

Correspondence

OUR AGENT.

Mr. A. Herman, will collect from subscribers in Auburn until further notice.

PENN YAN.

Charles Townsend of Geneva, attended the fair here on Saturday evening. This is a very quiet winter for Penn Yan people. Labor is scarce and money is close. We are looking forward to spring anxiously, a great many of us, trusting things may look brighter for us.

The Catholic fair closed on Saturday evening, February 9th, and was well attended each evening. The program each evening were well attended and were fine.

We have had quite a little winter the past week, many canyons roads being impassable with deep snow.

On Tuesday evening the sweet sixteen table gave a dance in the armory.

On Friday evening was held the raffle of articles pertaining to the fair. Afterward a dance was given in the opera house.

BARNARDS CROSSINGS.

We deem it our duty to chronicle the death of Mrs. Bridget O'Brien, which took place at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Kammner, 49 Bay street, last Sunday morning, at the advanced age of 96 years. The deceased retained all her faculties until the last month before her death. She is survived by one son, Mr. Thomas O'Brien of Weld street, and one daughter, Mrs. Jacob Kammner of Bay street, besides a number of grand children. Mrs. O'Brien was a good Christian woman, possessed of a loving and kind regard towards the welfare of her children and grand children. She was a devoted Catholic and lived an edifying life and was highly esteemed. Her end was peaceful and happy, being consoled by the rights of the church, surrounded by her children until she breathed her last. Her funeral took place from St. Francis Xavier's church where a solemn requiem mass was offered up for the repose of her soul. Three of her nephews and three grand children acted as pall bearers: John H. Sheehan, John and James T. Connors, of Barnards Crossings; James K. O'Brien, Ely and Howard Kammner of Rochester. Interment at Holy Sepulchre. May she rest in peace.

Miss Mary Agnes Murphy, daughter of Mr. Michael Murphy, died at her home at Hanford's Landing from a severe attack of the grippe with other complications, at the age of 21 years. She was a model of modesty and piety. Her pure and devoted spirit shone out all the brighter during her short illness which she bore with Christian cheerfulness and resignation. Truly it can be said of her, blessed are they who die in the Lord, for their good works shall follow them. Her funeral took place from Holy Rosary church Thursday morning. Interment at Holy Sepulchre.

Mrs. Andrew Hogan died at her home at North Greece, last Monday. Mrs. Hogan was a devoted Christian woman, kind and charitable and obedient in her Christian duty. Her funeral took place Thursday morning at the Church of our Mother of Sorrows, Lady Hill.

SENECA FALLS.

The C. M. B. A. Society held a smoker Monday evening in their rooms.

The rules for Lent will be read Sunday in St. Patrick's church.

The pupils in St. Patrick's school will hold an entertainment Washington's birthday, 23rd inst.

A terrible snow storm visited this place this week.

Mr. Daniel Connelly died Saturday evening at his home. He was born in Ireland in 1834 and came to this country and settled in Seneca Falls while a young man, where he has since lived. He was highly respected and esteemed among his friends and acquaintances. He is survived by one son, Thomas, and four daughters, Mrs. George H. Lewis, Misses Mary, Nellie and Hannah Connelly. The funeral was held from St. Patrick's church, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Father Dewey officiating.

GENESSEE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cahill of Moscow, gave a party to a large number of their friends on Monday evening last. The Jolly Pedro Club was invited. Progressive pedro was enjoyed, Michael Cahill of Genesee, winning first prize. Refreshments was served, after which dancing was commenced and was enjoyed by all. One of the pleasing features of the evening was the cake walk, which was won by Miss Johanna Cahill and Timothy Eusebio, both of this village. All present expressed themselves as having a most delightful time.

Died, at his home on Court street, Thursday evening, February 7th, Michael Conway, aged 70 years. Mr. Conway has been in feeble health for some time, and a few weeks before he died, had an attack of the grip, which was the immediate cause of his death. He was one of the oldest residents of this village, having come to this place to live over fifty years ago. He is survived by two grand sons, E. C. Cullinan, of New York city, and William McGuire of this village. The funeral services were held from St. Mary's church, Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. A. A. Hughes officiating. Mrs. N. Managh and Mrs. Wm. Gallagher of Retsof, entertained the Jolly Pedro club, on Thursday evening, and all had a delightful time. Miss Mary E. Hickey of Rochester, won first prize, and Miss Eliza Neill, second.

The next meeting of the Jolly Pedro club will be with the Misses Nevill on Monday evening next.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., who, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WHELY & LAUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALTERS, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FRANK F. POLK'S Directory, Published by F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O.

Foley & Fleckenstein, High Valley COAL.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ODD DUBLIN CHARACTER.

Zozimus Boasted That He Walked In Homer's Footsteps.

"Zozimus," a man not less familiarly known in Dublin than Solomon Eagle was in London at the period chronicled by De Foe and later by Alinworth, ceased his perambulations at this time, says The Freeman's Journal. He has been made the subject of a distinct biography, and a page about him may be admissible here. His real name, it appears from the cemetery records, was Michael Moran. This man boasted that

he walked in the footsteps of Homer and was as well known in Dublin as Nelson's pillar.

What odd citizen does not remember that tall, gaunt, blind man dressed in a heavy, long tailed coat and a dinged high hat, armed with a blackthorn stick secured to his wrist by a thong and finished by an iron ferrule? His upturned face displayed the whites of sightless eyes, his boldly marked facial muscles gave decision to his aspect, his guttural voice, often highly sonorous; his Dublin brogue, rich and mellifluous, accompanied by a strange lisp on certain words, tempted mimics to go and do likewise.

Evening after evening Zozimus made his pilgrimage through the streets, advancing with slow and measured steps and halting at intervals to collect in his hat the alms of the faithful. His great popular recitation was "The Life, Conversion and Death of St. Mary of Egypt, Who Was Discovered in the Wilderness in the Fifth Century by Pious Zozimus." This extraordinary poem, compiled from the "Acta Sancto-rum" was written in the last century by Dr. Coyle, bishop of Raphoe, and began:

The imperial throne when Theodosius held, In Palestine a holy hermit dwelled, Whose shining virtues and extensive fame The world astonished; Zozimus his name.

A sham "Zoz" once took his rounds on the same night as the real man and created quite a sensation on Essex (now Grattan) bridge, where both met and their sonorous tones mingled to the confusion of their respective followers. On this occasion the real man called the other an "impostherer," but the latter gave back the epithet and touchingly complained of the heartlessness of mocking a poor, dark man. Words ran high, and the sham "Zoz" said, "Good Christians, just give me a grip of that villain, and I'll soon let him know who the real 'impostherer' is." Then, pretending to give his victim a "guzzler," he pressed some silver into his hand and vanished.

Rev. Nicholas O'Farrell, who was summoned to attend Zozimus when dying, stated that he found the room crowded with ballad singers and Zozimus "dictating." Among other directions for his funeral said to have fallen from him were:

I have no coronet to go before me Nor Buoophall-uss that e'er bore me, But put my hat and stick and gloves together, That bore for years the very worst of weather, And rest assured in spirit will be there Mary of A-gypt and Susannah fair, And Pharaoh's daughter, with the heavenly kinnares.

That took the drowin gollin from the rubean, I'll not permit a tombstone struck above me Nor eddy; but, boys, if still ye love me, Build a nate house for all whose fate is hard And give a bed to every wanderin' bard.

Michael Moran had reached the age of only 43, and he died from pulmonary disease, the result of exposure to severe weather. He was buried on Palm Sunday, April 5, 1846.

The O'Donoghue Family.

Cas, son of Corc, who was king of Munster about the time of St. Patrick's arrival in Ireland from Rome in 432, was the founder of the O'Donoghue family of Cahel, County Tipperary. This Cas is No. 89 on the "Line of Heber." The O'Donoghues of Ossory (County Kerry), the Donoghue Mors (princes of Louth Mor, County Kerry), the O'Donoghues, lords of Glenesk (County Kerry), and the O'Donoghues of Tipperary are all branches of the O'Donoghue family of Cahel. The O'Donoghues of Kerry figured in the many patriotic writings against the English monarch, King World.

LOUGH DERG LEGEND

DID IRELAND FURNISH INSPIRATION FOR DANTE'S POEM!

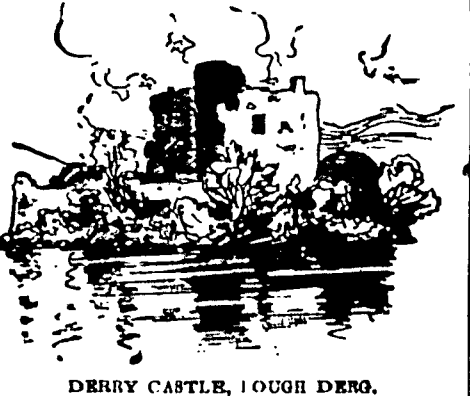
Saints' Island Also Furnished the Foundation of a Spanish Drama, Punishment and Postence of a Wicked Knight.

Away up in the north of Ireland, in County Donegal, is Lough Derg, which contains by far the oldest and most famous shrine of all the land of Erin. For centuries untold it has been the resort of pilgrims, and every year, from June 1 to Aug. 15, it is thronged with penitents.

The lough, or lake, is six miles in length and four in breadth. It contains several small islands, two of which are known respectively as Saints' Island and Station Island. The scenery for many miles around is neither beautiful nor is it forbidding. It is simply dreary—inexpressably dreary. There are no trees, no broken or graceful hills, but only slopes of desolate, unrelieved moorland.

This unpromising spot attracted the attention of the British world in the middle of the twelfth century, when one Henry, a Benedictine monk of the abbey of Saltrye, in Huntingdonshire, wrote a marvelous book describing the penitence and punishment of a certain knight of King Stephen of England. This knight, Sir Owain (the name is spelled in many ways), seems to have been one of the most appallingly wicked man that ever lived. According to the story of Henry, he entered a cave in the tiny island of Lough Derg, now known as Saints' Island, and there passed through the experiences of purgatory. The critic of folklore may deem the experiences of Sir Owain as being only the work of a vivid imagination or a vision of fever which wrought a deep impression upon his soul. The circumstantial nature of the descriptions, however, impressed the religious world profoundly, and the narrative of the knight's vision of purgatory passed into other lands. One hundred and twelve years after the appearance of Henry's narrative Dante was born. In his "Inferno" his descriptions of purgatory are much the same as Henry's. In fact, it is impossible to believe that the great Italian poem was not inspired very largely by the strange, unearthly narrative of the monk of Saltrye.

The great work which made Lough Derg familiar to the literary world, however, was not the poem of Dante, but the drama of the Spanish poet Calderon, entitled "St. Patrick's Purgatory." This was written in 1635, when its author was 34 years of age. Eight



DERRY CASTLE, LOUGH DERG.

years before a book entitled "The Life and Purgatory of St. Patrick" had been printed in Spain, and this is what gave the dramatist his materials.

The author perpetrates an anachronism by making Sir Owain, whom he calls Enio, a contemporary of the Irish saint. Otherwise he adheres closely to the accepted accounts of the lives of both. In the drama St. Patrick and Enio are both wrecked upon the Irish coast and brought before the king, the former to receive only contempt, while the latter is favored by the monarch. Enio elopes with and murders the king's daughter, while St. Patrick converts his hearers to the Christian faith. The impious king demands an ocular demonstration of heaven, hell and purgatory and enters the cave in the islet of Lough Derg, from which he never emerges. Enio, returning to Ireland after his flight therefrom to commit a murder, is prevented and tormented night after night by a mysterious figure heavily cloaked and muffled, with whom the wicked knight proposes at last to fight. The latter finds, however, that his sword only cuts the air. He pursues the figure and tears off its cloak, only to find a skeleton, while a spectral voice exclaims: "I, alas, am Enio. How dost thou fall to recognize thine own self?"

After this unique adventure, so suggestive of the later known Rubaiyat of Khayyam, Enio is penitent and seeks the saint in the cavern. On his way he meets the king's daughter restored to life. He enters the cavern, from which the impudent never returned. But to the joy of all he again comes forth purified from all crime and relates the strange scenes through which he has passed in the nether world.

It is claimed that the original monastery on Saints' island was erected by St. Davog, a disciple of St. Patrick. This was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. In the thirteenth century the island was already very famous. In 1497 the place was devastated by order of Pope Alexander VI, but it was restored by order of Pope Pius III. Twice has the sanctuary been suppressed by law—once in 1622 and again in 1704. However, no law has been able to lessen the interest in this singularly fascinating spot, with its strange history and associations. At the present time about 4,000 people visit Station Island annually. It is but 130 yards long and 60 broad, but it contains two chapels, a bell tower, a presbytery, a hotel or "hospice" of 60 beds, rooms and six lodging houses. Saints' island, near by, contains the ruins of the old, old monastery destroyed in 1632. The cavern, likewise, was destroyed.

Vigorous at 119 Years



ABRAHAM E. ELMER, 119 Years Old.

Abraham E. Elmer, on his 119th birthday, writes and says DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY has kept him well and strong. He is still in possession of all his faculties. It is the most marvelous case on record and has puzzled a number of the leading physicians.

OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD SAYS DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

THE STANDARD OF PURITY AND EXCELLENCE FOR NEARLY HALF A CENTURY HAS PROLONGED HIS LIFE

PRESIDENT DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO. Jan. 26, 1902.

My Dear Friend: On this my 119th birthday it gives me pleasure to tell you how grateful I feel for what your valuable whiskey has done for me. *It is my only medicine.* My health is still good and I am as strong and vigorous as a man could expect to be at eighty years of age, notwithstanding I am 119 years old today. I have taken no medicine but Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for several years. I take it in an egg-nog three or four times a day and it stimulates my blood and keeps me well and strong. It is both food and drink to me. My hearing is good, I can walk around, dress and undress myself, and I thank God for what Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has done for me. It is truly a blessing to old people. I cannot say too much in its praise. I know I would not be alive today if it were not for your whiskey.

Very gratefully yours, ABRAHAM E. ELMER.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Aids Digestion, Stimulates and Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the Brain, Builds Nerve Tissues, Tones Up the Heart, Fortifies the System Against Disease Germs and Promotes Life.

If you wish to keep young, strong and vigorous and have on your cheek the glow of perfect health, take DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY regularly, a teaspoonful in half a glass of water or milk three times a day and take no other medicine. It is dangerous to fill your system with drugs, they poison the system and depress the heart (Quinine depresses the heart), while DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY tones and invigorates the heart action and purifies the entire system.

Write us and state your case. It will cost you nothing for advice. We take an interest in all our patients. We will send you a medical booklet free, which contains symptoms and treatment of each disease, also many convincing testimonials of marvelous cures. DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is the only one taxed by the United States government as a medicine. It has been the means of saving thousands of lives. It will save yours if you will try it. There is none "just as good" as DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY. The dealer who says so is thinking of his profits only, not of your health. The genuine is sold in sealed bottles only.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers.



URSULINE NUNS.

TO BE PUT UNDER A CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AT ROME.

Nearly One Thousand Members of the Sisterhood in This Country and Eleven Thousand Throughout the World Founded 365 Years Ago by St. Angela.

The unification of the Ursulines, one of the oldest and most powerful of the monastic orders of women in the Roman Catholic church, is now complete and the work has received the sanction of the Pope, says the New York Sun. The new organization will be known as the "Canonically United Ursulines." Previous to the unification there were eleven congregations in the order, differing more or less in the manner of carrying out their vocation, and the task of bringing them together was one that required tact as well as delicate consideration of the immemorial customs of the venerable institutes. There are now in this country twenty-four communities of Ursulines, with 998 nuns teaching over 100,000 children. In the entire world there are over 11,000 Ursulines. Heretofore each community has been under the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese in which it was situated. Under the new rule there will be a generalate at Rome. At the same time the church does not wish the nuns to lose the moral support their dependence on bishops gave them; therefore, while Rome takes to itself several privileges which formerly belonged to the bishops, it legislates that many things must still be done intelligently episcopally.

When the doom of the ancient monastery of Via Vittoria in Rome was proclaimed, the nuns, being of the congregation of Bordeaux, appealed to the mother house at Blois for aid, and Blois took the house under its protection. About two years ago Mother Julian of Blois found that her position with respect to the Italian houses was uncanonical, and she applied to Rome for enlightenment as to the course she should pursue. The Sacred Congregation, before whom the appeal was laid, appointed Cardinal Sattoli cardinal protector, and he sought counsel of the Pope. The Holy Father expressed a desire for the unification of the order and Mother St. Julian was designated to make known his wishes in the matter to the Ursuline communities of the world. She sent out a circular letter pointing out the great benefits that would arise from unification, and the responses in favor of the scheme were so numerous that the Sacred Congregation was moved to direct all bishops having Ursulines under their charge to ascertain by secret ballot the desires of the individual nuns on the question.

The result was that a convention of the order was called at Rome in November last under the presidency of Monsignor Albert Battandier. Nine American nuns were present, and the scheme of unification was sanctioned practically by the election of these officers of the whole order: Mother general, Mother St. Julian of Blois; first assistant, Mother Ignatius of Frankfurt-on-the-Main; second assistant, Mother Angela of the United States; secretary and third assistant, Mother Stanislaus of Aix-en-Provence; fourth assistant, Mother Maria Pla of Saluza in Italy; general treasurer, Mother St. Sacramento of Bazas. The details creating provinces and of erecting houses of study and novitiates were not settled, but the scheme of organization was fixed in the nineteen articles adopted which now have the force of law. Several of the modifications made in the scheme at the convention were suggested by the American delegates. The most important of these, from the view-point of

the sisters in this country, concerned the cloister, which in future will not be enforced wherever it does not already exist or when it would hamper the nuns in the duty of teaching. This means that the cloister is practically done away with in the United States—that while its spirit is to be encouraged, its exterior symbolism, as is no longer desired here.

The new articles also decree that nuns cannot be transferred at the will of the superior alone, and that all houses remain independent as to their financial affairs, only a small tax on net profits being asked for the support of the general and provincial officers.

The order of Ursulines was founded 365 years ago at Brescia by Angela Merici, since canonized. It was at first a voluntary association of widows and young girls, who banded together for the purpose of teaching gratuitously the sick and relieving the poor. The members wore no habit then and were allowed to live at home. In 1541 they assumed the common dress worn in their country by widows of the middle class. In 1644 their mode of life was approved by Pope Paul III, and they began to live together in common and to elect local superiors, but without binding themselves by vows. Pope Gregory XIII, at the suggestion of St. Charles Borromeo, erected the congregation of St. Ursula into a religious order under the rule of St. Augustine, and the members added to their ordinary monastic vows a fourth binding them to instruct young girls gratuitously. Among the Ursulines of Europe are found women of noble rank and a few of royal blood. They were the pioneer nuns of America, the first house on this side of the ocean being founded at Quebec by Mother Mary of the Incarnation in 1639. Her first charges were the daughters of the French settlers as well as the maidens of Indian tribes. Later the Ursulines founded a community in Massachusetts, but their convent at Charlestown was despoiled and burned by the inhabitants. There are three Ursuline convents in New York city, one at Bedford Park one in East One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh street and one in Henry street.

Other important houses in the United States are at Cleveland, Toledo and Fayetteville, Ohio; Springfield and Alton, Ill.; Columbia, Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; New Orleans, Louisville, San Antonio and St. Louis. The convent at Galveston was wrecked in the flood.

MOTHER ELIZABETH SETON.

Preliminary Work to Begin For Her Beatification.

Very Rev. P. S. McHale, C. M., president of Niagara University, has received authority to begin the work preliminary to the beatification of Mother Elizabeth Seton, who founded the order of the Sisters of Charity in the United States. She will be the first native American to be included among the canonized. It is notable that she was a member of one of the Protestant Episcopal families socially prominent in New York during the revolutionary era and the first years of the century just closed.

Mother Seton was the daughter of Dr. Richard Bayley, one of the famous old time New York physicians. He was long health officer of the port and died on Aug. 17, 1801, aged 60 years, a victim of his official zeal. His tomb in the old cemetery at Port Richmond, S. I., recorded that "he was seized with a malignant fever, to which he fell a lamentable victim, and thus terminated a life of great usefulness." Miss Bayley was married by Bishop Provost in 1799 to William M. Seton, a member of an old and well reputed Scotch family. They had four children. Mr. Seton died in Italy

Dec. 27, 1803 while abroad for his health and the widow returned to New York, where she opened a school to support herself and her children. She became a convert to the Catholic faith in 1806 and four years later removed to Baltimore, Md.

She then resolved to attempt the formation of a religious community, especially devoted to the service of women and children. The generosity of another convert, Rev. Francis Cooper, enabled her to buy a farm at Emmitsburg, Md. Here, adopting the rule of St. Vincent de Paul in vogue in France before the revolution, she founded in 1811 the order of the Sisters of Charity. From that humble beginning it has increased and prospered until it is now a vast association of pious women managing schools, asylums and hospitals all over the United States. Two of her daughters also joined the order. The late Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore was her nephew, and Right Rev. Monsignor Robert Seton, D. D., of Jersey City, the first American honored by the Pope in the Roman prelatric, is her grandson. Mother Seton died at Emmitsburg on Jan. 4, 1821.

A PIONEER BIOGRAPHER.

A Dominican monk can claim the honor of being one of the originators, if not the originator, of English biography. The first known polygot dictionary was the work of an Italian monk, Ambrogio Calepino (A. D. 1435-1611) and his continuators. By 1690 his Latin-Italian dictionary had grown into a great polygot of eleven languages. The world is beginning to slowly— and in some instances rather grudgingly—recognize how much it owes of science, philosophy, history and general literature to the patient labors of the monks. But in too many instances the results of their care and toil are represented by the two allied Italian proverbs: "Eaten bread is soon forgotten" and "eaten bread is soon"

THE SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The semi-annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven was held at Catholic Club in New York city, Tuesday, Jan. 29. The principal business transacted was the arranging of plans for the session of 1902. The proposal of the board of studies to establish courses of thirty hours each in loggft, Shakespeare and English theme writing was unanimously approved. These courses will count for promotion without examination before the public school examiners. Many eminent names of old-time friends are found on the list of lecturers. The entire programme will be published by April 1.

Bishop Mesmer of Green Bay presided at a meeting in Detroit in connection with the summer school to be held in that city. Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley was present and made a few remarks at the close of the meeting. He said that his heart was in the work in which Bishop Mesmer was engaged, and felt that he would not be doing his duty if he did not give it his encouragement and support. He hoped that the next session of the school would be the most successful that had yet been held, and he knew it would be if the Catholics of Detroit would do their duty.

THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USE

LANGIE'S

GILTED COAL