Oxford for the purpose of examining the Celtic manuscripts there. The catalogue of Irish manuscripts in the British museum was compiled by him and is in his handwriting. In 1853 he was engaged with Dr. O'Donovan under the Brehon law commission to translate ancient laws from originals in various museums. These he had himself in great part discovered, and he was the first modern scholar able to decipher and explain them. In 1854, on the establishment of the Catholic university, he was appointed to the chair of Irish history and archeology. In 1855 he translated "The Battle of the Magh Leana," together with "The Courtship of Mornra," and in 1861 published his lectures on the manuscript, "Materials of Ancient Irish History."

To this earnest worker also we are indebted for a translation of the oldest part of "The Annals of the Four Masters." He continued laboring energetically, both as a lecturer and a writer, almost till his final hour. He died July 30, 1862.

**Fly From Temptation.**  
As soon as you perceive that you are tempted follow the example of children. When they see a wolf or a bear, they at once run to the arms of their father or mother or at least they call out to them for help. It is the remedy which our Lord taught when he said, "Pray, lest you enter into temptation."

**SHORT SERMONS.**  
The secret of success is constancy to prayer.  
When we step across the drawbridge of death, it is no foreign land we enter, but our native home!  
Take special care to avoid today that sin into which you are apt to fall. Mary will help you. Ask her by saying one "Ave" on your knees.  
St. Chantal one day excused herself to St. Francis de Sales for having spoken harshly to another on the ground that she had been just. The saint replied: "You have been more just than kind. You must be more kind than just."



**STREETS OF MEXICO**  
A Wonderful Reproduction at the Pan-American Exposition.

It is said of the Midway at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo next year that it will be the most extensive, as well as the most expensive, aggregation of amusement features ever brought together at any Exposition. It will have more than a mile of frontage. Among the large concessions is that of the "Streets of Mexico" which occupies 95,000 square feet upon the south side of the Midway near the main eastern entrance. This concession will present a graphic picture of Mexican life, both the old and the new. The vista, as one stands at the entrance to the streets of Mexico, is extremely picturesque and invites a closer examination. Two small towers, with a high arch between them, form the entrance. Entering the street, stores may be seen on either side,

## PAPAL LETTER.

### OUR HOLY FATHER ADDRESSES THE CARDINAL VICAR.

In Which He Denounces the Anti-Catholic Propaganda in the Eternal City. The Faithful Exhorted Firm in the Church's Teachings.

H. Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, has issued the following letter in reference to proselytizing by Protestants in Italy:

To the Lord Cardinal Peter Respighi, Our Vicar-General.  
My Lord Cardinal—From the beginning of Our Pontificate We had to indicate as one of the most deplorable losses which the altered state of affairs brought about in this capital of the Catholic world the active proselytism of heresy and the consequent danger to which the faith of Our people was exposed. Addressing ourselves on the matter to Our Cardinal-Vicar (allusion is made to the Pontifical Letters to the Cardinal-Vicar on the 26th of June, 1878, and the 25th of March, 1879). We repeatedly issued exhortations, counsels, and warnings to the faithful, putting them on their guard against the many attempts which sects of all kinds from foreign places were making here under the protection of the public laws to spread amongst believers the poison of negation and error.

But if, on the other hand, We are glad to recognize that Our directions, carried out with uninterrupted attention, were not devoid of good results; on the other hand, We feel bound to confess that the audacity of the enemies of the Catholic religion being strengthened in twofold measure by the powerful aid received from outsiders, the evil, far from diminishing, has been increasing, especially in these latter times. It is necessary, then, My Lord Cardinal, to return to this painful and important subject which is so intimately connected with the rights and duties of Our Apostolic ministry and with the tender and paternal love We bear toward Our Roman people.

It is now well known to every one from the evidence of facts that the design conceived by heretical sects, the multifarious progeny of Protestantism, is to plant the standard of religious discord and rebellion in the Peninsula, but above all in this favorite city, in which God Himself, by an admirable arrangement of events established the centre of that fertile and sublime unity which was the object of the prayer addressed by Our Divine Saviour to His Heavenly Father (John xvii, 21), and which the Popes jealously preserved even at the sacrifice of their lives and in spite of the opposition of men and the vicissitudes of time.

After having by means of strife and venerable tenets which formed part of the sacred deposit of revelation; after having infused into the minds of their followers the icy breath of doubt, division and disbelief, which We regret and deplore from the bottom of Our heart, remembering that all these creatures are children of the same Father and have been redeemed by the same Blood, the sects referred to have entered this chosen vineyard of the Lord for the purpose of continuing their sad and destructive work. Being unable to rely upon the force of truth, in order to extinguish or at least repress the Catholic faith in souls, they take advantage of the defencelessness of those in tender years, of insufficient

education, of the hardships caused by poverty and of the simplicity of many accessible to temptations, attractions and allurements.

In face of this state of affairs We deem it necessary first of all to declare publicly, as We have already done on a former occasion, how trying is the condition to which the Head of the Church is subjected, being impeded to observe the free and progressive development of heresy in the holy city from which the light of truth and of example ought to diffuse itself throughout the world, and which ought also to be the respected seat of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. As the torrent of unsound doctrine and depravity poured forth daily with impunity from books, professional chairs, theatres and journals was not enough to corrupt the mind and the heart of the people, there remained to be added to these causes of perversion the insidious work of heretical men who, at strife amongst themselves, are only in vilipending the supreme Pontifical teaching, the Catholic clergy, of which dogmas of Our holy religion, of which they do not comprehend the meaning, much less the august beauty. Thus it is that the faithful who crowd to Rome in pilgrimages from all regions, even the most remote, in order to increase their piety and their faith are profoundly saddened by seeing this soil, which has been watered by the blood of the martyrs, invaded by sects of every kind solely intent on depriving the people of that religion which has even been declared the religion of the State and which forms the principal object of their love and devotion.

You will easily understand, My Lord Cardinal, how greatly Our heart is pained at such a state of affairs and how earnest is Our desire to see adopted opportune remedies having the effect, if not of completely removing the evil, at least of mitigating its gravity and unpleasantness. A source of much comfort to Us in this connection has been the foundation of an excellent work to which We Ourselves gave the inspiration and impulse—namely, the work called the Preservation of the Faith, and, still more consoling have been the satisfactory results which it has begun to produce owing to the indefatigable zeal of those who carry it on and direct it.

Rejoicing, My Lord Cardinal, on your well-known and prompt energy. We are anxious that this salutary work, so well adapted to the needs of the present case, should be sustained, strengthened and propagated, so that it may become an efficacious and ready defence against the danger which has been mentioned. It ought to receive powerful and constant support in the first place from the parochial clergy of Rome, that hard-working, zealous and modest clergy on whom principally repose the care and responsibility for the salvation of souls; and vitality, force and extension should be imparted to it by the Catholic laity of this city, who are ever prepared to give their intelligent and charitable aid wherever it is demanded by the interests of religion and the moral and material welfare of their neighbors.

Let all then consider it a duty to strengthen the character of the Catholic people, prompting them to noble and holy undertakings and at the same time warning the careless that under the harmless appearances of boarding-houses for youth, of educational institutions for children, of schools for foreign languages, for improved education and for helping indigent families lies concealed the wicked design of instilling into people's minds and hearts the objectionable maxims of heresy. Let all the

faithful be penetrated by this truth that nothing can be greater or more precious than that treasure, the faith for which their fathers fearlessly faced not only privations and misery, but frequently violent persecutions and death itself. This sentiment of fortitude must be natural and deep in the souls of Our people who know well that the Catholic Church not merely possesses the Divine marks which distinguish it as the only true Church, the only Church that has received the promise of immortal life, but that it has also bestowed incomparable benefits at all times upon Rome, Italy and the world, overcoming barbarism by the justice of the laws and the mildness of customs, extending, as St. Leo the Great well says (serm. l. in Natali SS. Petri et Pauli), the domain of Christian peace far beyond the territories explored by the Roman eagles, preserving letters, libraries, culture and monuments; breathing life into science and art of every order; coming to the assistance of the weak, the poor and the oppressed with the generosity of affection and the magnanimity of sacrifice and heroism.

We cherish the confidence then that not one of the Romans who are the privileged children of the Catholic Church will ever for any human interest separate himself from that most tender mother who, after having brought them forth to grace, has not ceased to surround them with her affectionate solicitude; whilst, on the other hand, We are convinced that those generous Catholics who have founded and promoted the work of the Preservation of the Faith will know neither repose nor rest as long as the eternal salvation of a single soul is in danger, thus showing that if the enemies of religion are more powerful through abundant riches, they conquer them by the fullness of charity.

Meanwhile, as a pledge of Divine favor for the happy accomplishment of this most important undertaking, We grant the Apostolic Benediction with all Our hearts to you, My Lord Cardinal, to the promoters of the pious work, and to all who favor it.

From the Vatican on the 19th August, 1900.  
LEO XIII, POPE.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Catholic Schools and Their Religious Teachers.

A free night school will be opened for boys in their teens in the new parochial school of the Sacred Heart church, Detroit, Michigan. The elementary branches, reading (English and German), writing, arithmetic, United States history, elocution and vocal music will be taught. The school will have two sessions a week. Rev. Henry J. Kaufmann will conduct the school.

Work has been commenced on a new school at Danbury, Iowa, for St. Mary's (German) congregation. The new building will be 32x40, two stories high. The tower part will be divided into two school rooms and the upper part will be made into living apartments for the Sisters who are expected to take charge of the school this Fall.

On the Feast of the Assumption Very Rev. Chancellor Baumgartner received 18 postulants into the community of Felician Sisters, St. Aubin avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The Felician Sisters will establish a new province, with the mother house at Buffalo, N. Y., this month.

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## A BRAVE BISHOP.

### An Interesting Letter From Monsignor Favier.

In the September-October number of the "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" there appears the following interesting letter from Bishop Favier, of Pekin, which gives important data concerning the anti-foreign rising in China. Bishop Favier has passed forty years of his life in China, and his statements may be depended upon as absolutely reliable. Writing from Pekin under date of May 18th, and immediately on his return from France, the bishop says:

My stay in France was very short indeed; but no amount of kindness could have kept me away from my vocation longer, and I am thankful now that I have returned. I felt, by intuition, that grave events were about to happen and that a storm was brewing. In case of a cyclone a commander must be at his post even if it means to be tied to the mast.

To understand the insurrectional and anti-Christian movement that has gained ground so rapidly, we must investigate the causes; permit me a few preliminary explanations. Seeing that the emperor, Koang Su, could have no heir, and that, moreover, he was plotting to deprive her of the regency, the empress nominated a new emperor, or rather an heir presumptive. This future sovereign of China, twelve or fourteen years of age, is a grandson of Prince Toan, the fifth brother of Emperor Shien Fong, who died in 1860.

The son of the Prince Toan mentioned, who has the same name and is the father of the new emperor, is filled with hatred against Europeans and their religion. His animosity is easily accounted for. Prince Kong, the sixth prince who has assumed the regency since 1860, and his younger brother, the seventh prince who succeeded him as father of the emperor, Koang Su, were both younger brothers of Prince Toan, who by right should have governed since 1860. Besides, when there was question of choosing a successor to the emperor, Toan, who died without issue, the son of the seventh prince, instead of the son of Prince Toan, was unlawfully selected. These two acts of injustice so incensed the latter that he retired to Moukden with his family. The choice of the new heir presumptive has given Prince Toan great influence with the empress. He has returned with his old hatred against Europeans, treaties and all that has happened since 1860; and besides in complete ignorance of European affairs, the progress accomplished and concessions granted. In fact, he is still imbued with all the old ideas of forty years ago. The old party and all persons of note who have preserved the feeling of hatred against Europe and the Christian religion have rallied around Prince Toan. The result is two decided parties; that of the prince and that of the princes and mandarins who have been in power since 1860; these have accepted progress and issued the protective laws and decrees for religion, culminating in that of March 15, 1899, which the empress herself brought about and signed, and which has not been revoked, though the old party has carried it off.

Numerous sects under the name of Boxers, Large Knives, etc., whose insurrection originated in Shantung, have for the past seven or eight months spread throughout Chi-li, directing their movements toward Pekin.

The Boxers are a truly diabolical sect; invocations, incantations, obsession and even possession are common among them. The learned may attribute their extraordinary doings to magnetism or hypnosis, or may look upon them as victims of hysteria and fanaticism; but we see in them the power of the devil. The hatred of the name Christian drives them to the greatest excesses. Established, as they are, in every village, they unite on a day specified to attack any one Christian settlement.

The bishop then gives the details of massacres of Christians at outlying points and says that even Pekin is not safe. In a postscript to the foregoing letter, written ten days later, on May 25th, Bishop Favier says:

"This letter, commenced ten days since, has been interrupted by ten days of sorrow. Every hour brings fresh news of misfortune. The last few days, in particular, have been a terrible experience. The Boxers united in arms May 25th to attack Chia-li, at the very gates of Pekin. Only a miracle saved the place that night. We had, fortunately, taken the precaution of bringing the Sisters of Charity into the city. The Christian settlements in the province are in the greatest danger. Every minute may bring us the news of a fresh catastrophe. We must hope, nevertheless, we are in the hands of God, and not a hair of our heads shall fall without His permission."

"Such is our position to-day. May 30. I hope that I shall be able to write better news in a few days. But the revolution against foreigners and the persecution against Christians seems so well organized that we may expect anything. Perhaps our prayers and those of our poor Christians will appease the anger of God."

Subsequently developments in Pekin show that the bishop's fears were well grounded.

To talk well and entertainingly is certainly a great art.  
Success isn't getting around looking for people to give it up.