

CATHOLICS PROMINENT IN
AMERICAN HISTORY.Some Members of the Church Who
Have Played a Conspicuous Part
in Our Country and Exerted Wide
Influence in Its Development.

The debt which America, and the United States particularly, owes to the Catholic Church and to members of the Catholic faith is too seldom recognized. Prominent and far-reaching Catholics have from the earliest days played a conspicuous part in the history of this country. It is only with- in recent years that some recognition of this fact has been given. The time the Catholics in Baltimore were continual growth of the Church and the continuously wider influence it is exerting over the secular world of America have drawn attention to this phase of the life of our country. The members of the Continental Congress, Mr. Frederick J. Haskins is to be congratulated on the excellent sum- mary he has recently contributed to Carroll, of Carrollton; Daniel Car- some of the leading papers dealing with Catholics who have contributed to make America great. He points out that if America ever had a mon- arch, it would have been a Catho- lic priest with bare head, cassock, faded by wind and rain and an- gled, regiments of Catholics who served on foot torn and bruised from contact with briars and stones. From the Indians of Maine, under Chief wam, van face the eyes should look Orono, and the St. Regis Indians, of out, determined and unafraid, as New York, took a prominent part in when they gazed into the dangers of the war, while French Catholic set- untried forests and unexplored tlers and the Indians of Illinois won plains. At the base of such a statue might be set a tablet containing the names of the early evangelists of Christ who came this way when wilderness was king; who entered eagerly and fearlessly upon the long marches through a primeval land where only too often the way led on to death. On such a list the names of the men in Mad Anthony Wayne's the zealous but misguided seekers for the Seven Cities of Cibola and the wonderful Fountain of Youth; it would include scores of princely ad- venturers and hundreds of ardent crusaders who met their fate while carrying the emblem of the cross into the new world.

What a story it is! At first it is almost as dim and incredulous as mythology. In the old ages there is the story of pious St. Brendan, who sailed with his followers from the west coast of Ireland across unknown seas to find and Christianize other races. Their boats were fashioned of wooden frames and ox hides. They met wonderful floating palaces in the city of Wash- ington was planned by two Catholics, in which no one lived. They landed on a small, flat island, which resem- bled the lighting of a fire and immedi- ately sank, hardly allowing them time to re-embark. At length they landed on another island which lurked fire at them and emitted streams of hot water from fissures in the soil. Later they returned to Ireland and, astounded and delighted the credulous people with these stories of their wonderful voyage. In the light of to-day we can see nothing to these fantastic accounts but the meeting of icebergs, the possible landing on the back of a resting whale and the seeing of volcanoes, geysers and hot springs in Iceland.

It is claimed that a Catholic priest came over to the New World in John Cabot's fleet in 1498, but the first record of the recital of the Catholic liturgy in America was when the priests of Ponce de Leon's party said mass amid the everglades of Florida in 1521. A colony was established there, but the Indians attacked it so fiercely that it had to be abandoned. The very year the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock a French priest crossed the Niagara River from Canada and preached to the Indians of western New York. Two years later there were Jesuits as far west as Saint Ste. Marie, and the Capuchin Fathers in the early seven- teenth century had preached from the Kennebec to the Gaspé.

In the Far West there were Vis- cayno and his Carmelite monks, the Jesuits, and then Father Junipero Serra traveling overland from Mex- ico to found the mission of San Di- ego. Soon there was a string of mis- sions, set a day's journey apart, reaching from the Mexican border to San Francisco.

The first English Catholic settle- ment in America was in 1634, when George Calvert, the first Lord Balti- more, established a colony in Mary- land. He not only guaranteed reli- gious freedom to all, but built chap- els for whatever denomination asked for them. The first Catholic church was in charge of Father Andrew

White, a Jesuit. It is claimed that this was the first American colony that offered religious freedom to all, and kept its word, although the same has been claimed for Roger Wil- liams' Baptists. Previous to this set- tlement there had been English Catholic services among the settlers on St. Clement's Isle, and in 1706 the German Catholics, celebrated mass in Philadelphia. In 1755 the remnants of the exiled Acadian col- ony driven from Nova Scotia by the British King, found refuge in Balti- more, some going on further to Louisiana, to be the progenitors of the "Cajans" there to-day. At this time the Catholics in Baltimore were still under the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic of the London District. In the Revolution the Catholics America have drawn attention to this phase of the life of our country. The members of the Continental Congress, Mr. Frederick J. Haskins is to be congratulated on the excellent sum- mary he has recently contributed to Carroll, of Carrollton; Daniel Car- some of the leading papers dealing with Catholics who have contributed to make America great. He points out that if America ever had a mon- arch, it would have been a Catho- lic priest with bare head, cassock, faded by wind and rain and an- gled, regiments of Catholics who served on foot torn and bruised from contact with briars and stones. From the Indians of Maine, under Chief wam, van face the eyes should look Orono, and the St. Regis Indians, of out, determined and unafraid, as New York, took a prominent part in when they gazed into the dangers of the war, while French Catholic set- untried forests and unexplored tlers and the Indians of Illinois won plains. At the base of such a statue might be set a tablet containing the names of the early evangelists of Christ who came this way when wilderness was king; who entered eagerly and fearlessly upon the long marches through a primeval land where only too often the way led on to death. On such a list the names of the men in Mad Anthony Wayne's the zealous but misguided seekers for the Seven Cities of Cibola and the wonderful Fountain of Youth; it would include scores of princely ad- venturers and hundreds of ardent crusaders who met their fate while carrying the emblem of the cross into the new world.

What a story it is! At first it is almost as dim and incredulous as mythology. In the old ages there is the story of pious St. Brendan, who sailed with his followers from the west coast of Ireland across unknown seas to find and Christianize other races. Their boats were fashioned of wooden frames and ox hides. They met wonderful floating palaces in the city of Wash- ington was planned by two Catholics, in which no one lived. They landed on a small, flat island, which resem- bled the lighting of a fire and immedi- ately sank, hardly allowing them time to re-embark. At length they landed on another island which lurked fire at them and emitted streams of hot water from fissures in the soil. Later they returned to Ireland and, astounded and delighted the credulous people with these stories of their wonderful voyage. In the light of to-day we can see nothing to these fantastic accounts but the meeting of icebergs, the possible landing on the back of a resting whale and the seeing of volcanoes, geysers and hot springs in Iceland.

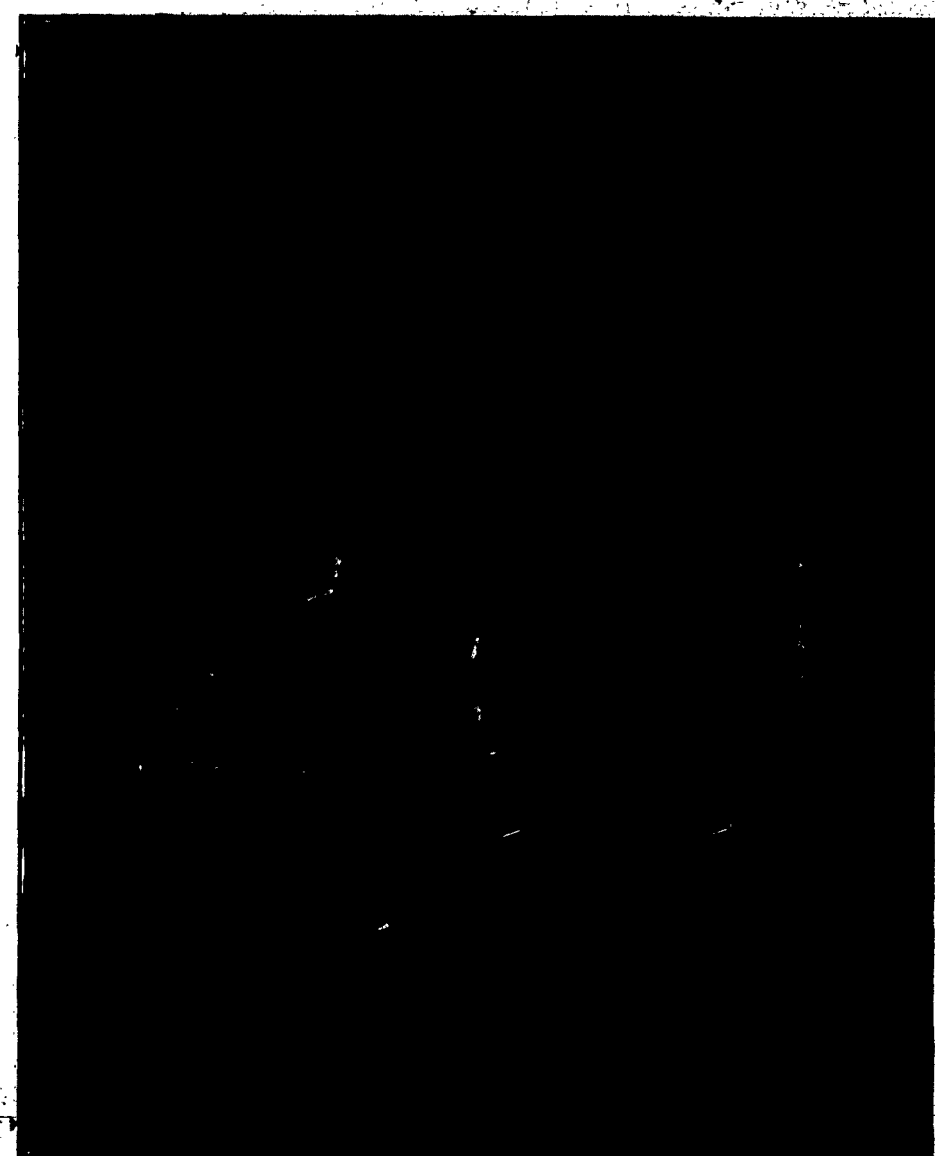
It is claimed that a Catholic priest came over to the New World in John Cabot's fleet in 1498, but the first record of the recital of the Catholic liturgy in America was when the priests of Ponce de Leon's party said mass amid the everglades of Florida in 1521. A colony was established there, but the Indians attacked it so fiercely that it had to be abandoned. The very year the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock a French priest crossed the Niagara River from Canada and preached to the Indians of western New York. Two years later there were Jesuits as far west as Saint Ste. Marie, and the Capuchin Fathers in the early seven- teenth century had preached from the Kennebec to the Gaspé.

In the Far West there were Vis- cayno and his Carmelite monks, the Jesuits, and then Father Junipero Serra traveling overland from Mex- ico to found the mission of San Di- ego. Soon there was a string of mis- sions, set a day's journey apart, reaching from the Mexican border to San Francisco.

The first English Catholic settle- ment in America was in 1634, when George Calvert, the first Lord Balti- more, established a colony in Mary- land. He not only guaranteed reli- gious freedom to all, but built chap- els for whatever denomination asked for them. The first Catholic church was in charge of Father Andrew



RT. REV. BISHOP B. J. McQUAID
Father of the Parochial Schools of the Diocese, who celebrates
His Thirty-Ninth Anniversary To-day



RT. REV. T. F. HICKEY

present one. When Leo XIII was dying he was told that prayers for his recovery were being said in the Protestant Churches of America. The old man smiled feebly and whisper- ed: "That is my greatest consolati- on." A party of American pilgrims arrived in Rome just before the new Pope was elected and were directly in front of him when he made his first appearance in St. Peter's. They held up the Stars and Stripes to him, and it was the first flag he blessed.

On account of their numbers and their long association with the history of the United States, the Cath- olics naturally figure prominently in all walks of life. Among the Justices of the United States Supreme Court there have been three Catholics, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, Jus- tice Edward D. White and Justice Joseph McKenna. Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General, is a Catholic. United States Senators John M. Gearin, of Oregon; Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, and Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, are of this faith. So is James Higgins, the new Governor of Rhode Island; Mark Fu- gan, the famous mayor of Jersey City, and Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston. Two of the best known Catholic writ- ers are Marion Crawford, the novel- ist, and Flannery O'Connor, author of "Mr. Dooley." James F. Smith, Governor General of the Philippines, is a Catholic.

Progressive Development of Many
Well Known Concerns.

Showing a steadily increasing ex- pansion and a progressive adaptabil- ity to the various needs of the com- munity, a number of concerns may be cited as illustrative of the rapid growth of the city's business inter- ests in various directions.

In the publication and distribution of law books for the use of the leg- al profession, the Williamson Law Book Company, 41 State Street, have at- tained a high reputation among law- yers throughout the state.

In the line of lubricating oils, the firm of Norman C. Haysner Co., 14 South Washington Street, is iden- tified with a high grade and eminent- ly satisfactory product.

The well-known provision market of Henry East, 27 Front Street, shows an increasing and well de- served popularity with our large wage-earning class, its leading fea- ture being a combination of high quality goods and moderate prices.

In artistic decorating and painting the name of Henry Witten, 233 Main Street East, has long been as- sociated with the highest class work. J. K. Post Drug Company, No. 17 Main Street East, is an enterprising concern in the retail drug trade, the purity of whose goods combined with moderate prices and satis- factory service, have gained for them the increasing confidence and pa- tronage of the public.

Catholic Schools.

When even those who are up- staunchest advocates of state public schools are forced to praise the work of the Catholic parochial schools there must be more than passing merit in the Catholic institutions.

We of Rochester know how hard Bishop McQuaid has worked in lar- ing our Catholic schools up to a stand- ard of excellence not only equal to but surpassing that attained by the public schools. We know that he is insistent on retention of Regents exam- inations in the Catholic schools when the public schools were discarding them. He pointed out that the Regents exam- inations were a state test and that by passing them, opportunity would be afforded of competition with the state schools. And so every gradu- ate of a Catholic school receives a diploma based upon Regents exam- inations conducted by state officials and from papers made out and marked by those same state officials.

Business men here and elsewhere agree that never will the following article in the New York "Sun" be applied to graduates of Catholic schools:

Everybody knows that the New York Sun is a great daily journal and not particularly favorable to the Catholic Church or indeed to Christianity in general. Yet it has ideas with regard to the poor Bur- oughs written by public school pupils and has been asking why it is so wrretched. In a recent editorial it thus expresses its belief that an ap- planation has been found: "Since January 1," says the Sun, "the teachers employed by the city have been answering our questions, un- consciously but none the less com- pletely, in the letters they have been sending to the newspaper. These communications have revealed the fact that many of the teachers in the employ of the department of education are themselves grossly ignorant of the first principles of composition and careless in their use of words."

"Of the several hundreds of let- ters from teachers received by the Sun, very many have been with- out publication without being practically rewritten. In some cases it has been practically impossible to make out what the writers were trying to say. Whole pages of manuscript have been absolutely meaningless. Dozens if not scores of teachers have sent to this paper communications which a properly instructed child of ten would blush to write. The let- ters of this description have been so numerous as to make us wonder if the majority of teachers, men and women, regard the accepted rules of capitalization and punctuation and grammatical construction as applica- ble to be written at any time."

"From such instructors a child can not learn the English language. Undoubtedly the cause of this in- ertness displayed by these teachers is shown by their Americanism, con- sideration in the classroom and outside. How can the pupils acquire anything else than bad forms of English? If their parents try to teach them, the effect of correct precepts must be neutralized by the example of the teacher, whose authority in these subjects is not likely to be doubted. What wonder, then, that many of the communications make a sad show of native or adopted tongue?"

"What shall be done? The board of education must know what the conditions are. If it does not know, an investigating commission must be sent to find the truth. The subject is almost as important as the teaching of music or the instruction of the young in paper basket mak- ing."

Remarkable Growth of the Yawman

A Tale Mfg. Co.

It would surprise some of our readers to know that Rochester has one concern which is well and familiarly known to practically every family of any size, not only in the United States, but in all parts of the world. This is the Yawman & Sons Mfg. Co., the president of which, Mr. Philip H. Yawman, is a familiar fa- ce to our readers.

The "Y and S" trademark is a familiar slogan wherever there are business men, and that means every- where for "Y and S" makes the modern man get his work done easily and quickly.

Mr. Co. has been truly

When Philip H. Yawman was first sent into politics twenty-seven years ago, he was a very small shop of two men, near the canal on East Avenue. Their factories now employ expert mechanics and chemists, and their plant occupies a large building, annually, are shipped out of the state.

What Catholics Have Done

Science.

To begin with, the very best scientific research, the essence of the secrets of electricity, of the secrets of steam, of the secrets of the atom, and Albert Einstein, a Catholic, who first pointed out the wisdom of a direct appeal to the masses, and then two great along with Leonardo da Vinci, of a later age, the da Vinci of the modern times.

Then, planning the progress of the education of the branches of science, we find that the work of the Catholic Church, in the field of science, is a most remarkable one. Copernicus, the discoverer of the law of gravitation, was a Catholic. Galileo, the discoverer of the law of the pendulum, was a Catholic. Newton, the discoverer of the law of gravitation, was a Catholic. The list of Catholic scientists is long and honorable.

The Catholic Church has always been a source of inspiration and guidance to the world. It has been a source of strength and comfort to the oppressed and the suffering. It has been a source of hope and faith to the despairing and the doubtful. It has been a source of love and mercy to the world.

The Catholic Church has always been a source of inspiration and guidance to the world. It has been a source of strength and comfort to the oppressed and the suffering. It has been a source of hope and faith to the despairing and the doubtful. It has been a source of love and mercy to the world.

The Catholic Church has always been a source of inspiration and guidance to the world. It has been a source of strength and comfort to the oppressed and the suffering. It has been a source of hope and faith to the despairing and the doubtful. It has been a source of love and mercy to the world.

The Catholic Church has always been a source of inspiration and guidance to the world. It has been a source of strength and comfort to the oppressed and the suffering. It has been a source of hope and faith to the despairing and the doubtful. It has been a source of love and mercy to the world.